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Albert Shaw



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INDEX TO THE NINTH VOLUME OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

AMERICAN EDITION.

JANUARY-JUNE, 1894.

- ABERDEEN, Lord and Lady :**
Character Sketch, 41.
Portraits, 2, 41, 42, 52, 53, 54.
- Acadie :** "The Men of Acadie" in Another Light, 86.
- Afghanistan, The Ameer of,** 602.
- Africa :**
The Matabele Trouble, 17, 604.
Matabele Manners, 83.
Mr. Rhodes' Christian Message, 151.
Collision Between French and British Troops, 271.
Crushing the African Slave Trade, 271.
The New South African State, 271.
The French and the Hovas, 272.
The Cape Elections, 402.
Germany in African Affairs, 403.
Cost of Civilizing Africa, 403.
The Zulus, 473.
Mr. Selous on the Matabele War, 604.
British Retention of Uganda, 657.
- Alma-Tadema at Home,** 351.
- Altrurian in Central Park, The,** 211.
- America, Origin of the Name,** 97.
- America, The "Real" Discoverer of,** 204.
- Americanism : What Americanism Means,** 582.
- American Journal of Politics** reviewed, 614, 738.
- American Political History,** Goldwin Smith on, 94.
- Anarchism :**
Dynamite in the French Chamber, 19.
The Anarchists and French Affairs, 149.
Crusade Against Anarchism, 202.
Anarchists Still at Work, 269.
- Antiquities, The Manufacture of,** 97.
- Antwerp Exposition, The,** 142.
- Arbitration :**
The Great Northern Arbitration, 5, 648.
End of the English Coal War, 6.
- Architectural Record, The,** 235.
- Architecture : Public Architecture in this Country,** 320.
- Arctic Expeditions :**
Robert Stein's Arctic Expedition, 262.
Captain Wiggins' Siberian Voyage, 264.
Exploration Beyond Hudson Bay, 264.
- Arena** reviewed, 101, 229, 485, 614, 738.
- Armies :**
Europe's Costly Armaments, 524.
A Plea for Disarmament, 727.
- Armour, Philip D., Sketch of,** 355.
- Art and the Single Tax,** 214.
- Artist, Dagnan-Bouveret, The French,** 732.
- Asia : Wanted, an Asian Triple Alliance,** 728.
- Asia Minor, Strategic Importance of,** 465.
- Astronomers : Flammarion and Tycho Brahe,** 735.
- Athletics :**
The Main Points in an Athlete, 215.
Athletics and Scholarship, 705.
- Atlantic Monthly** reviewed, 234, 364, 489, 619, 742.
- Atoms : Are Atoms Alive? 88.**
- Australasia :**
What Delays in Federation Have Taught, 434.
Canada and Australasia, 20.
- Australia :**
A Plague of Rabbits, 84.
Australia and the Colored Races, 577.
- Austria : The Austrian Crisis,** 17.
- BALFOUR, Mr., as Critic of Idealism,** 93.
- Banks :**
People's Banks, 606.
Mortgage Banking in America, 719.
Bank of England Management Criticised, 324.
- Barton, Clara :**
Miss Barton and Her Work, 579.
Clara Barton and the Red Cross, 311, 317.
Portraits, 4, 311.
- Beers, Jan van, at Home,** 354.
- Beggars of Paris, The,** 608.
- Bells : The Great Bells of the World,** 216.
- Bering Sea, The Patrol of the,** 518.
- Bermuda :**
Some Notes on Bermuda and Its Affairs, 563.
Bermuda as an Object Lesson, 516.
- Bible : How the Bible Grew,** 715.
- Billroth, Theodore :**
Character Sketch, 297.
Portrait, 297.
- Bohemians, The Bowery and the,** 609.
- Books, Our London Letter About,** 745.
- Books, New, Classified,** 108, 237, 366, 495, 622, 749.
- Books Reviewed :**
Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Marcella," 492.
F. Marion Crawford's "Katherine Lauderdale," 493.
Tolstol's "The Kingdom of God is Within You," 495.
Professor Richard T. Ely's "Socialism," 748.
Professor Richard T. Ely's "Social Aspects of Christianity," 748.
Professor John R. Commons' "Social Reform and the Church," 749.
Professor George D. Herron's "The Christian Society," 749.
- "Boom" Towns, Cause of Failure in,** 75.
- Booth-Clibborn, Mrs. Arthur,** 479.
- Bowery and the Bohemians, The,** 609.
- Boys : How to Make Boys Manly,** 98.
- Brazil :**
The Struggle in Brazil, 14, 259.
Admiral Benham's Performance, 260.
The Brazilian Republic Triumphs, 395.
- Brahe, Tycho, the Astronomer,** 735.
- Buddhism in Ecclesiastes,** 346.
- CAIRD'S "Evolution of Religion" Criticised,** 348.
- Calvinism, The Future of,** 208.
- Canada :**
Canada's Adoption of Kindergartens, 12.
Canada and Australasia, 20.
Mission and Destiny of Canada, 61.
Reunion of the United States and Canada, 65.
Ontario for Prohibition, 142.
Canadian View of Political Reunion, 330.
- Canadian Magazine** reviewed, 104.
- Canals, Ship :**
Proposed Ship Canals in Europe, 183.
American Canal Projects, 134.
The Nicaragua Ship Canal, 393, 515.
Ship Canals for Seaboard Defense, 644.
The Commercial Demand for Ship Canals, 645.
An Inland Voyage from Washington to New York, 645.
- Caricature, Current History in,** 25, 152, 278, 407, 531, 661.
- Catholic Church :**
The Anti-Catholic Crusade, 449.
The Birthplace of the Jesuits, 450.
- Century Magazine** reviewed, 104, 233, 362, 488, 618, 741.
- Character Sketches :**
Lord and Lady Aberdeen, 41.
Professor John Tyndall, 172.
Theodore Billroth, 297.
- Three English Liberal Leaders :**
William E. Gladstone, 417.
Earl of Rosebery, 422.
Sir William Harcourt, 429.
Louis Kossuth, 551.
- Chautauquan** reviewed, 106, 235, 364.
- Childs, George W. :**
Childs, the Giver, 283.
Portraits, 283, 284, 285.
- Chiltern Hundreds, History of the,** 338.
- Chloroform : How Chloroform was Discovered,** 207.
- Christianity in India,** 587.
- Churches, Tolstol's Condemnation of the,** 207.
- Civil Service Reform, Progress of,** 10.
- Civic Abuses in New York City,** 455.
- Cleveland, Grover : Mr. Cleveland's Failure,** 590.
- Colored Races, Australia and the,** 577.
- Colquitt, The Late Senator,** 528 ; portrait, 528.

- Columbus, Clipping the Laurels of, 87, 204.
 Composers, Some, 482.
 Constitutional Home Rule for Cities, 682.
 Consumption : Can Consumption be Cured ? 342.
 Conventions and Summer Gatherings of 1894, 536, 673.
Contemporary Review reviewed, 102, 230, 358, 486, 614, 740.
 Contents of Reviews and Magazines, 110, 244, 372, 500, 628, 756.
Cosmopolitan reviewed, 106, 233, 364, 499, 618, 742.
 Cohen, F. H. : The Composer of "The Better Land," 89.
 Coxeyism, The Rationale of, 650.
 Crawford, Miss Emily, 479.
 Crime, The Psychology of, 342.
 Crimes : Prosecuting Election Crimes, 396.
 Criticism, Higher, Pope Leo and the, 585.
 Cuckoo, A Most Praiseworthy, 737.
 Czar as a Peacekeeper, The, 524.
- DAGNAN-BOUVERET, The French Artist, 732.
 Democracy :
 Mr. Lilly's Blast Against Democracy, 99.
 History and Democracy, 581.
 The Ethics of Democracy, 722.
 Diplomatic Service :
 Our Foreign Service and the Spoils System, 9.
 Diplomatic Agents with "Paramount" Power, 727.
 Disarmament, A Plea for, 727.
 Diver, The Life of a, 612.
 Doctors, The Making of Scotch, 344.
 Domestic Economy : Bread and Butter Question, 200.
Dublin Review reviewed, 359.
- EARTH, The Age of the, 356.
 Economics :
 Social and Economic Legislation in 1893, 192.
 Economic History of the Year 1893, 193.
 Economic Science in America, 701.
Economic Review reviewed, 361.
Edinburgh Review reviewed, 360.
 Education :
 Free Kindergartens in New York, 11.
 Canada's Adoption of Kindergartens, 12.
 In the Educational World, 273.
 Negro Progress on the Tuskegee Plan, 436.
 A People's University for South London, 444.
 Our Secondary Schools, 467.
 Common Schools and the Farmers, 468.
 The Plea of University Extension, 469.
 In the College World, 659.
- Electricity :
 Cost of Electric Light Construction and Operation, 327.
 Electricity in Suburban Development, 327.
 Nikola Tesla's Discoveries, 355.
 A Gigantic Search Light, 471.
 Electric Carriages, 473.
 Electricity and Oil in Warfare, 611.
- Eliot, George :
 The Incarnation of English Dissent, 359.
 Unpublished Letters of George Eliot, 352.
- Eliot, President : Twenty-five Years of Service, 703.
 Election Crimes, Prosecuting, 396.
 Electoral Corruption : Its Cause and Cure, 457.
- England :
 End of the English Coal War, 6.
 England's Naval Supremacy, 15.
 Death of Sir Robert Morier, 15.
 The Manners of the House of Commons, 78.
 Is England to Lose Command of the Sea ? 80.
 Lords and Commons at Loggerheads, 147, 268, 399.
 Indecisive Bye-Elections, 147.
 The Parish Councils Bill, 148.
 English Naval Scares, 149.
 The Unemployed in England, 149, 273.
 England, the "Lightning Conductor," 150.
 Gladstone's Retirement, 268, 399, 595.
 Who Killed the Imperial Federation League ? 337.
 The First Days of Rosebery's Government, 400.
 The Battersea Polytechnic Institute, 444.
 A Naval Union with Great Britain, 461.
 Organizing English Village Life, 464.
 What England Has Done for Fiji, 518.
 Municipal Imperialism, 525.
 A Cromwellian Premier, 526.
 Policy of the New Government, 527.
 The Case for the Eight-Hours Day, 527, 656.
 England's New Premier, 596.
 Parties in the British Parliament, 597.
- The Parliamentary Whale, 598.
 Goldwin Smith's View of England, 600.
 Sir William Harcourt's Budget, 654.
 The Registration Bill, 655.
 The Evicted Tenant's Bill, 655.
 The Welsh Disestablishment Bill, 655.
 The Scotch Grand Committee, 655.
 Report of the Labor Commission, 656.
 British Retention of Uganda, 657.
 Epidemics, Old and New, 205.
 Eugénie, Empress, and the Czar, 603.
 Europe a Federation or a Wreck ? 337.
 Europe the Prodigal, 270.
- FARMS, The Myth of the Abandoned, 610.
 Federation, European, The Kaiser and, 524.
 Field, David Dudley :
 Death of David Dudley Field, 529.
 The Work of David Dudley Field, 545.
 Portraits, 514, 544, 545, 546.
 Fiji : What England has Done for Fiji, 518.
 Financial :
 "Feats and Follies" of American Finance, 71.
 Mr. Carlisle's Bond Issue, 139.
 National Budgets—American and European, 160.
 How to Prevent a Money Famine, 197.
 Gov. Waite's Proposal, 197.
 Silver and the Seigniorage, 266.
 Indian Currency, 338.
 The Bland Bill in the Senate, 390.
 The Outlook for Bimetallism, 390.
 European States as Money Lenders, 402.
 The Banks and the Panic of 1893, 459.
 The Demonetization of Silver, 721.
Finsk Tidskrift, The, 491.
 Flammarion, the Astronomer, 735.
 Flying Machine, A, 472.
 Folk Lore : Pin-Wells and Rag-Bushes, 210
Fortnightly Review reviewed, 103, 231, 359, 486, 660, 740.
Forum reviewed, 100, 228, 357, 484, 613, 738.
- France :
 Fall of the French Ministry, 18.
 Dynamite in the French Chamber, 19.
 How France Got Good Roads, 82.
 Proposed French Ship Canals, 133.
 The Anarchists and French Affairs, 149.
 France Solidifying, 269.
 Anarchists Still at Work, 269.
 The French and the Hovas, 272.
 Franco-Russian Coolness, 401.
 The French Villager, 465.
 The Pope and the French Republic, 525.
 Franchises, Municipal, 448.
 Franciscans of the Nineteenth Century, 725.
 French reviews reviewed, 107, 235, 365, 490, 620, 743.
- GERMANY :
 Affairs in Germany, 17.
 Kaiser and ex-Kanzler, 268.
 Close of the Russo-German Tariff War, 401.
- Gladstone, William E. :
 Gladstone's Retirement, 268, 399, 595.
 Character Sketch, 417.
 Portraits, 143, 387, 416, 418, 419.
 Gladstone's Address to His Constituents, 528.
 Gladstone and Pope Leo, 731.
- Gold, Increasing Difficulty of Getting, 70.
 Gounod and Church Music, 717.
 Governments, Reform of Our State, 721.
 Grant, General, Reminiscences of, 730.
- Greece :
 Greece Gone Bankrupt, 18.
 Tricoupis, the Greek Prime Minister, 601.
- Grieg, Edvard :
 Grieg on Schumann, 222.
 Among the Fjords with Grieg, 220.
 Wagner and Grieg, 481.
- HAGGARD, H. RIDER, 218 ; portrait, 218.
 Halford, Sir Henry, 96.
 Handel, George Friedrich, 221 ; portrait, 221.
 Harcourt, Sir William Vernon :
 Character Sketch, 429.
 Harcourt's Budget, 654.
 Portraits, 429, 430, 654.
Harper's Magazine reviewed, 105, 234, 362, 488, 618, 741.
 Harte, Bret : Bret Harte's First Book, 219 ; portrait, 219.
 Hastings, The Battle of, 729.

Hawaiian Islands :

- The Hawaiian Situation, 8, 71, 265, 330.
- The Attempt to Restore Hawaiian Monarchy, 135.
- Constitutional Aspects of Resident Cleveland's Course, 137.
- The Population of Hawaii, 205.
- The Senate Report on Hawaii, 392.
- Annexation Favored, 393.
- Our Position in the Pacific, 515.
- Fortifying Pearl Harbor, 516.
- Hawaii's Constitution Making, 518.
- A Glimpse of the Hawaiian Islands, 572.
- Health : Need of a National Health Service, 711.
- Heine and Lady Duff Gordon, 733.
- Historical Pilgrimage, An American, 678.
- Historic Shrines, Rescue of Virginia's, 680.
- History and Democracy, 581.
- History, American Political, Goldwin Smith on, 94.
- Holidays : How Our Ancestors Spent Their Holidays, 85.
- Holmes, Oliver Wendell, 93.
- Home Rule for Cities, Constitutional, 682.
- Human Race, The Ages of the, 87.
- Hungarian Civil Marriage Bill, 731.
- Hungary, The Women of, 480.

IDEALISM, Mr. Balfour as Critic of, 93.

Illustrations :

- Affric Lodge, 46.
- Dalmeny, Midlothian Campaign, 1870, 49.
- Haddo House, Scotland, 51.
- Guisachan House, 53.
- The Irish Village at the World's Fair, 56.
- Coldstream Ranch, 60.
- Government House, Ottawa, 60.
- Manchester Canal, 132.
- Plan of Antwerp Exposition, 142.
- American Propaganda Building at Antwerp, 142.
- Mount Tacoma and vicinity, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169.
- Hindhead House, 173, 175, 178.
- Professor Billroth's Clinic, 258.
- Sloop of War *Kearsarge*, 261.
- Reconciliation Between Bismarck and Emperor William, 268.
- Childs-Drexel Home for Printers, 286.
- Officers' Tablet at West Point, 286.
- Shakespeare Fountain, 287.
- Memorial Windows at Westminster, 288.
- Prayer Book Cross in Golden Gate Park, 289.
- Bronze Dabutsu at Kamakura, 302.
- Group of Burmese Phooonges, 304.
- Mohammedans at Prayer, 307.
- Christ Church, Oxford, 420.
- View of Oxford, 420.
- Hawarden Castle, 421.
- Christ Church College, Oxford, 425.
- Dalmeny, Lord Rosebery's Scottish Home, 426.
- The Durdans, Lord Rosebery's Epsom Home, 427.
- Trinity College, Cambridge, 431.
- Malwood in the New Forest, 433.
- Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, 436, 437, 438, 440, 441, 442, 443.
- Battersea Polytechnic, London, 444, 446.
- Lilienthal's Flying Machine, 472.
- The Northfield Schools, 541.
- War Scenes of the Hungarian Revolution, 556, 557.
- Scenes in the Bermuda Islands, 563, 571.
- Scenes in the Sandwich Islands, 573, 576.
- The Spirit of the Summit, 642.
- The Brooklyn Tabernacle, 660.
- The New National Library Building, 675, 676.
- The Capitol at Washington, 677.
- Old South Meeting House, Boston, 678.
- The New Monument to Mary Washington, 680.
- "Chant d'Amour," by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, 690.
- "The Shrine of Venus," by Alma-Tadema, 692.
- "The Doctor," by Luke Fildes, 694.
- "Luff, Boy," by J. C. Hook, 695.
- "Ganymede," by Briton Riviere, 697.
- "Hard Times," by Hubert Herkomer, 699.
- Immigration : The Decline of Urban Immigration, 204.
- Index to Periodicals, 125, 253, 381, 509, 637, 765.
- India :
 - Indian Currency, 338.
 - Silver and Opium, 402.
 - Christianity in India, 587.
- Industrial Armies, 649.

- Industrial Crisis of the South, 325.
- Interest, The Justification of, 70.
- Interest, Is It Right to Take, 606.
- Iowa : Prohibition Abandoned in Iowa, 523.
- Ireland : Is Rhetoric Wrecking Ireland ? 81
- Italy :
 - Crisis in Italy, 19.
 - The Italians of To-day, 82.
 - Proposed Italian Ship Canals, 134.
 - Signor Crispi at Work, 150, 402.
 - Social Disturbances, 270.
 - The Queen as a Mountaineer, 602.
 - A Lesson in Co-operation in Italy, 723.

JACKSON, STONEWALL, The Real, 353.

Japan :

- Natural Science in Japan, 473.
- Japanese "New Theology," 717.
- Jesus of Nazareth :
 - Sayings of Jesus not in the Gospels, 208.
 - A Modern Jew on Jesus of Nazareth, 345.
 - The Boyhood of Jesus Christ, 451.
 - Jerusalem of To-day, 98.
- Jews : The Mission of Israel, 215.
- Jewish View of St. Paul, 716.
- Juries : The Sacred Twelve, 215.

KANSAS, Is New York More Civilized than, 593.

- Kaiser's Dream of European Federation, 524.
- Keppler, Joseph, Death of, 406 : portrait, 406.
- Kearsarge*, The Wreck of the, 261.
- Khama, A Eulogy on, 99.
- Kindergartens in New York, Free, 11.
- Kindergartens, Canada's Adoption of, 12
- Kossuth, Louis :
 - Death of Louis Kossuth, 405.
 - Character Sketch, 551.
 - Portraits, 144, 405, 555, 559, 561.

LABOR Questions :

- A Triumph of State Conciliation, 5, 648.
- End of the English Coal War, 6.
- American Labor Organizations, 7.
- The English Employers' Liability Bill, 16, 399.
- Relief for the Unemployed in American Cities, 4, 29, 179, 295, 319.
- The Problem of the Unemployed, 73.
- The Cause of Strikes, 75.
- The Unemployed in England, 149, 273.
- The Living Wage, 200, 656.
- High Wages the Cause of Cheap Work, 322.
- The Case for the Eight-Hours Day, 527, 656.
- Economists on the English Coal War, 599.
- Strike of 200,000 Coal Miners, 649.
- A Remedy for the Sweating System, 723.
- Lawyers, Great, who have Lately Died, 529.
- Leading Articles of the Month, 65, 192, 317, 449, 581, 701.
- Legislation, Social and Economic, in 1893, 192.
- Legislatures : The State Legislatures, 139.
- Lewis, Sir George, 225 : portrait, 225.
- Library, The New Congressional, 674.
- Lie, Jonas, 91.
- Lippincott's Magazine* reviewed, 742.
- Literature :
 - A Study of Modern Literature, 340.
 - Nature in Early American Literature, 483.
- Living Expenses : The Bread and Butter Question, 200.
- London Quarterly Review* reviewed, 360, 617.
- Longevity, Some Instances of, 657.
- Louise, Princess : How She Did the Ironing, 97.

McClure's Magazine reviewed, 106, 234, 363, 489, 619.

Maps :

- Manchester Ship Canal, 131.
- Existing and Proposed Ship Canals, 133.
- Proposed Route for Exploration of Ellesmere Land, 263.
- Route of the Tyrrells to Chesterfield Inlet, 264.
- Northeast Sea Route to Siberia, 466.
- Hawaii as a Centre of Pacific Trade, 516.
- Pearl Harbor, Sandwich Islands, 516.
- Proposed Pacific Cable Routes, 517.
- Proposed Ship Canal Routes, 645.
- Marriage Bill, The Hungarian Civil, 731.
- Marrying in Royal Circles, 653.
- Matabele Ideas of the Spirit World, 211.
- May Day in Europe, A Peaceful, 656.
- Memory of Men and Animals, 213.
- Menagerie, Behind the Bars of a, 728.

- Mexico : Would Annexation be Desirable ? 403.
Midland Monthly, The, 234.
 Military Training in Schools, 704.
 Mines : Life in the Sicilian Mines, 724.
 Moose, The Vanishing, 211.
 Mortgage Banking in America, 719.
 Moslems and Christians, How far One ? 346.
 Municipal Franchises, 448.
 Municipal Government : Home Rule for Cities, 682.
 Municipal Reform in New York, 522.
 Municipal Reform, A Conference on, 141.
 Municipal Service, Reform in, 12.
 Music :
 The Music of Russia, 88.
 The Composer of "The Better Land," 89.
 The Wanderer's Evening Song, 90.
 Can Music Describe Scenery ? 90.
 The Berlioz Cycle, 91.
 Gounod and Church Music, 717.
 Americanism in Music, 718.
- NAPOLÉON, Lord Wolseley on, 224.
National Review reviewed, 103, 231, 358, 487, 616, 740.
 Natural Science in Japan, 473.
- Navies :
 England's Naval Supremacy, 15.
 Is England to Lose Command of the Sea ? 80.
 English Naval Scares, 149.
 The Wreck of the *Kearsarge*, 261.
 A Naval Union with Great Britain, 461.
 United States Naval Matters, 519.
 Increasing the British Fleet, 525.
 A Non-Partisan Naval Policy, 643.
 English Honors Paid the American Navy, 644.
 Shipbuilding on the Mississippi, 644.
 Negro, Improvement of the, 456, 455.
 Negro Progress on the Tuskegee Plan, 436.
New Ireland Review reviewed, 617.
New Review reviewed, 104, 230, 359, 487, 739.
- New York :
 A New Constitution for New York, 291.
 New York Legislative Topics, 398.
 Municipal Reform Movement, 522.
 Public Affairs in New York, 650.
- New York City :
 New York City and Its Politics, 13.
 Civic Abuses in New York City, 455.
 The Bowery and the Bohemians, 609.
- New Zealand, Woman Suffrage in, 474.
- Nicaragua :
 The Bluefields Incident, 306.
 America will Control the Canal, 396.
 The Ship Canal, 515.
- Nihilists, The Betrayal of the, 603.
Nineteenth Century reviewed, 102, 232, 358, 487, 615, 739.
North American Review reviewed, 100, 229, 357, 484, 613, 738.
 Novels, The Most Popular, 92.
- OLD AGE : The Veterans of 1894, 143.
- PACIFIC OCEAN, Our Position in the, 515.
 Painters of the Royal Academy, ix Popular, 689.
 Papacy, Mgr. Satolli on the, 584.
 Paradise and the First Sin, 451.
 Paris, The Beggars of, 608.
- Parkman, Francis :
 Personality of Parkman, 223.
 A Fellow Historian's Estimate of Parkman, 734.
- Parks, National : Our New National Wonderland, 163.
- Pawnbrokers : Provident Loan Societies, 605.
 Pensions, Old Age, a Debt, not a Dole, 321.
 Pensions, How to Find the Money for Old Age, 77.
 Periodicals, Index to, 125, 253, 381, 509, 637, 765.
 Periodicals Reviewed, 100, 228, 357, 484, 613, 738.
 Peter the Hermit, A New, Wanted, 270.
 Philanthropy : What Dr. Bernardo has Done, 607.
 Pilgrimage, An American Historical, 678.
 Pin-Wells and Rag-Bushes, 210.
 Plutocratic Contrasts and Contradictions, 455.
 Poetic Tournaments in Bengali, 347.
- Political :
 Abolish the Spoils System, 11.
 New York City and Its Politics, 13.
 Obstruction in the Senate, 73.
 The Mission of the Populist Party, 76.
 Mr. Peckham's Defeat, 267.
 Vindicating an Honest Ballot, 267.
- English versus American Politics, 387.
 Republican Hopes and Prospects, 397.
 Chaos in the Lower House, 519.
 The Republican Outlook, 592.
 Polytechnic Institute, The Battersea, 444.
 Poole, William Frederick, Death of, 403, portrait, 405.
 Poor, How Not to Help the, 452.
 Pope Leo and the Higher Criticism, 585.
 Pope Leo, Gladstone and, 731.
- Portraits :
 Aberdeen, Fourth Earl of, 44.
 Aberdeen, Lady, 42, 52, 53, 54.
 Aberdeen, Lord, 2, 41.
 Adams, Henry C., 540.
 Adams, Goold, 17.
 Alexander, Prince, of Bulgaria, 16.
 Alma-Tadema, Laurens, 691.
 Anthony, Susan B., 145.
 Ashitsu, Zitsuzen, 305.
 Asquith, H. H., 388.
 Austria, Emperor of, 144.
 Baker, Sir Samuel, 159.
 Balfour, Jabez S., 273.
 Ballantyne, R. M., 415.
 Barton, Clara, 4, 311.
 Barrows, John Henry, 299.
 Benham, Admiral A. E. K., 260.
 Bharucha, Ervad Sheriarji Dadabhai, 309.
 Billroth, Theodore, 297.
 Bismarck, Prince, 143.
 Bjorling, Alfred, 263.
 Blanchard, J. Newton, 391.
 Bland, Richard P., 266.
 Booth-Clibborn, Mrs. Arthur, 478.
 Boutelle, Charles A., 136.
 Bowell, Mackenzie, 20.
 Bowen, Lord Justice, 671.
 Bramley, Frank, 412.
 Brice, Calvin S., 646.
 Brinton, Daniel G., 536.
 Brown-Sequard, Dr., 535.
 Bülou, Hans von, 414.
 Burne-Jones, Edward, 141, 689.
 Burrows, Julius C., 139.
 Cady, J. Rider, 290.
 Caird, Edward, 349.
 Caprivi, Count, 143.
 Carrington, F., 17.
 Carmencita, La, 687.
 Carter, J. C., 140.
 Casimir-Perier, Premier, 18.
 Chambers, Arthur Marshall, 6.
 Chester, Bishop of, 148.
 Chil s, George W., 283, 284, 285.
 Choate, Joseph H., 290, 651.
 Chudhadharn, Chandradat, 303.
 Clark, J. B., 700.
 Colquitt, Alfred H., 528.
 Cooley, Thomas M., 538.
 Cowen, F. H., 89.
 Crawford, F. Marion, 494.
 Crisp, Charles F., 136, 520.
 Crispi, Signor, 19, 143.
 Crocker, Richard, 328.
 Currie, Philip, 150.
 Curtis, George Ticknor, 529.
 Da Gama, Saldanho, 260.
 Damon, Samuel M., 130.
 Dana, Richard, 146.
 De Giers, M., 143.
 Dharmapala, H., 304.
 Dole, Sanford B., 130.
 Dow, Neal, 652.
 Dupuy, M., 149.
 Eliot, Charles William, 702.
 Ely, Richard T., 702.
 England, Prince George of, 670.
 Field, Cyrus W., 544.
 Field, David Dudley, 514, 544, 545, 546.
 Field, Marshall, 14.
 Field, Henry M., 241, 544.
 Field, Stephen J., 544.
 Fildes, Luke, 694.
 Flower, R. P., 134.
 Forbes, P. W., 151.
 Frampton, G. G., 412.
 Francis, John M., 290.

- Frank, Augustus, 290.
 Frei, Emil, 20.
 Frye, William P., 136.
 Gear, John H., 140.
 Giddings, F. H., 700.
 Gilbert, John I., 290.
 Gladstone, Wm. E., 143, 387, 416, 418, 419.
 Gladstone, Mr. and Mrs., 59.
 Goodelle, William P., 290.
 Gordon, Archie, 55, 57.
 Gordon, Dudley, 55.
 Gordon, Lord Haddo, 55.
 Gordon, Lady Marjorie, 55, 57.
 Gorman, Arthur P., 647.
 Griffith, Samuel W., 577.
 Grow, Galusha A., 398.
 Hacker, Arthur, 412.
 Hadley, A. T., 700.
 Haggard, H. Rider, 218.
 Hall, John, 539.
 Handel, Georg Friederich, 221.
 Hannen, Lord, 530.
 Harcourt, Sir William, 429, 430, 654.
 Harraden, Beatrice, 752.
 Harte, Bret, 219.
 Harwood, John J., 132.
 Hastings, Frank P., Jr., 130.
 Hatton, Frank, 672.
 Henschel, the Musician, 686.
 Herbert, Hilary A., 643.
 Herkomer, Hubert, 698.
 Herron, George D., 540.
 Higgins, Saul C., 658.
 Hirschberg, Michael M., 290.
 Hoar, George F., 8.
 Hofmeyr, N. J., 300.
 Holls, Frederick W., 290.
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell, 146.
 Hook, J. C., 696.
 Hornblower, W. B., 21.
 Howard, Major-General O. O., 652.
 Howe, Julia Ward, 145.
 Indian Portraits, 170, 171.
 Ireland, Archbishop John, 300.
 Jameson, C. S., 17.
 Jay, John, 672.
 Jenks, J. W., 700.
 Johnson, Jesse, 290.
 Johnson, Tom L., 139.
 Kallstenius, Evald, 263.
 Keane, John J., 308.
 Kelly, Edmond, 141.
 Keppler, Joseph, 406.
 Khrimian, Mugurditch, 308.
 Kidd, Benjamin, 745.
 King, J. A., 130.
 Kossuth, Louis, 144, 405, 555, 559, 561.
 Labouchere, Henry, 400.
 Lansdowne, Marquis of, 272.
 Latas, Dionysios, 307.
 Lauterbach, Edward, 290.
 Lesseps, Count de, 146.
 Leo XIII, Pope, 144.
 Lewis, Sir George, 225.
 McCosh, Dr., 146.
 McDonald, J. P., 5.
 McDonough, John T., 290.
 McMillan, Daniel H., 290.
 McMillan, Thomas, 541.
 McMillin, Benton, 139.
 McVeagh, Wayne, 156.
 Macy, Jesse, 581.
 Maritz, Lieutenant, 271.
 Martineau, James, 301.
 Michelet, Carl Louis, 415.
 Montenegro, Metropolitan of, 309.
 Moraes, Prudente de, 395.
 Morier, Robert, 5.
 Morgan, John T., 392.
 Mozoomdar, Protap Chunder, 308.
 Nelson, Hugh Muir, 20.
 Parkes, Henry, 144, 434.
 Parkhurst, John F., 290.
 Patton, John, Jr., 669.
 Patten, S. N., 700.
 Parkhurst, Charles H., 13.
 Peckham, Wheeler H., 267.
 Peixoto, Floriano, 259.
 Pepper, William, 669.
 Poole, William Frederick, 405.
 Portal, Gerald, 272.
 Powderly, Terence V., 7.
 Powell, David, 670.
 Proctor, John R., 11.
 Pung Qwang Yu, 305.
 Quigg, Lemuel E., 397.
 Reed, Thomas B., 138.
 Remsen, Daniel S., 12.
 Reynolds, J. Russell, 276.
 Riviere, Briton, 696.
 Robertson, G., Jr., 6.
 Root, Elihu, 290.
 Rosebery, Earl of, 386, 423, 424.
 Russia, The Czarevitch of, 653, 670.
 Sargent, John S., 412, 635.
 Scott, J. G., 151.
 Schreiner, Olive, 219.
 Schieren, Charles A., 13.
 Seligman, E. R. A., 700.
 Shibata, Reuchi, 306.
 Slocum, Henry W., 535.
 Smith, James, Jr., 520.
 Smith, R. Mayo, 700.
 Smith, Robertson, 715.
 Smith, William O., 130.
 Sovereign, J. R., 7.
 Spofford, Ainsworth R., 675.
 Stowe, Harriet Beecher, 145.
 Stanhope, Edward, 148.
 Stein, Robert, 262.
 Stockbridge, Francis B., 672.
 Stephen, James Fitz-James, 530.
 Straus, Isidor, 398.
 Swan, John M., 412.
 Talmage, T. DeWitt, 659.
 Tate, Edwin, 445.
 Tennant, Margot, 388.
 Tillman, R. B., 523.
 Trevelyan, Sir George O., 657.
 Tchaikowsky, M., 88.
 Tucker, Miss (A. L. O. E.), 277.
 Tyndall, John, 24, 173.
 Tyrrell, Joseph B., 264.
 Vance, Zebulon B., 528.
 Vedder, Commodore P., 290.
 Verne, Jules, 217.
 Vincent, George E., 539.
 Vivekananda, Swami, 302.
 Waddington, M., 159.
 Waldenström, P., 301.
 Walker, Gen. Francis A., 701.
 Wallis, S. Teackle, 530.
 Walsh, Patrick, 535.
 Ward, Mrs. Humphry, 492.
 Washington, Booker T., 437.
 Watts, G. F., 412.
 Wellman, Francis L., 396.
 Wells, Sidney H., 447.
 Weyman, Stanley J., 753.
 White, Edward D., 391.
 White, Henry, 9.
 Williams, E. Leader, 131.
 Wilson, Allan, 151.
 Wilson, William L., 4, 137.
 Windischgrätz, Prince, 18.
 Winthrop, Robert C., 658.
 Wolseley, Lord, 224.
 Woodruff, Clinton Rogers, 141.
 Woolson, Constance Fenimore, 276.
 Yates, Mrs., 475.
 Progress, Union for Practical, 453.
 Progress of the World, 3, 131, 259, 387, 515, 643.
 Prohibition Abandoned in Iowa, 523.
Quarterly Review reviewed, 361, 740.
 Queen Margherita as a Mountaineer, 602.
 RABBITS, A Plague of, 84.
 Railways :
 Government Control of Railways, 74.
 A Thousand Miles in Twenty Hours, 213.
 Recent Railroad Failures and Their Lessons, 458.
 Cable Cars versus Horse Cars, 472.
 Reciprocity Treaties Threatened, 393.
 Record of Current Events, 21, 156, 274, 411, 531, 669.
 Red Cross, Clara Barton and the, 311.

- Referendum, What Englishmen Think of the, 463.
 Reform : Absurd Effort to Make the World Over, 464.
 Religion, Evolution of, Criticism of Caird's, 348.
 Religions, The World's Parliament of, 299.
 Religious Intolerance : The Anti-Catholi : Crusade, 449.
 Renan, A Posthumous Article by, 345.
 Representation, Proportional, 335.
 Representative Government : Is It a Failure ? 336.
 Republics of the World, 333.
 Rhodes, Cecil, The Story of, 728.
 Riley, James Whitcomb, as a Sign Painter, 356.
 Roads : How France Got Good Roads, 82.
 Rochefort, M. Henri, 604.
 Rosebery, The Earl of :
 First Day of Rosebery's Government, 400.
 Character Sketch, 422.
 A Cromwellian Premier, 526.
 England's New Premier, 596.
 Portraits, 386, 423, 424.
 Royal Academy, An American in the, 685.
 Royal Academy, Six Popular Painters of the, 689.
 Ruskin and Modern Problems, 352.
 Russia :
 The Music of Russia, 88.
 The Peasant Emperor, 269.
 Close of the Russo-German Tariff War, 401.
 Marrying in Royal Circles, 653.
 Russian Famine Relief Commission, 725.
 St. PAUL, A Jewish View of, 716.
 Salaries, Official : Do We Pay Enough ? 77.
 Samoa : The Samoan Question, 517, 518.
 Sand, George : George Sand's Religious Faith, 222.
 Sargent, John S. : An American in the Royal Academy, 685.
 Satolli, Mgr., on the Papacy, 584.
 Sayings, Notable, in English History, 705.
 Science : What Killed Hindu Science ? 344.
 Scientific Problems of the Future, 471.
 Schreiner, Olive, 218 ; portrait, 218.
 Schumann, Grieg on, 222.
Scottish Review reviewed, 360.
Scribner's Magazine reviewed, 105, 232, 363, 488, 617, 741.
 Sea Islands Hurricanes, 317.
 Senate, Obstruction in the, 73, 389.
 Senatorial Gossip and Scandal, 648.
 Ship Canals : See under Canals.
 Shelley in Some New Lights, 224.
 Siam :
 The King of Siam, 601.
 Women and Jewels in Siam, 216.
 Siberia, Northeast Sea Route to, 466.
 Sicilian Mines, Life in the, 724.
 Sicilian Peasantry in Revolt, 339.
 Slave Trade, Crushing the African, 271.
 Smith, Robertson, Tribute to, 715.
 Social Problem, A Solution of the, 321.
 Solomon's Song, 589.
 South, Industrial Crisis of the, 325.
 South Carolina Liquor Law, 523.
Southern Magazine reviewed, 235, 449, 619.
 Spirit World, Matabele Ideas of the, 211.
 Stanley, Dean, Stories About, 350.
 Stanley, Dean, and Renan, 603.
 Starved Rock, Illinois, 212.
 Stonewall Jackson, The Real, 353.
 Suffrage, The Question of, 650.
 Suffrage, Woman, in New Zealand, 474.
 Sunday School Movement of To-day, 583.
 Supreme Court : Filling the Vacancy, 135.
 Swan, Annie, Career of, 222.
 Sweating System, A Remedy for the, 723.
 Switzerland : The New Swiss President, 19.
 TAAFFE, Count : Count Taaffe's Career, 95.
 Taine, the Historian, 734.
 Talmage, Dr., and the Brooklyn Tabernacle, 658 ; portrait, 659.
 Tammany Hall and New York City, 328.
 Tariff, The :
 The Wilson Tariff Revision, 3, 137, 194, 196, 390, 393, 394, 520, 592, 646.
 The Incidence of Tariff Taxation, 66.
 The Democratic Tariff Policy, 67, 647.
 A Plan for an Automatic Tariff, 67.
 Necessity for Immediate Tariff Reduction, 68.
 The South for a Protective Tariff in 1896, 68.
 The Tariff Act of 1789, 69.
 The Pending Tariff and Revenue Bills, 137.
 Louisiana versus Free Sugar, 391.
 Reciprocity Treaties Threatened, 393.
 The Late Aggressive Policy, 394.
 Comparison of Votes on the McKinley and Wilson Bills, 592.
 Tax, The Income :
 The Income Tax, 70, 195.
 The Income Tax and the Democratic Position, 138.
 The Income Tax in England, 323.
 Catholic Scheme of Graduated Income Tax, 323.
 David A. Wells on the Income Tax, 462.
 The Income Tax as a Sectional Issue, 521.
 Taxation : Art and the Single Tax, 214.
 Telegraph Cables Across the Pacific, Proposed, 460, 517.
 Temperance and the Liquor Laws :
 The South Carolina Liquor Law, 199, 325, 523.
 A Proposed Temperance Law, 396.
 Prohibition Abandoned in Iowa, 523.
 The W. C. T. U. Movement, 612.
 The Liquor Problem in Several States, 651.
 A Coming Temperance Congress, 652.
 Tennyson, A Tale about, 350.
 Tennyson Severely Criticised, 732.
 Tesla, Nikola : A New Edison, 355.
 Theatres and the Drama :
 The Actor and His Role, 209.
 The Theatres of Our Ancestors, 209.
 A Latin Play at Harvard, 470.
 Theology : Japanese "New Theology," 717.
 Thompson, Francis : A New Poet, 223.
 Tolstoi's Condemnation of the Churches, 207.
 Tramps :
 Tramps, 201.
 A Talk with a Tramp, 323.
 A Study of City Tramps, 453.
 The Rights of Tramps, 608.
 Tricoupis, the Greek Prime Minister, 601.
 Tucker, Miss Charlotte (A. L. O. E.), 477.
 Tyndall, John :
 Character Sketch, 172.
 Prof. Huxley's Tribute, 227.
 Herbert Spencer's Tribute, 347.
 Portraits, 24, 173.
 UNEMPLOYED, The :
 Relief in American Cities, 29, 179, 295, 319.
 Relief Work—Its Principles and Methods, 38.
 The Problem of the Unemployed, 73.
 University Extension in Germany, 208.
 University Extension, The Place of, 469.
 University Statistics, 736.
 Utah's Approaching Statehood, 14.
 VACCINATION, History of, 713.
 Vance, The Late Senator, 528 ; portrait, 528.
 Vatican Council, Cardinal Gibbons' Reminiscences of, 586.
 Verne, Jules, Life and Work of, 217 ; portrait, 217.
 Village Life, Organizing English, 464.
 Villager, The French, 465.
 Village Homes, Picturesque, 477.
 Virginia's Historic Shrines, Rescue of, 680.
 Von Bulow, Anecdotes of, 718.
 WAGNER and Grieg, 481.
 Werner, Hildegard, 480.
Westminster Review reviewed, 359.
Westöliche Rundschau, 491.
 Willard, Frances : Miss Willard as "Preceptress," 96.
 Wolseley, Lord, on Napoleon, 224.
 Woman at Home, The, 361.
 Women :
 Women and Jewels in Siam, 216.
 Woman Suffrage in New Zealand, 474.
 Why Women Ought Not to Work, 475.
 Woman in Clubland, 476.
 The Women of Hungary, 470.
 The Question of Woman Suffrage, 650.
 The Struggle for Woman's Rights, 705.
 The Final Problem of Woman, 707.
 Is the Representative American Woman Womanly ? 708.
 The New Woman, 708.
 Women as Public Speakers, 709.
 The Pioneer Woman in American Literature, 709.
 Working Girls' Club, 710.
 World's Fair in Retrospect, 198.
 World's Fair : Chicago After the Fair, 14.
 YORK, The Duchess of, 226.
Young England Magazine, 216.

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CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1894.

Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada.

Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

The Wilson Tariff Revision.....	3
Why Not Wait Until the Year 1900?.....	4
Relieving the Unemployed.....	5
A Triumph of State Conciliation.....	5
End of the English Coal War.....	6
The "Good Offices" of the Government.....	6
The Rosebery Settlement.....	7
Arbitration Victorious at Last.....	7
American Labor Organizations.....	7
The Status of the Hawaiian Question.....	8
Mistakes of the Administration.....	8
Our Foreign Service and the Spoils System.....	9
Mr. Henry White's Case as an Instance.....	9
Need of an Expert Service.....	10
Civil Service Reform—Its Progress.....	10
The Civil Service Act and Its Administration.....	11
A New Abolition Movement.....	11
Free Kindergartens in New York.....	11
Canada's Adoption of Kindergartens.....	12
Reform in Municipal Service.....	12
New York City and Its Politics.....	13
Chicago After the Fair.....	14
Utah's Approaching Statehood.....	14
The Struggle in Brazil.....	14
Mello's Prospects and Claims.....	14
Will There be a Fight at Sea?.....	15
England's Naval Supremacy.....	15
Sir Robert Morier.....	15
The Employers' Liability Bill.....	16
English Topics in General.....	17
The Matabele Trouble.....	17
Affairs in Germany.....	17
The Austrian Crisis.....	17
The Fall of the French Ministry.....	18
The New Cabinet.....	18
Greece Gone Bankrupt.....	18
The Crisis in Italy.....	19
Dynamite in the French Chamber.....	19
The New Swiss President.....	20
Canada and Australasia.....	20

With portraits of Hon. William L. Wilson, Miss Clara Barton, Hon. J. P. McDonald, Arthur Marshall Chambers, Hon. G. Robertson, Jr., J. R. Sovereign, Terence V. Powderly, Senator Hoar, Henry White, John R. Proctor, Daniel S. Remsen, Mayor Schieren, Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Marshall Field, Sir Robert Morier, Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Major Goold-Adams, Dr. C. S. Jameson, Col. Sir F. Carrington, Prince Windischgrätz, Premier Casimir-Périer, Signor Crispi, President Emil Frei, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. Hugh Muir Nelson.

Record of Current Events..... 21

With portraits of Hon. W. D. Hornblower and the late John Tyndall.

Current History in Caricature..... 25

With reproductions from American and foreign Cartoon Papers.

Relief for the Unemployed in American Cities. 29

By Albert Shaw.

Relief Work,—Its Principles and Methods..... 38

By Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen: A Character Sketch. 41

By W. T. Stead.

With portraits of Lord and Lady Aberdeen and other illustrations.

The Mission and Destiny of Canada..... 61

Leading Articles of the Month—

Reunion of the United States and Canada.....	65
The Incidents of Tariff Taxation.....	66
The Democratic Tariff Policy.....	67
A Plan for an Automatic Tariff.....	67
Necessity for Immediate Tariff Reduction.....	68
The South for a Protective Tariff in 1896.....	68
The Tariff Act of 1789.....	69
The Income Tax.....	70
The Justification of Interest.....	70
Increasing Difficulty of Getting Gold.....	70
"Feats and Follies" of American Finance.....	71
The Hawaiian Situation.....	71
Obstruction in the Senate.....	73
The Problem of the Unemployed.....	73
Government Control of Railroads.....	74
The Cause of Strikes.....	75
Causes of Failure in "Boom" Towns.....	75
The Mission of the Populist Party.....	76
Do we Pay our Officials Enough?.....	77
How to Find the Money for Old Age Pensions.....	77
The Manners of the House of Commons.....	78
Is England to Lose Command of the Sea?.....	80
Is Rhetoric Wrecking Ireland?.....	81
How France Got Good Roads.....	82
The Italians of To-day.....	82
Matabele Manners.....	83
A Plague of Rabbits.....	84
How our Ancestors Spent their Holidays.....	85
"The Men of Acadie" in Another Light.....	86
Clipping the Laurels of Columbus.....	87
The Beginning of Man.....	87
Are Atoms Alive?.....	88
The Music of Russia.....	88

With portrait of M. Tschakowsky.

The Composer of "The Better Land"..... 89

With portrait of F. H. Cowen.

The Wanderer's Evening Song.....	90
Can Music Describe Scenery?.....	90
The Berlioz Cycle.....	91
Jonas Lie.....	91
The Most Popular Novels.....	92
Crumbs from the "Autocrat's" Table.....	93
Mr. Balfour as Critic of Idealism.....	93
Mr. Goldwin Smith's Views on Our History.....	94
Count Taafe's Career.....	95
A Grand Old Man.....	96
Miss Willard as "Preceptress".....	96
How Princess Louise Did the Ironing.....	97
The Origin of the Name America.....	97
The Manufacture of "Antiquities".....	97
How to Make Boys Manly.....	98
Jerusalem of To-day.....	98
Mr. Lilly's Blast Against Democracy.....	99
A Eulogy on Khama.....	99

The Periodicals Reviewed... 100

The New Books..... 108

Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 116

Index to Periodicals..... 125

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LORD ABERDEEN, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

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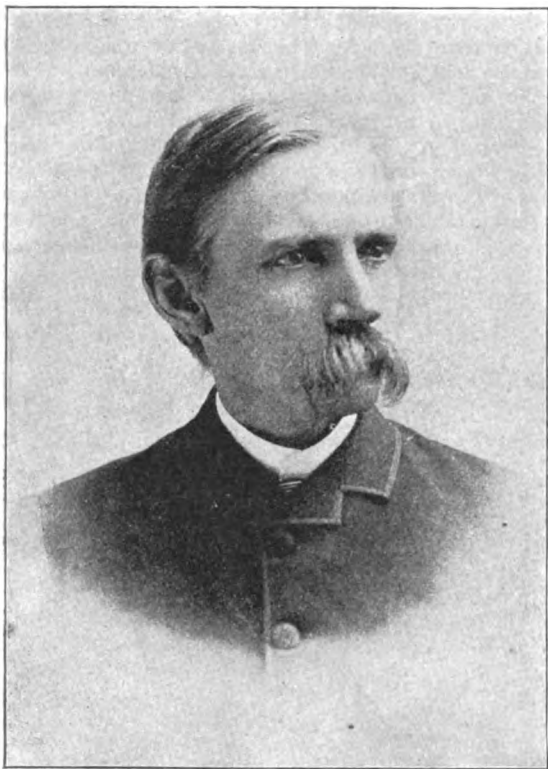
THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

THE two foremost topics of the day are the proposed changes in the tariff, and the relief of the unemployed. At no previous time in the history of the United States have so many people been out of work. Thousands of factories are closed altogether; and thousands of others are running with reduced forces. The depressed condition of trade has so lessened the volume of traffic that the railroads have been compelled to dismiss thousands of employees, while many roads have cut down the wages of the men retained. The curtailed purchasing power of the working people, due to the diminished proportions of the total wage fund, has affected merchants and middlemen of all classes, and they in turn have been compelled to reduce the number of their employees. The causes that have produced this condition of things are doubtless very complex. Probably the greatest cause has been the timidity and hesitancy of capital, on account of the protracted agitation of monetary and tariff questions. Evidently, the collapses of credit in Australia and Argentina, which compelled European investors to withdraw great quantities of capital from the United States, played their part in disturbing the business situation here. What is wanted now, more than all things else, is a cessation of tariff tinkering and currency tinkering for partisan ends. An afflicted nation would shed tears of gratitude if a non-partisan tariff commission and a non-partisan currency commission could be appointed to report a tariff measure by February 1, and a currency measure by April 1, both reports to be accepted unanimously by Congress and signed by the President,—with concurrent resolutions by Congress, by State legislatures, by Boards of Trade, and various other public bodies, to the effect that the two measures ought by common consent and understanding to remain substantially unchanged for ten years. The continual agitation of the tariff question in this country can be compared to nothing but the continual recurrence of revolutions in some South American countries. The existing partisan treatment of the question is as disastrous to business as a civil war, and it is absurd beyond the power of words to characterize it. Since the days of the endless metaphysical discussions of the schoolmen, there has been nothing

more fatuous and more hopelessly stupid than the attempt to reconcile the American tariff system either with *doctrinaire* protectionism or with *doctrinaire* free-trade. Practical men ought to be able to construct a workable tariff, and party zeal ought to borrow patriotism enough to let that tariff alone when it is constructed.

*The Wilson
Tariff
Revision.*

If a country is to have a general and highly complicated system of combined revenue and protective tariff imposts, the one clear maxim to be asserted over and over again concerning it is this: Change it only for the best of causes, and do not change it too frequently. And the reason for this maxim lies in a principle which we may express as follows: It is upon the whole easier for business to adjust itself to the tariff than for the tariff to adjust itself to business. Herein is to be found the chief objection to the new Wilson tariff measure. Like the McKinley measure, this also is a general and highly complicated system of combined revenue and protective tariff imposts. It is just as truly a protective tariff in all its principles and methods as any of its predecessors,—providing one is willing to admit that a fence remains a fence even when some of the top boards are knocked off. The Wilson bill in no sense involves a reversal of the plan of Republican tariffs; it is simply an elaborate revision of them. The practical difficulties met by the Wilson committee have been enormous. Nothing illustrates them better than the mere statement that within some two weeks after Mr. Wilson and his Democratic colleagues had finished and announced their work, they made more than two hundred additional changes in it. Business had begun to adjust itself to the tariff of 1890. If the Wilson bill is adopted,—as, after much discussion and amending, it is likely to be,—business must begin some months hence to shape itself to the altered schedules, with no warrant for a feeling of permanence and security. For, if the Republicans should be returned to power in 1896, they would probably rebuild the tariff fence in a different enough way to require general readjustments once more. Would it not have been in better keeping with announced



HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON, OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Democratic principles if the Wilson bill had been framed upon more permanent and radical lines, with a view to a material change of policy several years hence? What possible objection could there be to a long notice? Some of the McKinley schedules were arranged to go into effect several years after the bill was adopted. It would be entirely feasible for Congress to declare that the new tariff would go into operation in 1895; making the date exactly five years after the McKinley act took effect. This would serve at least three good purposes. It would, first, enable the Democrats to prepare a measure much more faithfully in accord with their platform; second, it would relieve the existing uncertainty that paralyzes industrial activities, and, third, it would form a valuable precedent against rapid and haphazard tariff changes. The country is in no haste for a myriad of puzzling and embarrassing changes of detail in the tariff schedules, while the main outlines of the system remain.

If the Democrats had the statesmanship to pass a measure absolutely discarding every vestige of the protective

system, and substituting a clear, simple, unmistakable plan of national taxation for revenue only, fixing January 1, 1900, as the time for this new policy to take effect, and agreeing to let the McKinley law

alone until that date, the country would be satisfied. The six years would give trade and industry the necessary chance to prepare deliberately for the change, and the transition would not be violent when it came. The free-trade ideal, which the Democrats espoused with such enthusiasm at Chicago, would by this means be ushered in completely and triumphantly in a short period. But, in our candid opinion, the plans now decided upon by the Wilson committee, far from doing anything at all towards promoting the transfer from a protective to a purely revenue policy, will have just the opposite effect by provoking a reaction that will restore the Republicans and perpetuate the Republican tariff policy. Resumption of specie payment was accomplished by the simple and obvious plan of announcing a date far enough ahead to allow the country to accommodate itself to the approaching fact. The question to-day is not whether the Wilson bill is better than the McKinley bill, but whether it is worth while to further disturb business by substituting one makeshift policy for another. Why not tolerate the existing makeshift, which has the advantage of being a known quantity, upon the understanding that in the year 1900 we shall enter upon an era of free trade?

The principal communities of the United States are entering upon the business of providing relief for the unemployed with a thoroughness of purpose, and a practical wisdom as



MISS CLARA BARTON, OF THE "RED CROSS."

to measures, such as have never been known before. Elsewhere in this issue we have given several pages to a statement of the measures adopted in a number of our cities. Fortunately, the absurd theory that it is none of the business of municipal or other governments to recognize or alleviate exceptional social distress, has very little influence left. It is the plain duty of organized society to use its superior facilities for the benefit of the community at times when individuals are unequal to the situation. The winter of business disaster, when hundreds of thousands of honest men are out of work, is exactly the winter when public employment ought to be extended for the making of all sorts of desirable improvements. This is not dangerous socialism, but rather it is the clearest sort of business sense. Every town and county can at once relieve the unemployed, lessen the burdens and evils of public and private alms-giving, and make an excellent investment for itself, by going extensively into the business of improving the roads and streets. Of course, in large areas of country the cold weather and snow prevent new road making at this season. But even in these regions some profitable method can be devised for the employment at low wages of honest men out of work. It is pleasant to note the fact that in New York many men and women are engaged, under direction of the East Side Relief Association, in making clothing for the sufferers from the autumnal coastwise floods in South Carolina. Miss Clara Barton and her fellow-workers of the Red Cross Society are doing noble service for the relief of the frightful suffering that has ensued in consequence of the unprecedented storms that devastated that coast, and holiday offerings should be showered upon the work. It is unfortunate that Congress should have failed to make an appropriation for so exceptional a case as that of these South Carolina sufferers. Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus has at our request set forth in this number of the REVIEW the sound principles upon which relief in our towns and cities ought to be based. He writes from a great fund of practical experience and scientific knowledge.

*A Triumph
of State
Conciliation.*

The strike on the Lehigh railroad was terminated, fortunately, early in December. The officers of the company immediately proclaimed that it was settled without their concession at any points. So far as we can understand, however, the strikers won a substantial victory. It was a deplorable thing that the employees of the railroad should have gone out on strike at a time when so many hundreds of thousands of workmen are involuntarily idle through the paralysis of industry. But it should be understood that such conservative bodies as the Locomotive Engineers, the Locomotive Firemen, and the other railway orders and brotherhoods are not accustomed, through their highest authorities, to sanction and conduct a strike, unless there are good grounds for it. These men do

not enjoy strikes. We are inclined to believe that the moral responsibility for this particular trouble rests with the officers of the Lehigh road. Agreements which had been made with the men months ago, and which ordinary good faith required should be kept, were disregarded by the company; and representative committees abundantly entitled to a hearing were refused an opportunity to present their case. The State Arbitration Boards of New York and New Jersey intervened to effect a conciliation, and succeeded in persuading the officers of the road to honor the rules and agreements of last August; to listen hereafter to grievance committees, and to take back



From a photograph by Doremus.

HON. J. P. McDONALD,

President New Jersey State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

the strikers as rapidly as possible without prejudice on account of their strike. Just why these officials could not have acted with ordinary courtesy and tact at the outset, and met with frankness a set of employees whose position was a fairly reasonable one,—is a question they should be compelled to answer to the stockholders of the road. Moreover, it is a question that a discommoded public has an equally good right to ask. High praise is due to the Chairmen of the two Arbitration Boards for their efficient interposition in behalf of all interests. This case well illustrates the value of conciliation and arbitration as principles. But the law should go further and in some manner, under specified conditions, compel insolent railway corporations to arbitrate labor troubles.

Thus the good offices of the State, through its official representatives, have ended what threatened to be a very disastrous strike. In this connection it is worth while to give a *résumé* of the circumstances under which, in like manner, the good offices of the English government brought to a conclusion the recent coal strike. After a civil war of sixteen weeks' duration, peace reigns throughout coal-getting England. The settlement was most welcome, but even more satisfactory was the final method of settlement. The closing stages of what has proved to be one of the greatest industrial struggles of the generation need to be stated with some detail. The first attempt to put a stop to the strife ended in failure. Representatives of miners and mine-owners met only to part without achieving agreement. The masters proposed the formation of a Board of Conciliation to decide the rate of wages, the immediate resumption of work by the men at a reduction of fifteen per cent., and the payment of this fifteen per cent. into a bank, pending the decision of the Board, to be made over to the men or to the masters as the Board should decide. The miners agreed to the formation of a Conciliation Board, and to its fixing the wages to be paid after April 1 next, but insisted that in the interim work should be resumed at the old rate of wages, and that the Board should be precluded from making a greater reduction than that of ten per cent. Thus the dispute had narrowed. The negotiable limits were now, on the one side, the coal-owners' fifteen per cent. forthwith, and on the other, the miners' ten per cent. from April 1. But neither party would yield the intervening five months and five per cent. The deadlock remained as grim as ever. Winter was coming on. The area of dominant hunger and cold spread far beyond the mining dis-



HON. G. ROBERTSON, JR.,
Chairman New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

tricts. The enormous rise in the price of coal meant misery to the poor everywhere, and the scarcity of fuel involved general dislocation of national industry. For nine days the outlook was very black.

The "Good Offices"
of
the Government.

Then, "at last, though late," government awoke to a sense of its functions. The primary duty of government is, after all, not to win partisan triumphs over fellow-citizens, but to maintain civil peace and to protect the nation as a whole from being sacrificed to private cupidity or stupidity. If two men try to settle their quarrel by the help of blindfolded, the State intervenes at once; but a conflict directly involving hundreds of thousands of citizens, and waged with the deadly weapons of starvation and resolute inaction, constitutes a much more serious breach of social order. Long before a privateer had inflicted on the national commerce an infinitesimal proportion of the damage which has resulted to it from this Coal War, the government cruisers would have been on her track. But a third of a year of intense national suffering must elapse before either government or people are ready to allow the State to interpose as industrial peace-maker. However, "better late than never." Mr. Gladstone's letter caught the psychological if not the logical moment. His wisely-worded proffer of Lord Rosebery's good offices, not as umpire or arbitrator, but simply as friendly host and presiding mediator, evoked general and enthusiastic approval. The Miners' Federation and the Federated Coal-owners



MR. ARTHUR MARSHALL CHAMBERS,
Chairman of the English Coal-owners' Federation.

promptly acceded to an "invitation," which virtually embodied a national command. The conference at the Foreign Office was as fortunate in issue as in inception. A single day under government influence sufficed to effect what had been fruitlessly attempted in a long series of local and municipal negotiations.



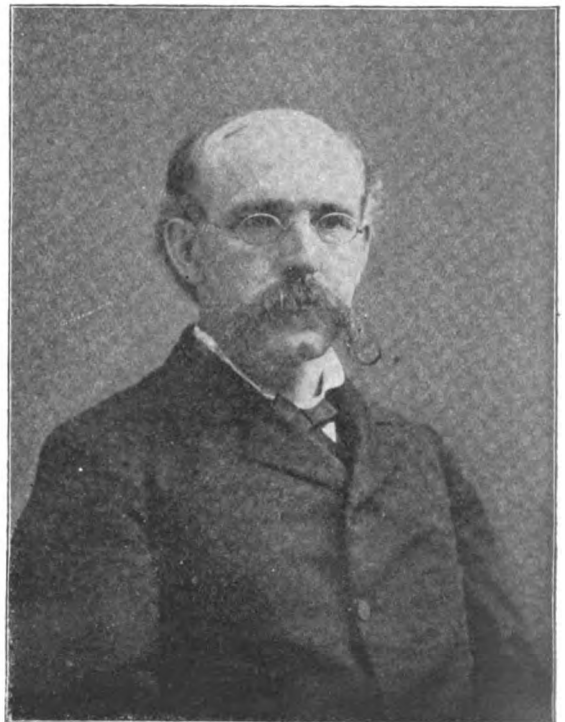
MR. J. R. SOVEREIGN.
New Master-Workman. Knights of Labor

The Rosebery Settlement. The agreement arrived at is marked by mutual concession. The miners won the immediate and manifest victory of resuming work at the old rate of wages, pending the decision of the Board of Conciliation. But the men conceded that the Board's decision should take effect from February 1, and not, as they had urged, from April 1. The masters, that is, yielded two-and-a-half months, the men only two months, of the period in dispute. The balance of victory on the side of the men thus amounts, when measured in time, to barely half a month. On the other hand, the men gave up what had been declared to be the very backbone of their contention, the prescribing to the Board of a minimum wage. There is not a word about the minimum wage in the Rosebery settlement. Its terms leave the Board free to settle the miners' wage without predetermined limit, either upward or downward. No doubt the stand which the miners have made for what they take to be "the living wage" will have its moral influence on the deliberations of the Board; but "the living wage" has found no express acknowledgment in the terms of the treaty.

Arbitration Victorious at Last. The result is a twofold triumph. It is a triumph of the principle of arbitration. The fourteen representatives from each side in selecting a neutral chairman virtually appoint an arbitrator. It is a triumph of the further principle that the promotion of industrial peace is one of the

duties of the State. The possible nomination of chairman by the Speaker is a picturesque reminder of the fact that the State is not less interested in maintaining order amid the economic than among the political disputes of the nation. The precedent is certain to be largely followed. Already trade organizations have begun to ask for its systematic adoption by the Labor department. Some day, the Coal War of 1893 will seem as much a piece of civil barbarism as the Wars of the Roses. How largely popular sympathy has gone with the miners may be inferred from the amounts which have been subscribed for their relief. The *Daily Chronicle* alone has won from its readers more than eighteen thousand pounds.

American Labor Organizations. The month has been marked, in "labor circles," by the annual meetings of the Knights of Labor and of the American Federation of Labor. The Knights stand for the principle of labor organization regardless of trade lines, and include unskilled workmen. They profess to stand for the general interests of the wage-earning classes, as against unequal legislation or harmful aggression on the part of capitalistic monopolies or combinations. Mr. Terence V. Powderly, so long the able and conscientious leader of the Knights, was deposed from the position of "Master Workman" at this meeting, and his place was filled by the election of Mr. J. R. Sovereign, of Iowa, upon whose abilities and policies it will be wise to defer judgment for a time. Mr. Sovereign's speeches are more inflamma-



MR. TERENCE V. POWDERLY.

tory than were Mr. Powderly's ; but practical responsibility may sober him into something like conservatism. The Federation of Labor is, as its name implies, a combination of trades unions for general objects. It has been a strong and successful organization under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Gompers, gaining in membership and prosperity of late years, while the Knights have declined. The Chicago meeting of the Federation did less than was anticipated towards formulating a practical policy for the relief of the unemployed.

*The Status of
the Hawaiian
Question.*

The news from Hawaii has confirmed all our previous impressions as to the firm position of the Provisional Government. President Cleveland and Mr. Gresham could hardly have had a correct understanding of the situation ; or they would not have attempted a task so hopelessly Quixotic as the restoration of the discredited Liliuokalani. History does not record any revolution for



From a photograph by C. M. Bell, Washington, D. C.

SENATOR HOAR, OF MASSACHUSETTS.
Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

the setting aside of an unacceptable ruler that was more strongly supported by the responsible and dominating elements of the community than this Hawaiian revolution. When the Executive department of our government deliberately enters upon a secret policy in a matter that properly concerns Congress and the whole country, it is to be assumed that criticism is expected. Both Houses of Congress called upon the President for complete papers, and Senator Hoar introduced a new phase of the discussion early

in December by asking the Senate to pass a resolution calling upon the President to explain Mr. Blount's mission. It will be remembered that Mr. Blount was sent to Hawaii to assume functions not recognized by our laws, and that his appointment was never submitted to the Senate for confirmation. There can be little doubt that the Administration committed a serious, though not an intentional error in taking this course,—an error afterwards practically acknowledged and partially rectified by making Mr. Blount minister to Hawaii. But this error was not to be compared with that of the deliberate attempt to overthrow the existing Hawaiian government and to establish a monarchy in the islands, placing the ex-Queen upon a throne to be bolstered up by the American republic,—against the protests of the American colony, which in fact constitutes the weighty and significant element in the ownership and civilized life of Hawaii. It is true that Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Gresham and Mr. Blount declare the revolution to have been unduly aided by our minister, Mr. Stevens. But even if this were a fact,—and the preponderance of credible testimony is quite against such a theory,—it is difficult to follow the logic which led our Administration to think that it must virtually make war against the existing government. This Administration, while professing its abhorrence of what it deemed Minister Stevens' interference in the internal affairs of Hawaii, had itself proceeded to interfere on its own account, and to an extent quite unheard of before. Mr. Blount and Minister Willis had assumed something like autocratic power in the Islands ; and the Administration had been conducting inquiries into their affairs in a manner quite incompatible with its announced theory of our proper relations with a foreign country.

*Mistakes
of the
Administration.*

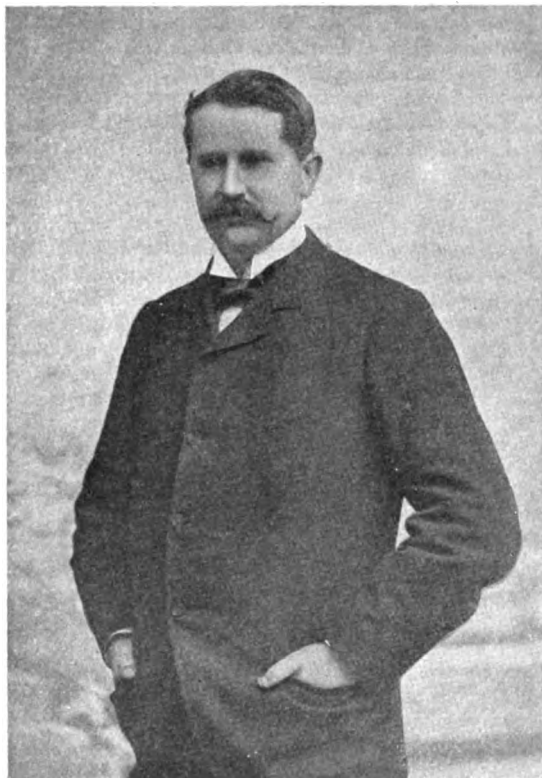
So far as the United States are now concerned, Hawaii has a firm government under President Dole and his associates. That government negotiated a treaty of annexation with our government under President Harrison. The treaty was pending in the Senate when Mr. Cleveland came into office. He withdrew it from the Senate before it had been acted upon, and he informed the Hawaiian government that annexation was rejected by the United States. This should have ended the Hawaiian question, so far as Mr. Cleveland was concerned. His subsequent disposition to concern himself with the internal affairs of Hawaii appears irrelevant. His rejection of the overtures for annexation leaves the Hawaiian government perfectly free,—unless we use or threaten force to restrain that freedom,—to enter into especial relations with the British or any other government. The spirit shown by the Hawaiian authorities is wholly commendable. They have announced their purpose to resist hostile attempts to dispossess them. Mr. Thurston, who has so ably represented the Hawaiian government at Washington, returned to Honolulu in the middle of December to aid and advise President Dole. In all candor let us say that the withdrawal

of the annexation treaty was a serious enough mistake, and that the proposed subsequent overthrow of President Dole and restoration of Liliuokalani, in violation of every principle of international law, would, if consummated, have been a dark blot upon our history. Nobody for a moment doubts the absolute rectitude of Mr. Cleveland's intentions in all this mismanaged business. But he has clearly suffered from the misfortune of bad counsel. Mr. Willis, of course, found it practically impossible, when he reached Honolulu, to carry out the policy of overthrow and restoration that had been prepared for him. The Queen herself was not ready to agree to the policy except with guarantees that the United States would permanently interfere to prevent the Hawaiians from deposing her again and governing themselves as they might prefer. The impossibility of the programme originally arranged for Mr. Willis of course increased with every day of delay after its main features became known; so that few things in the realm of the world's politics are now so improbable as that Liliuokalani will ever again sit upon a throne. Meanwhile, Mr. Carter and other Hawaiians have replied to Mr. Blount's report in a fashion that leaves it sadly discredited. Mr. Cleveland's long message to Congress on December 18, transmitting the papers and correspondence that had been asked for, did not in any way change the conception of the situation that had already been formed in the public mind.

*Our Foreign
Service and the
Spoils System.*

Mr. Cleveland has been in the White House ten months, and the quadrennial making of an almost entire new American diplomatic and consular service is practically completed. A vast amount of seasoned and valuable timber has been deliberately discarded, in order to make place for a like amount of new material. It should be distinctly understood that in very few cases are men dismissed from our foreign service for the sake of improving the service. Almost invariably they are dismissed because the appointing authorities wish to give the posts away to other men, not in order to promote public interests, but to serve private and personal interests. The subject in all its bearings has had a peculiarly striking illustration in the case of the appointment of Mr. James J. Van Alen as minister to Italy. It is conceded by every one that Mr. Van Alen's selection by Mr. Cleveland grew primarily out of his having contributed a large sum of money—from \$30,000 to \$50,000—to the campaign fund used in Mr. Cleveland's election. It is on the other hand conceded quite generally that Mr. Cleveland did not appoint Mr. Van Alen until after he had satisfied himself that this gentleman could fill the post respectably. The appointment was severely criticised in the Senate, and was only confirmed after much delay. The press of the country had also very widely condemned it. To the surprise of the country, Mr. Van Alen declined the place after he had been confirmed, holding that he could not take it under such a storm of criticism. He

defended himself with the plea that as a rich man it was not a remarkable thing for him to give so much money to the campaign fund, and that aid to the Democratic cause in that form was just as legitimate as aid in any other form. The President urged Mr. Van Alen to reconsider and accept the post; but the appointee remained firm in his declination.



MR. HENRY WHITE.

*Mr. Henry White's
Case as an
Instance.*

There is in fact some difference between giving offices to men widely known because they are occupied with public affairs, and who aid their party's cause with voice and pen, and parceling them out to the private rich men who give money to campaign funds. Every one can feel the difference, no matter what logic is used to obscure so real a distinction. But in the light of the soundest principles, even such a difference is hardly worth noticing. The offices do not exist to reward party or personal services of any kind. They belong to the nation, and ought to be filled solely upon the simple, plain principle of promoting the nation's welfare. With all respect to Mr. Van Alen, it is inconceivable that he was the one available person best qualified to represent the United States at Rome. If it was necessary for any reason to relegate to private life the minister who was serving us at Rome when Mr. Cleveland came into power, it does not follow that trained men should be left out

of question in finding a successor. For instance, this Administration has seen fit to remove Mr. Henry White from the position of First Secretary of Legation at London. Mr. White has held the office a long time and has filled it most faithfully and admirably. If Mr. Bayard, who has succeeded Mr. Lincoln as our Ambassador, preferred to have Mr. Roosevelt Roosevelt try his hand at the desk of the First Secretary, it was entirely right that the change should be made in the London office. But if Mr. White had been connected with the diplomatic service of any other government on earth except ours, he would have been transferred and promoted. Why should he not have been sent to Rome as Ambassador? His dismissal from the public service is a disgrace and an outrage. The emphasis has been put at the wrong place by the critics of Mr. Van Alen's appointment. It is in the exercise of the removing power, rather than in that of the appointing power, that the offense chiefly lies. In the removal of Henry White, the Administration virtually serves notice on every young American of talent, industry and ambition, to the effect that trained ability is not wanted in our diplomatic service, and that the idea of finding a career in this branch of public employment is not to be entertained for an instant.

Nothing would be easier, with the men
Need of now available, than the speedy develop-
an Expert ment of an American consular and diplo-
Service.

matic service, wholly removed from politics and personal favoritism, that would be at once a source of credit and of great benefit to the country. There is so much of importance for our consuls, especially, to do at the principal foreign posts, that it is nothing less than a fraud upon our commercial interests and our whole people for the recurring administrations at Washington to use these places as personal and party spoils. If the people really understood the enormity of this wrong they would not endure it. President Cleveland's course, it should be said, in dealing with the foreign service, is not essentially worse than that of President Harrison. Neither of these Presidents has had any personal liking for the spoils system. It is fair to assert that both of them would have been delighted to let the diplomatic and consular service alone, making changes only for good reasons. But they were not able to resist the office-seeking pressure, and the foreign posts afford a comparatively easy opportunity to reward friends and satisfy the imperious demands of party henchmen. The writer made the round of various European and Asiatic consulates at the time when in 1889 Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine were "cutting off the heads" of the Democratic incumbents who had succeeded the men that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard decapitated in 1885. It happens that again in 1893 he visited a number of European consulates and witnessed the effects of another "clean sweep." Almost invariably he found that four years of service had given an official enough training to make him useful. Many of the consuls rudely displaced by Mr. Harrison were rendering splendid

service, were absolutely free from any display of "offensive partisanship," and ought by every rule of good business sense, of fair play and of public and private morality, to have been retained. To some of them the recall was a pathetic hardship. The situation was not different in the year just ended. Many difficult investigations had been committed to our consuls, having to do with trade and commerce, with agriculture, with public improvements, with municipal government, with emigration, with pauperism, with the public health, and with various other topics. A fine *morale* had been developed, for the most part, and the service had begun in the last year of the Harrison Administration to show signs of a commendable average efficiency. But a majority of the voters of the United States were opposed to the McKinley tariff; and therefore hundreds of our agents in all foreign countries must be discharged, and the whole service must be reduced to the kindergarten stage once more, to the serious detriment of every permanent interest that is served by a regular, experienced body of foreign representatives. It is a state of affairs that calls for righteous wrath. It would not appear advisable to put the diplomatic and consular service upon the same basis as the army and navy; but there ought to be promotions within the ranks, and every presumption ought to be against the dismissal of a distinctly valuable officer who wishes to remain in the service.

Civil Service
Reform,—
Its Progress.

The report of the Civil Service Commission shows that in some respects, at least, the country is making progress in the direction of a businesslike management of its affairs. Under the last Administration, the railway mail clerks were exempted from the domain of the spoilsman's axe. All vacancies must now be filled on the examination and merit system. Moreover, this system has been extended throughout the free delivery post-offices of the country. Heretofore it applied only to those offices which employed as many as fifty clerks. There is a crying need for its application in several other departments. For example, we have within a few days received a letter from the Superintendent of an Indian Training School in the far West, informing us of his discharge to make place for a man from the Southeastern State of—. The discharged official was a successful and honored city Superintendent of Schools in the West before he accepted the charge of an Indian school. His qualifications were admirable. He was in no sense a politician, but was a practical educator. He is thrown out of employment at a time of the year when an educational man cannot hope to obtain a position; and the sole reason would seem to be that the Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, wishes to find a job for a friend of his, or for a friend's friend. It would be far better,—if the Secretary's friends have to be cared for at public expense,—to make several hundreds of nominal offices, to be entitled, for example, Commissionerships to the Planets and Other Heavenly Bodies, allowing each Cabinet

Secretary a hundred such appointments, and each Bureau Chief twenty-five. The country could afford all these extra salaries, if thereby it could protect the Indian schools, the consulates, and other purely business or professional services from demoralization by the spoilsmen.



MR. JOHN R. PROCTOR, OF KENTUCKY,
New Chairman Civil Service Commission.

*The Civil Service
Act and Its
Administrators.*

The Civil Service act, which brings under the merit system some ten thousand clerks in public offices at Washington and also protects the employees of the principal post-offices and custom houses of the country, was adopted by Congress soon after the spoils system had, indirectly, led to the assassination of President Garfield. It ought by this time to have been extended, by successive amendments, to the protection of scores of thousands of public servants whose places are still at the mercy of the spoilsmen. But at least its worth is now fully realized, its experimental stages have been outlived, and it has given birth to a reform system that will grow in spite of all opposition. Its administration is in the hands of a commission of three members representing both great parties. Messrs. Lyman and Theodore Roosevelt continue to hold their positions. They have served for years with eminent fairness, and with zeal for a public service conducted on business principles, rather than with party bias. Until very recently Mr. Geo. D. Johnston has been associated with them, but his views have been different enough to interfere with harmonious action, and President Cleveland has now

appointed in his place Mr. John R. Proctor, of Kentucky. This gentleman was formerly State Geologist, and his record shows him to be sufficiently free from the spoils view of public office to make an impartial commissioner, while having the requisite force and firmness. The commission as at present constituted deserves the respect and confidence of the country. Mr. Lyman may be said to be a specialist in the organization and working of a merit system of appointment to office, rather than a representative of any political body, while Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Proctor respectively belong to the best element of the Republican and Democratic parties.

*A New
Abolition
Movement.*

The moment is auspicious for a people's uprising to secure the total abolition of the spoils system. Every man in the country, rich or poor, is to some extent defrauded and swindled by the system which uses public offices, whether local or national, as rewards for party services and as spoils to be distributed by professional politicians. The spoils system is no necessary appendage of strong party organization or of effective political activity. Political life is just as intense in England, France, and other countries as in the United States, but the success of one party or the other in those countries does not involve any change in the office-holding ranks. In order to consolidate American sentiment in favor of this righteous cause, there is just now forming a new National League for the complete abolition of the spoils system. The following is a reduced *fac-simile* of the card issued by the new organization :

THE ANTI-SPOILS LEAGUE.

CARL SCHURZ, *President.* WILLIAM POTTS, *Secretary.* SILAS W. BURT, *Treasurer.*
OFFICE, 54 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

We hereby declare ourselves in favor of the complete abolition of the Spoils System from the public service,—believing that system to be unjust, undemocratic, injurious to political parties, fruitful of corruption, a burden to legislative and executive officers, and in every way opposed to the principles of good government.

We call upon all in authority to extend to the utmost the operation of the present reform laws; and by additional legislation, to carry the benefits of the Merit System to the farthest possible limits under our national, state and municipal governments.

Name

Address

It is desired to obtain as large a number of adherents as possible for the above declaration and demand. The signer of this statement becomes a member of the League. Membership involves no payment of dues, although contributions for the promotion of the cause will be welcomed. It should be stated that the movement is under the general auspices of the National Civil Service Reform League. It ought to find hearty support in every community in the land.

*Free
Kindergartens
in New York.*

In the midst of much agitation and of various useful activities for the improvement of the social condition of the frightfully congested population of New York

City, there has gone quietly forward an educational reform destined, in all probability, to effect more for the future well-being of the metropolis than any other social agency whatsoever. We refer to the movement for the establishment of free kindergartens. The president of the New York Kindergarten Association is Mr. Richard Watson Gilder. In his recent address at the annual meeting of the society he made the following statement: "The association has had four years of active existence. In the report of 1891 two kindergartens are recorded as under its charge; in 1892, three; in the report for 1893, eleven; and now there are fourteen in all; while the Board of Education of the city of New York, acting in sympathy with our movement, has incorporated the kindergarten into the system of municipal instruction." The real object, as Mr. Gilder has more than once explained, of the New York Kindergarten Association has been to show concretely that the kindergarten should become an inherent and universal part of the public school system not only of New York but of every other city and town in the country. In 1892 the New York School Board, by a vote of eighteen to one, decided to make a beginning with the kindergarten system, and thus far the kindergartens have been established in seven of the city's schools. President Sanger states that an increased appropriation may be confidently expected for next year, so that at its close there will be in successful operation free kindergartens in fifteen of the primary schools. This is a very small number, but it means unquestionably that New York is now committed to the system and will rapidly extend it in the future. There have been and are, it is needless to say, many excellent kindergarten classes under the auspices of churches and charitable organizations in addition to those provided by the New York Kindergarten Association and the public schools. The founder of this association was Mr. Daniel S. Remsen, whose unremitting and unselfish efforts in behalf of the work are worthy of the highest praise, and who holds the office of corresponding secretary. Mr. Gilder has for several years served with enthusiasm and energy as president of the society, and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, and Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie are vice-presidents. The board of managers and the various committees are composed of ladies and gentlemen to whom also much credit is due. Other cities began earlier than New York to create a widespread public sentiment in favor of kindergartens for the children of the people; but it is gratifying to note that New York is likely a few years hence to have removed much of the reproach under which it has heretofore stood for its neglect of the little ones.

Canada's Adoption of Kindergartens. Meanwhile, it should stimulate American cities to renewed efforts to learn of the comparatively great zeal and success with which the Canadian cities have been engrafting the kindergarten work upon their public schools. Throughout the province of Ontario espe-

cially the kindergarten system has been very generally adopted. For instance, the city of Toronto has a kindergarten department in every one of its thirty or forty public school buildings, and the system is well supervised and firmly planted in that enterprising community. Hamilton, also, is especially entitled to feel pride in the thoroughness with which the kindergarten has been established throughout its public schools. It has some seventeen kindergarten classes, and one-tenth of the total membership of the public school system is found in the kindergarten grade. The town of London has eight kindergartens connected with its public schools, and proposes to extend the system still further. We have received a



MR. DANIEL S. REMSEN,
Secretary N. Y. Kindergarten Association.

very satisfactory account of the system in that community. The kindergarten department of the public schools of Ottawa is of comparatively recent establishment, but there are now five kindergartens under the care of the public school board, and the system will doubtless have very early extension. It should be remembered that these Canadian towns are neither large nor rich when compared with a long list of American places. In many things the municipalities of Ontario are decidedly in advance of those of the United States; and the same observation would apply to a number of Canadian towns in other provinces.

Reform in Municipal Service. It is gratifying to note the growing strength of the demand for improved, businesslike administration in our cities. Mr. Schieren, the newly chosen Mayor of Brooklyn, is



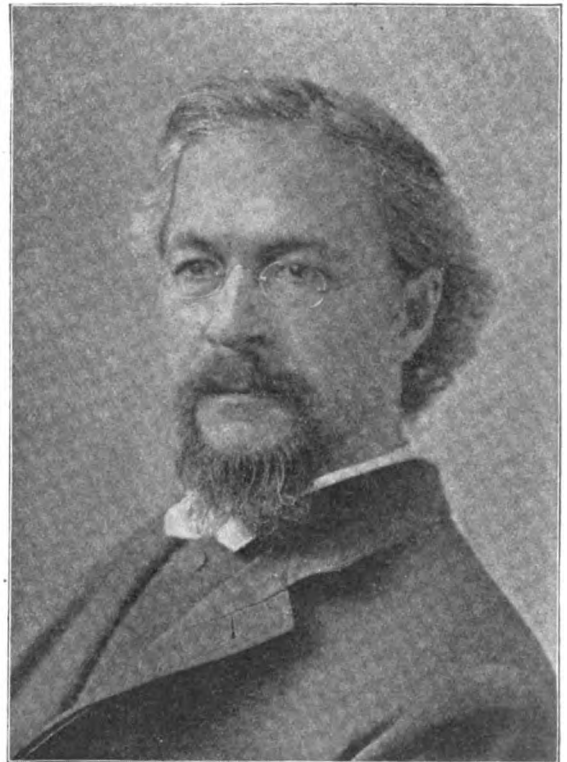
MAYOR SCHIEREN, OF BROOKLYN.

winning universal commendation,—among all whose good opinion is worth having,—by disregarding politics altogether in his appointments. The Brooklyn charter makes the Mayor an autocrat. He chooses the heads of the principal executive departments; and, accordingly as he chooses well or badly, the city of Brooklyn will have good or bad government. When the Hon. Seth Low, now president of Columbia College, was Mayor, Brooklyn enjoyed a model government. Under Mr. Boody, the retiring Mayor, it has been shamefully misgoverned. For the period of Mayor Schieren's term it is to have a good administration, because the responsible heads of departments are known to be high-minded, public-spirited citizens, and as capable as they are well disposed. The people of Brooklyn arose in their might and defeated a corrupt ring of local bosses. The citizens of New York may now have the instructive object lesson, near at hand, of a great city administered on civil-service-reform principles.

*New York City
and
its Politics.*

In New York City, although it was not the year for electing a Mayor, there were issues at the polls that presented some significant tests; and the evidences of reaction against Tammany Hall and of an awakening in favor of good government are very gratifying. The City Club, with its affiliated Good Government clubs, is showing itself to be a permanent centre of municipal reform influence and activity that can but avail very much in the end. Its members belong to all parties, but are pledged to the non-partisan principle in municipal affairs. Its secretary and energizing spirit is Mr. Edmond Kelly, and its president is the distinguished lawyer, Mr. James C. Carter. Probably nothing else of late has done so much to create a sentiment against

Tammany Hall as the persistent and terrific onslaughts of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who, in his capacity as President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, has undertaken to demonstrate and to break up the long-existing system of paid police protection, under which all kinds of vice, disorder and criminal immorality have abnormally flourished in New York. No one can predict what permanent gains for private morality may result from Dr. Parkhurst's "crusade" against the Tammany police organization; but almost every thoughtful citizen has reached the conclusion that the shaking-up can but contribute handsomely to the causes of good government and public decency. Such sustained energy, such high courage, and, upon the whole, such discretion and tact as Dr. Parkhurst has shown, are not



From a copyrighted photograph by Sarony.

REV. DR. CHARLES H. PARKHURST.

often witnessed. His task has required the greater faith and courage because so very many of the best people have all along been too doubtful both as to his plan of operations and as to any valuable results to accrue, to lend even their unqualified encouragement. Dr. Parkhurst's agitation has convinced New York City that vice is regularly protected by Tammany and the police, for a large share in the profits. To have aroused public opinion in this fashion is a great achievement. There remains a great work to be done along other lines; but it now seems clear that this preliminary upheaval was necessary.

Chicago
After the
Fair.

As an outcome of the Fair, Chicago is to have a magnificent permanent art museum, towards which that merchant prince and distinguished citizen, Mr. Marshall Field, has contributed a million dollars, while other gifts have been poured into the desired fund like water. Chicago's men of wealth have set the world an im-



MR. MARSHALL FIELD.

pressive example by their unprecedented public spirit. The inevitable reaction after such an inflation of inhabitants and employment as the Fair produced will affect Chicago only temporarily. The municipal election of Tuesday, December 19, resulted in the choice of Mr. John P. Hopkins as successor to Carter Harrison.

Utah's
Approaching
Statehood.

One of the most noteworthy events of December was the passage through the House of Representatives, without a single dissenting vote, of the bill for the admission of the territory of Utah as a State. Utah had long ago reached the point in population and wealth which has generally been regarded as sufficient to entitle a territory to full-fledged membership in the Union. But Mormonism and its objectionable peculiarities have heretofore been regarded as so serious a disqualification that Utah's demand for admission has never been strongly supported in Congress. At length it is conceded on all hands that Mormon polygamy is a thing of the past, dead and buried beyond all danger of resurrection. It is also better understood now than it has been heretofore, that the Mormon population as a whole is made up of honest and thrifty people, before whom as American citizens there lies a worthy and an important future. It happens that both of the great political parties have strong hopes of being able

to secure ascendancy in the new State. In view of the unanimous action of the House it is safe to predict that neither the President nor the Senate will offer any serious obstacle to Utah's early achievement of Statehood. The fact that two United States Senators from Utah are to be expected in the early future gives interest to the statement that the Mormons as a class are very conservative on the financial question, and that they have always been disposed to favor the doctrine of a protective tariff. As to the proposals to admit New Mexico and Arizona also at this time, the argument is not so convincing. New Mexico has a larger population than many existing States had at the time of their admission, but its people are largely of Mexican origin, unacquainted with the English language and unfit as yet for the intelligent exercise of the duties of American citizenship. It would seem, moreover, that Arizona is hardly mature enough to justify admission.

The Struggle
in Brazil.

The reason why the news concerning the so-called revolutionary war in Brazil is so vague and unsatisfactory can now be better explained than it could a few weeks ago. The simple fact is that the indefinite reports grow out of a wholly indefinite condition. Bishop Peterkin, of the Episcopal church, who has just returned from a tour of missionary inspection in Brazil, gives us a very considerable access of light upon the situation, when he asserts that there was absolutely no public sentiment one way or the other among the citizens of Rio Janeiro. There appeared to him to be a general understanding that the city was not to be bombarded or seriously molested. The contest lay chiefly between the army on the one hand and the navy on the other. The expulsion of the old emperor Dom Pedro and the overthrow of the monarchy was effected by the leaders of the army. Bishop Peterkin states as a significant fact that to-day twenty of the twenty-one governorships of the States which compose the federal republic of Brazil are held by officers of the regular Brazilian army. Nominally the people of the provinces elect their own governors freely. But as a matter of actual fact, the federal army exercises so undue an influence as to succeed, against the probable wishes of the people, in keeping in its own hands the administration of all the constituent States of Brazil. Peixoto, the President, it should be remembered, is himself a leading general of the Brazilian army. The whole country, therefore, has since the expulsion of the Emperor been taken possession of by the military. The long-standing revolution in the great Southern State of Rio Grande do Sul is said to be due chiefly to the fact that the people arose in organized revolt against a military governor, while Peixoto and the federal forces insisted upon sustaining that military executive in the exercise of authority over the province.

Mello's
Prospects
and Claims.

Originally, Admiral Mello, who leads the revolt of the navy against Peixoto, declared that his contention was for civilians in the civil offices, as against the military occupa-

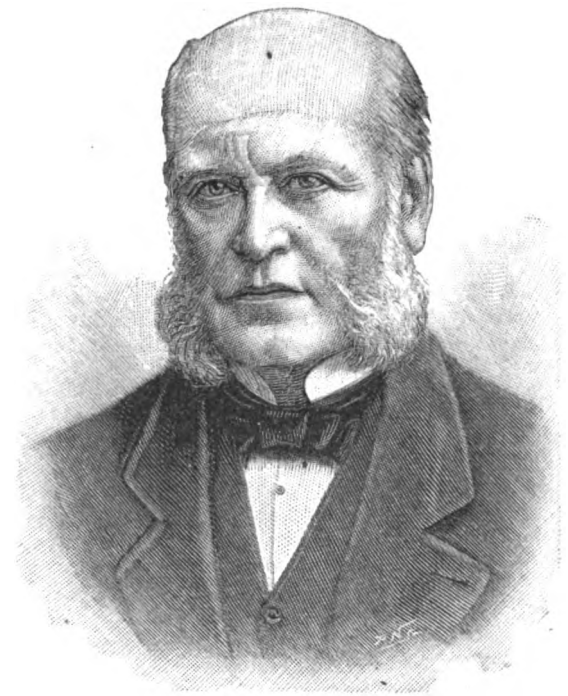
tion of all important executive positions. Mello also claimed to be fighting for a policy that would lead to the pacification of the justly rebellious province of Rio Grande do Sul. It should be remembered that there is no well developed public opinion in the vast imperial territory of Brazil; that there is no real freedom of the press; that facilities for the distribution of news are imperfect and unreliable; and that there can therefore be no such thing as the existence of a clear and simultaneous public sentiment throughout the country. Bishop Peterkin came away with the impression that, all things considered, the balance of sentiment was probably in favor of Mello. If Peixoto's new ships, bought and fitted out at New York, should be successful against the very limited fleet controlled by Mello, the war would of necessity be at an end and Peixoto would be master of the situation. On the other hand, if Mello should succeed in destroying or disabling the "Nichteroy" and the vessels accompanying that ship, the Bishop was of opinion that Mello would quickly gain a footing on land and would stand a very good chance of obtaining control of the government. It is further interesting to learn from Bishop Peterkin that he did not, by any means, find that in the general consciousness among Brazilians Mello stood clearly for the restoration of the monarchy. If Dom Pedro's heir had been a son, the empire would in all probability have continued for many years to come. But Dom Pedro's daughter was married to a thoroughly unpopular European nobleman, and she herself was believed to be under the absolute control of the Jesuits;—whereas army leaders and practical men of affairs in Brazil seem for the most part to have adopted some form of positivism or rationalism, and to have assumed an attitude of decided hostility against any connection between church and state.

*Will There
be a Fight
at Sea?*

So much for the merits of the case. As a matter of course the immediate event most intently looked forward to, is the news of an encounter between Mello's ships and Peixoto's New York outfit. Strange to say, the nations of the earth, great and small, have spent not merely hundreds but thousands of millions of dollars within recent years in building modern vessels of war on new principles as to defensive armor and offensive armament, and yet we have not a single instance on record of two modern ships of war engaged in hostile encounter. England very indecently used some of her largest vessels to bombard the helpless city of Alexandria; but not one of the ships of her vast modern navy has ever fired a shot at a ship belonging to another power. It is no wonder then that the whole world is watching with intense interest for the news of a naval encounter somewhere off the coast of Brazil. For our part, we cannot regard as anything else than lamentable the fact that American officers and sailors, in the capacity of mere adventurers and mercenaries, have manned the ships bought with Peixoto's money.

*England's
Naval
Supremacy.*

One proof that the Imperial temper has not quite died out among the English is the unanimity with which all parties insist, at least in words, on the maintenance of naval supremacy. The approaching expiry of the Naval Defense act; the apprehensions aroused by the Franco-Russian alliance and the opening of French harbors in the Mediterranean to Russian men-of-war, together with the comparative weakness of England's fleet in those waters, have given rise to a vigorous agitation with a view to making the British Navy what it should be. The absolute necessity of maintaining the command of all the seas is admitted by men not generally suspected of Imperial enthusiasm. Mr. John Morley, speaking at Manchester, declared that England must maintain an "all-powerful" navy. Lord Charles Beresford requires as the minimum standard of efficiency a fleet one-third greater than any possible combination of two hostile fleets. At present England has sunk far below that point. To reach it will require an outlay of several million pounds. Mr. Gladstone at last seems ready to consent that the aspirations expressed by Lord Spencer on the one hand, and Mr. John Morley on the other, shall be fulfilled to the letter.



SIR ROBERT MORIER.

*Sir Robert
Morier.*

The death of Sir Robert Morier, who had for so many years represented Britain at St. Petersburg, is a great loss to the cause of European peace. Sir Robert Morier was trusted by the Czar more fully than any British Ambassador who has been sent to Russia since he came to the

throne. It will be most difficult to replace Sir Robert. Even if the best man were secured, he could not step at once into the position which his predecessor had won by years of honest, sturdy, straightforward diplomacy. The peace of the world depends on the Czar, and it is of supreme importance that the man who speaks for England in the Russian Court should have his confidence, and should be a man of transparent honesty and simple truthfulness. Sir Robert was anything but a diplomat in the usual sense of the term; he was often a very clumsy bull in a very crowded china shop; but he was a man of his word. He had brains enough to understand where the truth lay, and courage enough to speak plainly when occasion arose. The selection of his successor will be the most difficult and delicate task that has fallen to Lord Rosebery's lot since he became Foreign Minister. As to Sir Robert Morier personally, he was a man who alike



THE LATE PRINCE ALEXANDER.

for his qualities and for his defects left a very deep and lasting impression upon the minds of all his friends. The late Lord Derby said that Sir Robert had more knowledge of men and affairs in modern Europe in his little finger than all the rest of the diplomatic corps possessed in their combined heads. Sir Robert Morier had studied the transformation of modern

Europe from behind the scenes. He knew every one, had been everywhere, and could throw a flood of vivid light upon almost all the incidents of modern history. No dry light, or colorless light, by any means; for Sir Robert was a man of fierce antipathies and strong predilections. He was a Berserker of a man in some things. His language, when he let himself go, was something to remember rather than to repeat; but these idiosyncrasies added to the fascination of his discourse. Like many men of his type, he was a pessimist in Home Politics. Home Rule made him foam at the mouth; but he loved his country with a passionate devotion, and almost to the last he cherished hopes that he might be able to serve her in the Senate. He was a man bursting with information, and he inundated his chiefs with dispatches which were often too long for the patience of the Foreign Secretary, who as a rule does not care for encyclopedic knowledge served up in dispatches. Sir Robert was by nature a journalist rather than an diplomatist, and he very narrowly escaped being an editor instead of an ambassador. In St. Petersburg he recognized the opportunity his position afforded him of promoting the peace of the world and the overthrow of Prince Bismarck, and before he died he had the rare satisfaction of feeling that in both objects he had been completely successful. The same month which records the death of the Ambassador who had done so much to promote friendly feeling between Russia and England witnessed the decease of the brilliant young adventurer, Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, whose personal influence among British Royalty it was once feared might have involved this country in hostilities with the Czar.

The Employers' Liability Bill. The Employers' Liability bill, in spite of obstruction, safely passed through all stages in the Commons. The chief interest of the debates centred in Mr. W. McLaren's amendment to allow employers and employed, under carefully specified conditions, the liberty of "contracting out." It was stated that the vast majority of the workmen now covered by the mutual insurance arrangements of certain great railway and other companies had voted or petitioned for exemption from the proposed law. But the Commons held, by 236 votes to 217, that citizens, however much they desire to do so, may not relieve the State of its obligation to secure for them that compensation for injury and that consequent protection from injury which the bill has in view. A great landlord undertaking, with the consent of his tenants, to defend their life and property from aggression might as logically expect to contract himself and his estates out of the jurisdiction of the police. Mr. Chamberlain got back from America just in time to speak against the bill on its third reading. His speech will possibly be best remembered by its ingenuous allusion to "his Radical days" and the explanatory confession, "I was a Radical once." It remains to be seen whether the covert obstruction of his present allies will prevent the passage through the Commons of the other measure down

for this winter's work,—the Parish Councils bill. The House of Lords, as was to have been expected, has refused to pass the Employers' Liability measure without first inserting the objectionable contracting clause.

English Topics in General. The House of Commons, meanwhile, has been working with tremendous energy, in the face of constant obstruction, to pass at the end of the longest parliamentary year on record the Parish Councils measure. It is a vast code of local government, in completion of the preliminary outline contained in the County Councils bill of four years ago. The condition of the unemployed in England is frightful this winter. But the local authorities, and the local authorities alone, are, by Mr. Gladstone's reply to Mr. Keir Hardie, left to deal with this evermore obtrusive problem. The national Government is to limit itself to issuing circulars and Blue-books. In November a Blue-book was published by the Labor Department of the Board of Trade containing much valuable information about methods for dealing with the unemployed, but practically going no further than negative or suspensive criticism; and at the end of the month was promised a report on the same subject from the Labor Commission.

The Matabele Trouble. The last reports as this record goes to the press announce grave disasters to the South African forces in pursuit of Lobengula and the Matabeles. This war between British South Africa and the stanchest and craftiest native ruler left in the Dark Continent has made a tremendous discussion in England, and has led to much wholly improper criticism of Prime Minister Cecil Rhodes at the very moment when he was entitled to confidence and forbearance. The end of this sad conflict will be awaited with keen anxiety.

Affairs in Germany.

The wants and woes of the workingman are the preoccupation of the hour in all the civilized world. The official statistics of the elections to the Reichstag, which was opened in Berlin on the 16th, showed that the Social Democrats had polled more votes than were cast for any other party, and had increased their total in three years by one-third of a million. The Social Democrats have also won further victories in the Berlin municipal elections. The German Emperor, with his genius for dramatic contrast, may hurry from opening the Diet, elected on a wide popular suffrage, to tell 12,000 soldiers freshly sworn, "You must have but one will, and that my will;" but all this parade of military autocracy fails to lay the menacing spectre of the Social Democracy. The dynamite outrages have temporarily checked the boldness of socialistic utterance, but they have not really weakened the movement. Meanwhile, Chancellor von Caprivi has succeeded in clinching his new reciprocity treaties with Roumania, Servia and Spain. The excitement over the capture of French spies at Kiel has abated, the spies suffering nothing worse than temporary imprisonment in a fortress. To the world at large no news from Germany is more interesting than that which tells of the great new fortified camp established by the German government at Malmédy, on the Belgian frontier. Belgium is naturally alarmed and indignant.

The Austrian Crisis.

The crisis brought about by Count Taaffe's valiant endeavor to enfranchise the Austrian workingmen ended in the formation of a coalition Ministry composed of Conservatives, German Liberals and Poles, under Prince Windischgrätz, as Premier; but even they have been compelled to admit that an extension of the franchise is inevitable, and to prepare bills accordingly. The



MAJOR GOOLD-ADAMS.



DR. C. S. JAMESON.



COLONEL SIR F. CARRINGTON.

THREE LEADERS IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST LOBENGULA.



PRINCE WINDISCHGRÄTZ, AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

Royal assent to the Hungarian Civil Marriage bill marks the breaking of another bar to progress in the bi-partite realm.

*The Fall of
the French
Ministry.*

The crisis in France supplies perhaps the most startling illustration of the power of the new Labor or Collectivist movement. The Chambers assembled on the 14th of November with a clear majority of 100 for the Moderate Republicans. Against their 325, the Socialists numbered only 50, Radicals and Socialists together only 185. The ministerial programme was announced on the 21st by M. Dupuy, and wore a strongly anti-Collectivist complexion. He "repudiated all doctrines claiming to substitute the impersonal tyranny of the State for individual initiative," and he would have nothing to do with a progressive income tax, separation of Church and State, or revision of the constitution. But the new leaven was at work in his own cabinet—M. Peytral, the Finance Minister, being wedded to the project of a progressive income tax—and the vigorous Radical criticism in the Chamber, coming on the top of the ministerial dissensions, led to the resignation of the ministers in a body, their majority in the Chamber notwithstanding. M. Spuller, a great friend of Gambetta, who is said not particularly to favor the Russian alliance, was asked to form a new ministry. Eventually, however, M. Casimir-Périer became Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, with M. Spuller as Minister of Public Instruction.

*The New
Cabinet.*

Another French cabinet is at the helm, and has now lived nearly a month. M. Casimir-Périer, who is Prime Minister and also in charge of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, had been serving as President of the Chamber of Deputies; and he has now exchanged places with the late Premier Dupuy. A few months ago the Panama scandals seemed to have left untainted almost no public men of first-rate ability. But the Republic is

stronger than ever, and the government is manned with men of force, character and experience. Dupuy retired from executive office with high honor and general esteem, and there are no stains on the reputation of Casimir-Périer. In his cabinet are such men as M. Spuller, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Burdeau, Minister of Finance, and, notably, M. Raynal, Minister of the Interior. President Carnot's seven-year term is nearing its end, and this new year 1894 will witness a French presidential election.



PREMIER CASIMIR-PÉRIER, OF FRANCE.

Carnot is supposed to wish a second term, and both Constans and Casimir-Périer are regarded as aspirants for the high office. All are safe men, in whose hands French republican institutions would prosper.

*Greece
Gone
Bankrupt.*

There has been quite an epidemic of ministerial crises. Austria, Greece, Italy, France and Servia have all succumbed. Spain and Portugal have been threatened. The Greek Chamber was opened on November 8, with the announcement of a certain funding scheme as the only way of escape from financial collapse. Next day the Government was defeated by a majority of more than two to one, and the King, on receiving their resignations, called M. Tricoups back to power. But not even the new Premier's abilities could cope with the situation. He has had to declare that Greece could no longer fulfill her foreign engagements, and desired therefore to come to "an honorable compromise with her creditors, offering them such terms as the state of the country would permit." The smallness of the Hellenic kingdom does not destroy the importance of the fact that in a continent overburdened with debt the precedent of national bankruptcy has been revived.

Crispi in Italy.

Greece has fallen into the abyss of insolvency; Italy still reels on the brink. The assistance lent her by German financiers has only postponed the evil day, and an ex-Minister has gone so far as to suggest war as the only way out—a desperate plunge to bring the present tension to an end, which has long been apprehended. Even if the public honor of the Government was unscathed, the private honor of its members was not above suspicion. When the Chamber met on the 23d,



SIGNOR CRISPI.

the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the charges revealed gave irregularities in the dealings of Ministers with the banks. The violent debate which ensued next day, and in which the Premier, Giollitti, was personally denounced, ended in the resignation of the Ministry. After four days' negotiation, Signor Zanardelli was intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. But Zanardelli (then President of the Chamber of Deputies) was unable to bring together a body of Ministers that the people's representatives would sustain. At length the King was compelled to summon Crispi from his retirement, and this experienced statesman formed a government which was completed on December 14. The new Cabinet is of rather non-partisan complexion, and its object is patriotic in the broadest sense. It will endeavor gradually to reduce the needless military burdens which have drained the Treasury, and to improve the relations between Italy and France, upon which Italian commercial prosperity is so dependent. Italy's membership in the Triple Alliance has been frightfully expensive and wholly unnatural. It remains to

be seen what Signor Crispi, who was induced by Bismarck to bring Italy into this military combination with Germany and Austria, can now do to extricate his country from its resulting plight. President Cleveland on December 19 nominated Hon. Wayne MacVeigh Ambassador to Rome in place of Mr. Van Alen, who declined the post. England has sent there the Right Hon. Sir Clare Ford, G. C. B., in place of the late Lord Vivian.

Dynamite in the French Chamber.

The principal anarchist sensation of the year was caused by the explosion of a dynamite bomb in the French Chamber of Deputies on December 9. The audacious attempt at Paris is the gravest of all recent crimes in the name of social reconstruction. The bomb was thrown from the gallery of the Chamber by an Anarchist named Vaillant,—an artisan of considerable superficial intelligence, who has frequently been convicted of petty crime, and whose extreme socialistic views have apparently grown out of hostility to the virtues as well as the evils of the established order of things. Vaillant meant to kill Dupuy, who was occupying his new position of President of the Chamber, having been elected to that post on his retirement from the Premiership. But the course of the bomb was diverted by some one who caught Vaillant's arm; and the missile exploded against a cornice, wounding the thrower himself, together with some eighty others. Dupuy quieted the Chamber with a noteworthy exhibition of self-control, and business was speedily resumed. The first answer made by the Chamber to the fiendish conspirators who belong to the Anarchist party was to let it be known that public servants would go straight on with their duties; that if they were assassinated their places would be filled, and that the foundations of society would be strengthened rather than shaken by such cowardly assaults. The second answer was the adoption of measures for the much more thorough ferreting out of dynamite plots, and the more severe restraint of the socialist press. Every indication points to the probability of international co-operation to rid the world of this new class of criminals. Meanwhile the cause of peaceful socialism has been discredited and set back throughout all Europe; for unfortunately the dividing line between the socialism that seeks an orderly and lawful development of the industrial functions of the state and the revolutionary socialism that preaches destructive attacks upon government and private capital is not sharply drawn. If the Socialists have any real remedies to offer for social wrongs and grievances, they have at hand political and educational modes of propaganda that are all-sufficient.

The New Swiss President.

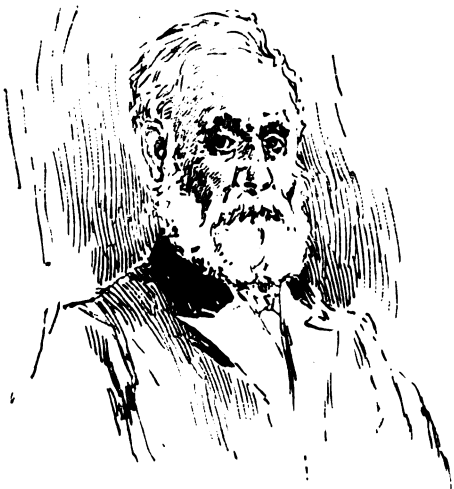
On December 14 Colonel Emil Frei was elected President of Switzerland. This item of foreign news has very properly been received with much interest and pleasure in the United States. Emil Frei came to the United States in 1860, at the age of twenty-two, as a young Swiss

scholar fresh from the best continental universities, his plan being to study American institutions. He was descended from a worthy line of Swiss public men; and with rare aptitudes for political science



EMIL FREI, PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND.

and public affairs, he turned naturally to America as an instructive field of inquiry. He was on the ground to witness the stirring events that immediately precipitated the war; and as soon as the call for troops was issued he registered his purpose to become a naturalized American citizen, and enlisted as a private soldier in an Illinois regiment. He served through



HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL.

the entire war with great courage, and came out with a Colonel's commission, which had been fairly earned. He returned at once to Switzerland and entered upon a public career of great usefulness and

activity. He was the leader in securing many social reforms, and the story of his political and journalistic life in Switzerland would be the recital of much that is creditable in the history of that republic during three decades. In 1882 he returned to the United States as Swiss Minister and served in that capacity at Washington until 1888. Since that time he has for a considerable period served as Vice-President of the Swiss Confederation. His promotion to the Presidency is a well-earned honor.

Canada and Australasia. Canada has taken the initiative in the policy of establishing closer relations between herself and Australasia. The mission of Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, the Canadian Minister of Commerce, to the governments of the Australian colonies has evoked hearty response. As a result, a conference will, it is understood, shortly assemble in



HON. HUGH MUIR NELSON.

Canada to promote trade and to arrange for a cable between the two great colonial continents. Of the alternative routes proposed for this cable—the shorter crossing French territory and the longer touching British possessions only—the latter alone will be seriously considered. The electric link connecting the Dominion and the nascent Commonwealth is much too precious, from the Imperial point of view, to be exposed for the length of a single inch to the control and caprice of any foreign power. That Australians are not behind Canadians in the new enterprise is evident from the statement that Sir Thomas McIlwraith has yielded the premiership of Queensland to Mr. Muir Nelson in order to find time for a journey to Canada on this business. The new Premier, who still has Sir Thomas in his cabinet, is faced with a recrudescence of the separation movement in the north. Mr. Bowell, meanwhile, is in Canada again, having stopped at Honolulu on the return journey to preach the gospel of the proposed cable.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

November 20.—Commissioner Blount's report on Hawaiian affairs made public ; it upholds the policy of the Administration....27,000 coal miners will be thrown out of work by the Lehigh Valley strike ; the strikers begin to show an ugly temper at Sayre and Wilkesbarre.... New schemes for rapid transit in New York City devised....The great storm on the west coast of Europe is still raging ; the shores of England, France, Prussia and the Netherlands strewn with wrecks....Brazilian government forces said to be pressing the insurgents closely ; proclamation of the Empire by Mello denied in Europe....Lobengula tired of war....Prince Alexander buried at Graetz Work resumed at the English collieries.

November 21.—Hawaiian Minister Thurston denies the truth of the statements in Commissioner Blount's reportPresident Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley, issues a circular offering to treat with his employees....A lynching takes place in an Iowa court room....Brazilian war ship "Nichteroy" sails from New York for the seat of conflict....An earthquake at Kuchan, Persia, on Friday, re-



HON. W. B. HORNBLOWER.

Nominated by President Cleveland as Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

ported to have almost completely destroyed the town.... Another bomb exploded at Valencia, Spain....Reports of Europe's recent great storm continue to add to the long list of disasters....Spanish forces will take the field against the Riffians.

November 22.—Freight trains begin to move on the Lehigh ; the employees reject President Wilbur's advances ; recruits are imported....A fire at Springfield, Mass., destroys \$500,000 worth of property....The Ways and Means Committee agree on a wool schedule on a basis of about 40 per cent....The insurgents gain ground in Brazil ; Pernambuco in a state of siege....Natives defeated in skirmishes with Spanish convicts....Anarchist club discovered and raided in Barcelona ; many arrests made in France, also....Belgium alarmed at the establishment of a German Army camp on her frontier.

November 23.—Fire in Detroit results in the loss of seven lives and \$800,000 worth of property....Coal men desire peace and endeavor to bring Lehigh Valley officials and employees together ; freight trains move at several points....The Matabele War is over and Lobengula is fleeing with the remains of his regiments beyond the Zambesi....Admiral Mello's ironclad "Javary," previously disabled, is sunk by the fire from a land battery ; her crew lost....Two hundred and thirty-seven lives were lost off the English coasts in the recent great storm ; 165 fishermen off Jutland....The report on the scandals in the Banca Romana implicates a number of Italian deputies, among them seven members of the present and previous cabinets ; Crispi and Giolitti both accused of guilty knowledge....Anarchist arrests frequent and troubles rife in Spain ; a nest of them discovered in Algiers.

November 24.—President Wilbur will not treat with the Lehigh Valley strikers ...A million dollar fire in Columbus, Ohio, destroys a hotel and three theatres....Steel interests in the Eastern section of country combine for the purpose, it is said, of raising prices....The Italian cabinet resigns and there is a wild scene in the Chamber of Deputies....Spain declines Muley Araaf's overtures for a truce for the Riff natives and will hold the Sultan responsible ...Nineteen-twentieths of the Scotch coal miners strike for increase of pay.

November 25.—Hat manufacturers lock out 4,000 employees at Danbury, Conn. ; they decide to employ no more union workmen....Yale defeats Harvard at football by a score of 6 to 0....Evacuation Day is celebrated in New York by the unveiling of a statue to Nathan Hale....Lehigh Valley officials fear violence at the hands of the strikers....Dupuy's cabinet goes to pieces at Paris, due to the Premier's efforts to rid it of its radical members....No cabinet has yet been formed at Rome ; further disclosures implicate thirty other members of the Chamber, Signor Martini and two of Garibaldi's sons in the bank scandals ; Caprivi encounters violent opposition to the commercial treaties proposed....Rumors of an impending financial crash in London.

November 26.—Petty violence begun by Lehigh strikers ; arbitration boards will try to meet President Wilbur....The Tariff bill is practically completed ; raw sugar remains on the free list, the duty on refined sugar is reduced, reciprocity stricken out....The crew on a Lake Shore freight train drive off eight robbers after a sharp fight....Twelve thousand people were killed in the recent earthquake at Kuchan, Persia....Imposing obsequies held over the body of Prince Alexander, at Sofia....A detachment of Mexican troops wiped out by border rebelsGeneral de Campos goes to Melilla to take charge of the forces.

November 27.—The full text of the new Tariff bill is made public—wool, coal, iron ore, lumber and salt on the free list ; nearly all duties ad valorem instead of specificSlight shocks of earthquake are felt in New York, Vermont and Canada....Lehigh strikers mob a little station ; trains move irregularly....The machinery for John Y. McKane's trial set in motion....Nine officers of the Madison Square Bank indicted....Zanardelli, President of the Italian Chamber, will form a new ministry....A

revival of dynamite outrages in Dublin....Caprivi receives an infernal machine from France....Desultory firing continued in Rio Bay.

November 28.—Lehigh labor chiefs summoned to Philadelphia for conference; officials claim that the backbone of the strike is broken....Col. E. S. Otis nominated to be Brigadier-General, to succeed Gen. W. S. Carlin... Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina, denounces the federal judiciary in discussing railroad interests in his annual message....The Postmaster-General issues his first report....Emperor William also receives an infernal machine from Orleans....Spain is pouring troops into Africa....A memorial, consisting of two stained glass windows, to Lowell is unveiled in Westminster Abbey....The Italian Army will be reduced by two corps.

November 29.—President Wilbur will yield nothing to the Arbitration Boards....It has been practically decided to levy no tax on incomes, but on legacies and the net earnings of corporations, in the new Tariff bill....Secretary Lamont makes his report of the War Department....Thirty people are killed in a railway accident near Milan, Italy....An anarchist tunnel is found under a street in Marseilles....Cholera is raging at Teneriffe.

November 30.—Secretary Herbert's report to the President, making his representations of the achievements and needs of his Department, made public....Police are called out for the protection of Lehigh trainmen from strikers; trains move regularly....The Yale-Princeton football game results in a victory for the latter by a score of 6 to 0....Brazilian insurgents gain ground; they win a victory in Rio Grande do Sul....The Credit Mobilier, in Rome, suspends payment....Casimier-Perier undertakes the formation of a cabinet at Paris, in place of Spuller, who resigns the task....Twenty persons killed in a fight with Cossacks in defense of a Catholic church at Krosche which was ordered to be closed by the Russian government....The great cathedral at Marseilles, begun in 1852, consecrated with imposing ceremony.

December 1.—McKane's trial for contempt begun in Brooklyn....Several trains wrecked on the Lehigh....Admiral Mello leaves the harbor of Rio Janeiro with his flagship to intercept the new government vessels from New York....The Reichstag votes to readmit Jesuits to Germany....Anarchists display activity in many European capitals.

December 2.—The Lehigh Valley railroad tied up by wrecks all along its line, resulting in the loss of several lives and the destruction of much property; at White Haven, fire communicated from a wreck consumes \$200,000 worth of property....Many buildings burned in Baltimore, with an estimated loss of \$700,000....Chicago police accused of collusion with gamblers; Democrats and Republicans select their candidates for the Mayoralty....Scarcity of fuel compels the closing of many factories and is the cause of much suffering among the poor in England; financial matters otherwise much improved....Influenza of an infectious type appears in London....The dispute between France and Germany concerning the Cameroons Hinterland and the Anglo-German Convention to be settled by arbitration.

December 3.—J. V. Van Alen refuses to accept the Embassy to Italy....Very few trains move on the Lehigh, the weather aiding the strikers....Comptroller Eckels' report shows that the currency during the past year has been increased by more than 36 millions....Anarchist meeting in London a failure....Württemberg's failure to conduct summer army manoeuvres result in strained rela-

tions between it and the empire....The Riffians have promised Muley Araaf to stop fighting....Chaos reigns in Servia in all the departments of the civil service....Ivanoff's plot to kill Prince Ferdinand stated to be only one of a series....The distress among the Russian peasantry from debt and famine increasing....Zanardelli's cabinet nearly completed.

December 4.—The first session of the Fifty-third Congress convenes....The President's message reviews our foreign relations, asks for authority to call an international monetary conference and approves the Wilson bill....The French cabinet narrowly escape defeat in their opposition to a measure to grant amnesty to political offenders....Boselli's refusal of the Finance portfolio excites suspicion and distrust of Zanardelli's cabinet; its tenure of office likely to be short.

December 5.—Advices from Hawaii state that Minister Willis will not act until he hears again from our government, meanwhile, peace will be preserved....The cutter "Corwin" sails for Honolulu, carrying, it is believed, instructions to Minister Willis....The Lehigh strike nearing its end....Steamer "Jason" wrecked off Cape Cod; 27 of her crew probably lost....Georgia will have State banks....Dupuy elected President of the French Chamber....Zanardelli's cabinet at last completed....Caprivi encounters violent opposition to his Russian and other commercial treaties....A buffer State, north of Siam, will be formed between the English and French possessions; it will not include Luang Prabang, so much coveted by France.

December 6.—The Senate calls upon the President for all the information as to Hawaiian affairs in his possession....The end of the Lehigh strike officially proclaimed by Brotherhood officers; the men gain their chief points....Trial of Daniel Coughlin for the murder of Dr. Cronin begun in Chicago....The Italian cabinet, after a life of a day, goes to pieces....Mello cruising with his ships near Rio....M. Gruichs has organized a cabinet in Servia.

December 7.—Lehigh strikers go back to work as fast as places can be found for them....A bank at South Bend, Ind., is looted at noon of \$15,000....McKane's hearing in Brooklyn is ended....The cruiser "Marblehead" makes 18.94 knots on her trial trip....The Manchester Ship Canal formally opened....Professor Tyndall's death caused by an overdose of chloral, administered by mistake by his wife....General Campos disbands the convict guerillas at Melilla....At Rio, heavy firing forces the insurgents to anchor further from shore. Revolt in Para suppressed.

December 8.—The Bankruptcy bill defeated in the House by striking out the enacting clause....Minister Willis declares to President Dole that he has no authority to use force at Honolulu....The Spanish police make a discovery of an anarchist headquarters at Mesina de Rio Seco, where they find papers containing names, information about the societies and their doings....Crispi will undertake the formation of an Italian cabinet....Admiral Gama, in a proclamation at Rio, advocates restoration of the monarchy....Sultan Muley Hassan going to Melilla to confer about the Riff war; he is unlikely to accept Spain's ultimatum....Lobengula desires to surrender....The English coast gale-swept.

December 9.—An anarchist bomb exploded in the French Chamber, injuring eighty persons, among them thirty deputies; Dupuy wounded....News from Hawaii, dated November 22, states that the Queen has asked

protection of the Provisional government; she refuses to be restored unless the United States will maintain her on the throne....Canada asks indemnity for Victoria sealers seized by this country....The Germania Club, of Chicago, insults Gov. Altgeld, by pointedly refusing to allow his portrait to be hung in the house....A Southern Pacific train wrecked by tramps....The situation in Serbia becomes worse daily, and intervention by Austria and Russia is looked for.

December 10.—Kansas invaded by an army of tramps as a result of the proclamation by Governor Llewelling that the vagrant law is unconstitutional....Chicago and Toledo are actively engaged in raising money for the relief of distress among the poor and unemployed....Auguste Vaillant, the anarchist who threw the bomb into the Chamber of Deputies, has been caught....His object was to kill President Dupuy....A granary in Antwerp is burned with a loss of \$1,600,000....Report of the destruction of Netheroy confirmed....Mello gaining sympathy....Germany will help Italy through her financial crisis.

December 11.—A revised draft of the Tariff bill submitted to the Ways and Means Committee, yielding to the demand for more protection....Riots occur in Sicily and Southern Italy, accompanied by fearful barbarities on the part of the mob....The Kaiser's proposal to bring the Württemberg army under the control of the Berlin Office is exciting much opposition in the former state....Paris bomb thrower removed to the Prison de la Santé; his trial will occur next month....Repressive measures against anarchists will be undertaken by nearly all European governments....Peixoto will begin active operations in Rio Harbor.

December 12.—Hawaii will resist, by force of arms if necessary, any attempt to restore the Queen. Government houses barricaded and protected by cannon....The Lehigh strike cost the company half a million dollars. The men dissatisfied with the new rates of wages....Sharp debate in the House over the admission of Utah to Statehood....The Tariff bill not yet completed....Four negroes lynched in Alabama for one crime....An operation will be necessary to save the life of the Paris bomb thrower, due to a concealed wound in the leg....England will spend \$40,000,000 on her navy....Sicilian anti-tax riots continue.

December 13.—A caucus of Democrats in the House has been called to consider the Tariff bill....Admiral Irwin sends word the Hawaiian government has 1,000 men under arms and will fight....Wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad; many passengers injured....Troops worsted by rebels in the mountains of Chihuahua, Mex....Matabele, driven to bay, inflict a defeat on the British....The merry war in Brazil goes on and Admiral Da Gama takes two island forts at Rio....New measures against anarchism to be rigidly enforced in Europe; bombs found in Madrid.

December 14.—McKane and three of his election inspectors found guilty of contempt....Fire destroys property in the business portion of Buffalo to the value of \$1,000,000....The Election Law Repeal bill reported in the Senate....Disgruntled Democrats in the House invited to confer on the Tariff bill with the committee....Evidence found that the Paris bomb thrower, Vaillant, had accomplices....A stinging defeat administered to Socialists in the French Chamber....Sig. Crispi has completed his cabinet.

December 15.—A span on the Louisville Bridge falls, carrying down 45 men and killing at least 21....The

House votes to admit Arizona into the Union; Senators Morgan and Frye urge the government to take control of the Nicaragua Canal....Accidents of various kinds occur on four railroads, resulting in injury and loss of life....Destructive fires in New York City and New Haven....Russia declines France's proffer of a Mediterranean port....The Shereef offers satisfaction to Spain....The Spanish, Servian and Roumanian treaties passed by the Reichstag....Rio completely blockaded.

December 16.—Two schooners with their crews lost off the New England coast....500 houses flooded in South Buffalo by an overflow of Buffalo Creek....French spies sentenced by the Leipzig Court to imprisonment in fortresses....The government is considering a scheme for the reclamation of British shore lands....Anarchists are being vigorously prosecuted everywhere in Europe....The news of the British defeat in Matabeleland confirmed.

December 17.—Three men killed and four injured in a wreck on the C. O. & S. W. R. R....Report of ravages by fire and water in China and Japan brought by steamers....Da Gama's proclamation increases the popularity of the insurgent cause in Brazil....Anarchists threaten terrible reprisals in case of Vaillant's execution....Sicilian agrarian riots abate....France and Belgium alarmed over the German fortified camp at Malmedy, on the Luxembourg frontier.

December 18.—The President sends his message to Congress on the Hawaiian question....Distress among the poor and unemployed increasing; measures for their relief to be undertaken in New York, Boston and Pittsburgh....Cordage Trust receivers permitted to sell the property for \$5,000,000....Two hundred anarchists expelled from France; other governments adopting stringent measures....Cannonading kept up constantly at Rio; the national finances in an extremely bad way....A bill makes the ground granted to Russian peasants when the serfs were freed inalienable; persecution of Catholics continues....Sicilian anti-tax riots break out afresh.

OBITUARY.

November 21.—Ex-Gov. Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin.

November 22.—William T. Coleman, California's foremost citizen and chief of the famous Vigilance Committee of 1851.

November 23.—George Kemp, of the wholesale drug firm of Lahn & Kemp, New York City....Charles Hérison, a distinguished French lawyer, public man and officer of the Legion of Honor.

November 24.—Major Morgan C. Hamilton, of Texas, ex-Senator and Comptroller of the Treasury....Ex-Gov. John Jacobs, of West Virginia.

November 26.—A. M. Scriba, formerly bank examiner....John Straiton, of the firm of Straiton & Storm, cigar manufacturers, New York City.

November 27.—The Rev. Dr. John L. Nevius, American missionary in China....Emile, Viscount de Kermenguy, Deputy for Finisterre, France, and one of the oldest Legitimist members of the Chamber.

November 28.—Dr. W. H. Holcombe, President of the American Institute of Homoeopathy and writer on various topics....Col. N. B. Eldredge, ex-Congressman from Michigan....Capt. M. P. Wild of Portland, Me.

November 29.—John J. Kiernan, ex-State Senator of New York....Commander De Haven Manley, retired naval officer.

November 30.—Major M. C. Kizer, one of Atlanta's old-

est and wealthiest citizens.... George David Brown, author and founder of the United Press Association.... Major-General Alexander Cunningham, of the British Army in India, on November 28.

December 1.—Judge Edward Coke Billings, of the U. S. District Court o. Eastern Louisiana.... Gen. William Lilly, Congressman-at-Large from Pennsylvania.... Major Charles J. Dickey, a retired army officer.... Samuel Richards, an American artist.... Gerald Fitz Gerald, fifth Duke of Leinster.

December 2.—Charles Kozminski, a prominent Polish Hebrew banker of Chicago.... Martha Wilson, founder of the Home for Old Ladies.... George O. Willard, writer and dramatic author.... Charles J. Hays, press reporter of the House of Representatives.... Dr. Paul Hoffmann, Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, New York City.... Pauline Cushman, the noted scout of the late war.... George Guy Greville, Earl of Warwick.

December 3.—Joseph D. Potts, President of the Empire Steamship and American Steamship Companies.... Willis Raney, ex-secretary of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.... Stephen B. Ransom, oldest member of the Hudson County, N. Y., bar and one of the founders of the Republican party.

December 4.—John Tyndall, the eminent scientist.... John Chester Buttre, a leading steel engraver in this country.... Bishop Power, of St. Johns, N. F.

December 5.—Ex-Senator David M. Read, of Connecticut.... George W. Grandey, a well-known lawyer and statesman of Vermont.... The Rev. Joseph Johnson White, of William-burg.

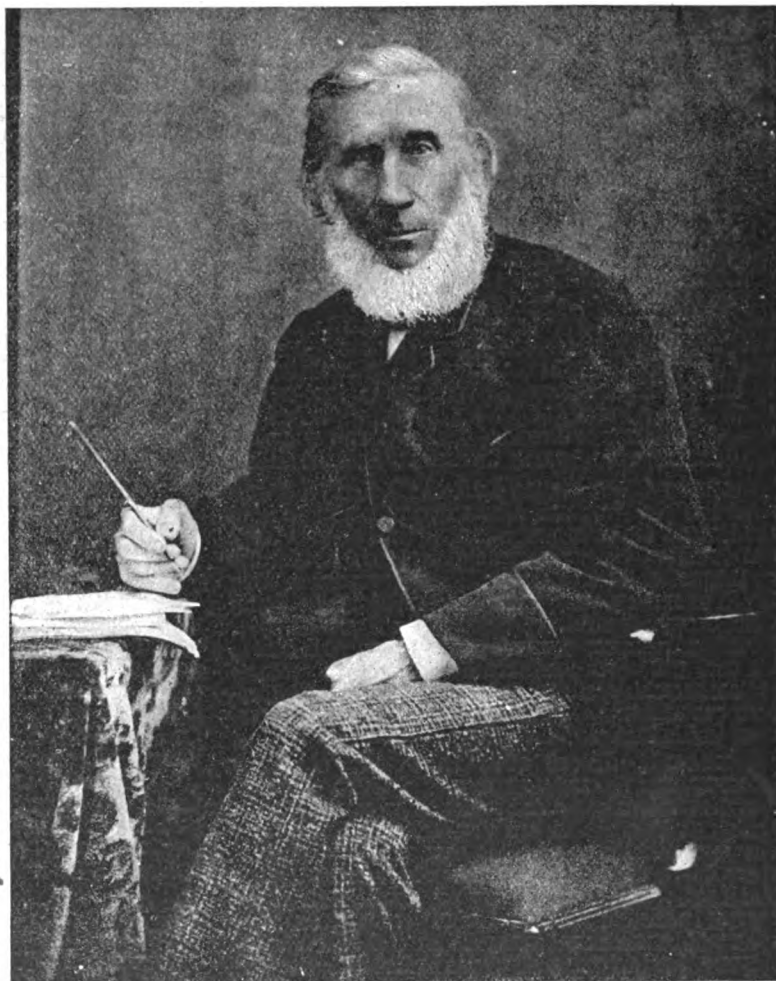
December 6.—Henry Goebel, believed by many to be the inventor of the incandescent electric lamp.... Lord Strathallan, heir presumptive to the estates and titles of Perth.... Herr von Schmid, Würtemberg's Minister of the Interior.

December 7.—Isaac C. Lewis, President of the Meriden Britannia Company.... The Rev. David Jewett Waller, of Bloomburg, one of the leading citizens of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

December 9.—Royal W. Merrill, financial editor of the New York Press.... Fordyce D. Barker, of New York.... Bishop J. J. Moore, of Greensboro, N. C.

December 10.—Hon. Nathan A. Farwell, ex-U. S. Senator and prominent citizen of Maine.... Walter Smith Coles, a lawyer of this city.

December 11.—Hon. Jeremiah H. Murphy, ex-member of Congress from Iowa.... Jacob B. Jackson, Governor of West Virginia for four years.... Admiral Sir John Corbett, K.C.S., of the British Navy.



THE LATE JOHN TYNDALL.

December 12.—Col. Alton R. Easton, veteran of the Mexican and Black Hawk wars and for whom the towns of Alton, Ill., and Easton, Maine, were named.... Prof. Hans G. C. von der Gabelentz, the distinguished German Orientalist.

December 13.—Thomas H. Hassett, an Irish patriot in the time of the attempted revolution of 1865.... The Rt. Rev. T. B. Lyman, Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina.... Edward Horwitz, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia German *Demokrat*.... Dr. L. Dokics, President of the Servian Council of State.

December 14.—Henry W. Torrey, emeritus professor of history of Harvard University.... Vicar-General Michael McCabe, of the Providence Diocese.

December 15.—John L. Porter, chief naval constructor of the Confederate States, builder of the famous "Merrimac".... Thomas Taylour, Earl of Bective.

December 17.—Dr. Wm. S. Lawton, president of the Augusta and Savannah railroad.

December 18.—George de B. Keim, ex-President and ex-Receiver of the Philadelphia and Reading Companies.... Consul-General Alfred D. Jones, to China, en route from Shanghai to San Francisco.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



AN OLD FABLE BROUGHT UP TO DATE.

A countryman having some grain to carry to the mill, was bothered as to how to balance the load upon his donkey's back. Finally he hit upon the expedient of placing a large stone in the other end of the sack. Thus did he balance matters to his great satisfaction—but to the doubling of the load on the donkey.

From *Puck*, December 13.



"STOP!"

That's what the late political avalanche meant.

From *Judge*, November 25.



THE RETURN FROM EXILE.

They do not see the Waterloo before them

From *Puck*, December 13.



NATIONAL FOOTBALL.

HALF-BACK HILL: "Brace up, Cap: We've got the ball."
 CAPTAIN GROVER (badly hurt): "That's all very well, boys, but THEY'VE SCORED AGAINST US, and we've got to put up the game of our lives to beat them."

From *Judge*, December 2.



ROSEBERY, THE HANDY BOY.

THE MISSUS (GLADSTONE): "I knew you had plenty to do, Primrose, but I was quite sure you wouldn't mind taking up those coals."



MR. RHODES: THE NAPOLEON OF SOUTH AFRICA.

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



**GIN VERSUS OPIUM:
OR WHAT IT MAY COME TO.**

[When opium is gone, alcohol will come in—a deadlier enemy still.]
From the *Hindi Punch*.



THE NEW KEEPER.

Hindi Punch: "Ride him gently, my Lord of Elgin; don't tighten the bridle, but guide him with this trident, and you are sure to find him as gentle and docile as Mayo and Ripon found him."

From the *Hindi Punch*.



ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

At the Lord Mayor's Banquet Lord Kimberley spoke of England's sympathy with Spain in her present trials.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



DEBTS IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

WILLIAM: "What does this bottomless basket mean?"

CAPRIVI: "Emperor, it is the result of the inquiry into the pecuniary condition of the officers of the empire."

Digitized by From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA: BAD PILOTAGE.
From *Quitz* (South Australia).



FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND: SUCCESS!
From *Graphic* (New Zealand).

RELIEF FOR THE UNEMPLOYED IN AMERICAN CITIES.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

ANY attempt at a statistical estimate of the number of wage-earners now the victims of enforced idleness throughout the United States would rest upon data too insufficient to give it much value. As some one rather pithily remarked the other day, so well informed an authority on labor questions as Professor Ely would give an estimate reaching well into the millions, while on the other hand so expert a statistician as Mr. Edward Atkinson would probably not be able to find more than a hundred thousand in the entire country. The remark, of course, was intended to show to what extent the habitual point of view is likely to bias the inquirer's judgment in a matter where no precise data are available. Certainly there has not been known for at least twenty years a time when so high a proportion of workingmen were cut off from their regular means of support, with so little prospect of an early return to their places. Factories are either shut down altogether, or are run with reduced forces. The shrinkage of the volume of railway traffic has thrown out of employment thousands upon thousands of men usually engaged in the service of the common carriers. The building trades are either unprecedentedly dull, or wholly paralyzed, and consequently the carpenters, brick masons, stone workers, plasterers, and various other crafts dependent upon finding work in house construction, are experiencing, not the usual three or four months' leisure out of twelve, but five or six months of inactivity, with no very good prospects before them. In Pittsburgh, there is an army of idle men from the iron, glass, coke and other representative Pennsylvania industries. In New York, the tailors, mechanics and operatives on the east side are, according to reliable reports, out of work to the extent of about half of their number. In Chicago, a reaction from the exceptional demand for labor occasioned by the World's Fair has been a special cause, co-operating with the general industrial depression; and in consequence more than one hundred thousand workers are out of employment in that city. A state of things which has thus affected the great industrial centres has been felt in many of the small manufacturing communities with a severity quite as great in proportion to their population.

Fortunately, a hundred thousand men temporarily out of work in an American city does not mean a hundred thousand applicants for charity, or subjects for relief measures. The greater proportion of the out-of-works are able unaided to tide over, for a period. Many of them have good accounts at the savings banks, many others have friends and relatives to help them, many more have lenient landlords and credit with the grocer, and many enjoy a

good understanding with their employer, whose shop or mill it is confidently believed must be running again before many weeks. The buoyancy of American life is a thing not understood by European visitors. In a city like London there is always a vast contingent of hopeless and helpless out-of-works, and there is a comparatively scant opportunity for the individual to better his condition. In this country, despite all assertions to the contrary, there is generally work enough for everybody who is willing to work, at wages which with proper economy will enable the worker to lay aside something for a rainy day. The operation of natural economic laws will tend to draw a part of the temporarily congested population of the towns back to the land, and out to the newer parts of the country, where there is still room for millions of people and a fair chance by hard work and frugal living to secure a safe livelihood.

The situation, therefore, is not one which justifies pessimism, socialistic raving, gloomy foreboding, or anything else except prompt, sensible and well-planned efforts to prevent actual suffering and to assist in the readjustment of times which are for the moment out of joint. With all the work that charitable societies and relief agencies must do, it will still remain true that by far the largest part of the task of preventing or alleviating distress must be performed in a hand-to-hand way by individuals. Thus every humane employer must do everything in his power, first, to keep all his regular force at work, and, second, if he is unable to keep them at full and regular work, to see that none of them become objects of public charity. Furthermore, it should be the business of the more prosperous employees and workmen to show a kindly regard for their less fortunate associates. Again, every man and woman who can in one way or another find employment to give, should make it both a duty and a privilege to distribute work as widely as possible. It is a good thing, for example, to give work to dressmakers, seamstresses, tailors and all classes of honest people who can thus be kept from the humiliating necessity of applying for charitable relief. A vast deal of the most valuable kind of assistance can be rendered by judicious advice in helping the unemployed to make their slender resources go as far as possible. Medical and kindred forms of relief and advice can often be supplied without cost where it would be unwise and unfortunate to give money.

Thus when due allowance is made for those of the unemployed who have saved enough to take ample care of themselves, and for those who through their employers or other friends can be tided over and kept from the necessity of applying for relief to the public

authorities or to charitable societies, the residue of the less fortunate will not appear so formidable an army. From these there ought always to be subtracted the habitual paupers and professional mendicants, and the vagrants or tramps who verge very closely upon the criminal class. At a time like this, the police and municipal authorities can render valuable service by vigorously enforcing the laws against habitual vagrants. These men ought to be promptly committed to public work-houses and held for as long a term as possible, doing hard and disagreeable labor for the benefit of the community, in payment for their food and lodging.

The elements that still remain are those for which, in all parts of the country, active measures for organized relief are now being taken. The plans that have been agreed upon are for the most part characterized by admirable judgment and based upon sound experience. The principles that underlie these plans are very simple. It is agreed that, in every possible case, work rather than money or food or clothing or fuel ought to be provided. It is agreed that in every case where alms are bestowed there should be a kindly and prompt, but also a frank and thorough, investigation into the merits of the application. In spite of all that can be done, there will undoubtedly be much heart-rending deprivation and suffering among the poor during the next few months. But, speaking broadly and generally, it may be asserted with some confidence that the means provided are likely to be sufficient to supply the most pressing needs, and that upon the whole the response of intelligence, charity and brotherly good will promises to be equal to the heavy emergency. From information received for the most part as late as the middle of December I have compiled, and herewith present, an account of what has been undertaken in a number of important cities.

I. BALTIMORE'S RELIEF ORGANIZATION.

In Baltimore on December 6 there was organized a Permanent Central Relief Committee, of the most representative character, the movement including not only the charitable societies and organizations of the city, but also the Board of Trade and all the leading mercantile associations and exchanges, as well as representatives of the police, judicial and executive branches of the local government. The charity work of Baltimore is fortunate in having the wisest and ablest counsels at its command. Baltimore has tried soup kitchens and police distribution of relief funds in former years, and has fallen back upon the sound principle that the thing to give is work, and that the giving should be done in the quietest and least conspicuous manner possible. The following paragraphs from the address issued by the Baltimore Relief Committee are worth quoting :

The recent business depression has increased greatly the number of respectable residents of Baltimore, many of them heads of families, who are out of work. At the same time the number of professional vagrants coming here from other cities is reported by the police and others

to be far greater than usual. This is accounted for in part by the action of neighboring cities, notably Washington, where the police stations have been closed to lodgers and a municipal wood yard opened, offering lodging in exchange for work and a bath. Last winter the privilege of sleeping in public places, herded together in dirty clothing, and the giving out of food at public places for the asking attracted vagrants here and made it easy for them to underbid the labor of our own citizens who had families to support. The giving out of food and money to unknown applicants at private houses also encouraged the increase of this class. The sympathy of the community was too often lavished on professional vagrants, to the exclusion of the shrinking and suffering poor, who were too feeble or too sensitive to ask alms on the street or stand in line with a rabble at public relief stations.

In view of these facts, the undersigned have associated themselves as a central relief committee, not with the idea of forming new and unnecessary charitable machinery, but to emphasize, first of all, the necessity of supporting by increased contributions the regular charitable agencies of our city, and to meet the needs of our own citizens and relieve the city of this army of vagrants by providing relief in work. With these aims in view, the committee urge the public to contribute to establish charities. If desired, the committee will convey to such associations any donation that may be offered, in such proportion that may seem best, and will render strict account through the public press of the sums received and expended.

If the city authorities will agree to purchase broken stone for use on the roads, the committee will endeavor to see that a stone-breaking yard is opened to give work to our own citizens who are in need, especially to those who have families dependent upon them. This plan has been tried with good results in Cincinnati and elsewhere.

The committee also ask public donations to a special fund for increasing the requisite facilities in providing work for the homeless, enlarging the Friendly Inn, if necessary, and establishing a branch in East Baltimore or elsewhere. With the co-operation of the public our stations may be free from vagrants and our streets from worthless beggars, and the work thus provided would relieve the charitable public of a heavy burden and the workingman of a dangerous rival, without working any unnecessary hardships on the homeless poor. Moreover, the charitable citizens of Baltimore may then be assured that more relief will be provided for deserving persons who may be in need, and that the dangers will be avoided which come from indiscriminate alms giving.

Mayor Latrobe at once expressed his approval of the plan of a relief stone yard, and there is every indication that the Baltimore organization will be fully able to cope with the situation in that community.

II. HOW BOSTON APPROACHES THE PROBLEM.

Boston, always recognized as a centre of philanthropic activity, is fully alive to the exceptional demands of the present winter. A detailed estimate in December, published as one of the Andover House tracts, places the number of Boston's unemployed at upwards of 40,000. The leaders of opinion in Boston, as in Baltimore and in other communities where

charitable work is well organized, are emphatic in assertion of the sound doctrine that relief funds should, for the most part, be intrusted to experienced and regular agencies rather than to novices devising untried schemes on false or doubtful principles. All the leading charitable organizations of Boston have united in a statement entitled "How to Relieve Distress Among the Poor this Winter." The address is a model of calmness and good sense. The following paragraphs are much to the point :

To diminish as far as possible the sufferings of the poor, more money than usual will have to be provided, and also more personal service in volunteer visiting.

The emergencies of this year will be of the same kind as in other years, only greater in number and degree. Such emergencies the various charitable societies of the city have been trained to meet by long years of experience and faithful study, but they will need efficient and increased support from the public.

It must be remembered also that the best means of averting suffering will be the continuance of legitimate employment and of all expenditure that means employment.

No society wishes to take the place of such work or of private charity. Every one knows personally of poor people whom he wishes to help in his own way, and no doubt the number of these will be greater than usual this year ; but worthy families without friends able to help them will more than ever be brought to the notice of the societies.

Hard times increase also the number of unworthy persons who ask aid. To give money or food to persons who ask it in the street, at the door, or in the business office, is worse than useless—indeed, it is generally harmful, and leads to untruthfulness and deception. The money now wasted in this way, if given for genuine need, would do much good.

The labor unions of Boston are opposed to clamor and agitation, and are taking steps to make a careful inquiry into all worthy cases, meanwhile doing everything in their power to find work for those needing it. They are endeavoring to secure from Congress the opening up of the Charlestown Navy Yard. Mayor Nathan Matthews, Jr., who has just been re-elected by a large majority, early in December called together representatives of all the charity organizations, all the labor organizations, editors of newspapers, and leading clergymen of all denominations, together with twenty or thirty prominent citizens well known for their philanthropic disposition. At a final meeting on December 18 this representative committee discussed the question of the unemployed in the Council Chamber under the presidency of Mayor Matthews, and decided upon the plan of a permanent executive committee of fifteen citizens who should receive subscriptions and take general charge of relief work. A popular subscription list was at once opened. This general committee will work in the closest co-operation with all reputable societies and organizations. Its effect will be to secure exceptionally large sums of money, and this money, so far as possible, will be expended in providing work for those who are in most need of it. It is probable that Boston will try the plan, to some extent

resorted to elsewhere, of pushing municipal and public work under the supervision of the municipal authorities, the extra workmen to be paid low but living wages out of the relief funds and the whole work of special relief to be so arranged and prosecuted as to enlist the harmonious co-operation of the associated charities and other existing agencies. There can be no doubt of Boston's disposition to deal adequately with the problem.

III. CINCINNATI'S ADMIRABLE ARRANGEMENTS.

Cincinnati is fortunate in the possession of exceptionally well organized and strongly sustained associated charities under the general secretaryship of Mr. P. W. Ayres. That exceptional work would have to be done in the present season was realized early in the autumn and provision was made accordingly. Mr. Ayres furnishes us with the following statement:

The need in Cincinnati up to the present time has been admirably managed. A committee of citizens, including several leading pastors and the mayor of the city, formed a committee for supplying work. This committee decided to use the wood yard of the Associated Charities, and raised three thousand dollars for the purpose. In cases of sickness or old age, aid was sent to the home after proper examination. One-third of the above amount was raised by contributions from the churches. The Treasurer of the Associated Charities was made Treasurer of the Citizens' Committee, in order that there should be but one disbursing agent in the city.

Later, the city authorities appropriated thirty thousand dollars for use in the parks. The Park Commissioners employed for the most part only those who were recommended by the Citizens' Committee after the lists had been compared with the lists of the Associated Charities. Only those who were heads of families and residents were given work in the parks ; all others were offered employment at the Labor Yard. Nothing has been given away except to the sick or the aged. There has been no public soup house, which we believed would be a public nuisance. There has been comparatively little idleness, and no waste or confusion.

About one thousand men are now at work on the parks daily when the weather permits. A few hundred more work irregularly at the Labor Yard. No one suffers, and the situation seems healthy. The city authorities have cut off the usual out-door relief for the month of December, and are supported by the Citizens' Committee and others of the most intelligent men and women who are interested in social problems.

A portion of the unemployed have held daily meetings, and have made application for sums of money for their support, but have received comparatively little. The majority of the unemployed have been strongly in sympathy with the Citizens' Committee and the Associated Charities, and are so at the present time.

With the necessary additions to the number of volunteer visitors, this well unified relief system in Cincinnati seems to be capable of sufficient expansion to provide fairly well for the entire situation. Heads of families resident in Cincinnati receive work at the regular rate of one dollar a day. Single men are per-

mitted to work for their meals and lodging at any time. Women are employed in a workroom making kitchen rugs and other articles.

IV. THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO.

The situation in Chicago is so exceptional, owing to the presence of some thousands of men who may be termed "stranded strangers," that various measures otherwise objectionable may find temporary justification. The soup houses and other agencies for distribution of food to able-bodied men are simply evidences of a lack of the complete organization that ought to find some way of providing these men with means for earning food and lodging. Meanwhile, for the sake of a system and a supervision, there has been organized a great central relief and charitable clearing-house association, with a managing committee of fifty men and women. The committee of fifty includes the mayor, several aldermen and other officials; a number of prominent citizens of the character of Mr. Lyman J. Gage and Mr. Cyrus McCormick; representatives of leading charitable organizations; leading members of labor unions, and others having special qualifications. The principles of this central organization are stated as follows:

The theory and object of this association are to bring into close contact every charitable organization in Chicago through the Central Bureau, and thus there will be gathered into one place specific information from all quarters of the city as the causes of want and the methods inaugurated for the relief of the suffering. It is not the object of this organization to dispense charity directly to individuals and families, but to inaugurate such methods as will secure a dispensation of aid to the suffering by organizations now existing the most economic and effective. If it accomplishes the objects at which it aims there will be brought to one central bureau full and complete information so that each charitable organization will know just what every other charitable organization is doing and the field covered by each. If it be discovered, as it probably will be, that the whole city is not adequately covered by existing organizations, it will be the purpose of the Central Bureau to encourage and develop such auxiliary organizations as may be needed to cover such districts as may be unprovided for. It is further proposed by the central organization to secure from the public such contributions of money, food and clothing as it may prefer to intrust to the Central Bureau rather than to other organizations of whose needs, purposes or methods the donors may be inadequately informed. It is not proposed to interfere with the private gifts of any persons to any one of these organizations should they desire to so make them instead of sending to the central organization, it being contemplated that all such organizations will report to the Central Bureau the items of their receipts and disbursements and the general wants of the association and work to which they stand related. In dispensing food and lodging through any agencies now existing or that may hereafter be created, the money furnished by the Central Bureau will not be used except under the condition that able-bodied men receiving food and lodging shall render the equivalent for it in work, and with that end in view work for those who are willing and able to perform it will be provided by the street cleaning bureaus in

cleaning the streets and other agencies indicating a desire to furnish employment through this bureau.

One of the problems Chicago has had to meet is the rapid influx of tramps and incorrigible idlers attracted by the large dimensions of the free soup dispensaries and the apparent prospects of an indiscriminate support of everybody asking relief. Such people, however, will be doomed to early disappointment. The municipal authorities are using strong measures to keep out of the city all such undesirable visitors, and method is being rapidly infused into the relief work. One of the greatest needs has been the provision of decent shelter for honest and respectable but unfortunate men, and the enforcement in the clearest way of distinctions between tramps, criminals and idlers on the one hand, and honest people eager for employment on the other hand.

Out of what seemed at first a profitless clamor of voices rather than a businesslike programme in Chicago, there is at length visible a settling down to legitimate relief work along lines approved by experience, and under direction of those best fitted to cope with the problem in its local phases. On the drainage works, in the parks, on the streets and in other ways, the municipal government is doing what it can to provide work at \$1 per day. The churches have awakened to a keener sense of responsibility for the masses, and have come into a new and mutually advantageous contact with the labor unions and with thousands of individual workingmen between whom and the ministrations of the church there has been estrangement.

V. EFFICIENT MEASURES AT DENVER.

The exceptional distress of 1893 was felt at Denver, Colorado, sooner than at any other large town in the country, owing chiefly to the panic which last summer attended the closing of a great number of silver mines. Denver was flooded with men out of work, and the situation was met temporarily by the maintenance for a few weeks in August of a so-called Labor Camp. The State supplied a quantity of tents, and men out of work to the number of perhaps 2,000 were given food and shelter, in a systematic way, under restrictions which were not especially enjoyed by the "bummers" and the unworthy. The plan answered well for a momentary emergency, but was very properly abandoned as soon as possible. The railroads assisted in helping 1,500 or 2,000 men to return to former homes in States east of Colorado; the municipal authorities were able to find employment for a large number of men, and the various relief agencies and charitable organizations rose to the emergency in their several ways. The associated charities, under the presidency of the Rev. Myron W. Reed, demonstrated the usefulness of their work; and the situation was thus brought under control.

The most striking and interesting feature of relief work in Denver has, however, been that which the Right Rev. A. C. Peck, an Episcopal clergyman, has carried on in connection with the Haymarket Mis-

sion. This institution is primarily an inter-denominational gospel mission, among the poorest of Denver's population ; but it has nobly recognized the true spirit of Christianity in giving friendly aid on the practical side of life, quite as eagerly as it gives hymns and prayers and religious admonition. The great feature of Dean Peck's work this winter is his magnificently conducted wood yard. The institution provides three excellent meals and a comfortable night's lodging for 25 cents. The charitable people of Denver purchase five-cent meal tickets and ten-cent lodging tickets, and give them in place of money to all applicants. The wood yard turns no man away who is willing to do the required amount of work for lodging and meals. In an average of three hours a man can earn tickets which provide him with his meals and lodging. The rest of his day is at his disposal to seek employment elsewhere. The great problem in conducting a wood yard on this plan is to find a market for the product. Dean Peck has succeeded in convincing the citizens of Denver so thoroughly as to the value of his work, that he no longer experiences any difficulty in selling at a fair price all the kindling wood, and fire wood in other sizes, that his yard is able to prepare with the labor that comes to it. Able-bodied beggars have quite disappeared from the streets of Denver as a result of this system. At the present time the number of men working in the wood yard is about 100 each day. The number of meals served in the five-cent restaurant is perhaps seven or eight hundred each day. The waiters and assistants in the restaurant receive their living and very small wages, their places being filled from the ranks of the unemployed as rapidly as they are able to find more remunerative work elsewhere.

The Tabernacle Helping Hand Institute, conducted by Mr. Thos. Uzzell, is another agency doing a great popular work. In helping the unemployed it has registered six or seven thousand persons in the past few months, and has found work for perhaps half that number. The Tabernacle also serves a useful purpose in assisting the poorest families to buy their coal at a very low price. Dean Peck informs us that with the opening of the new year there will be established under his auspices a plan by which women will be provided with an honorable chance to earn their meals and lodging. Thus the people of Denver, with the co-operation of the municipal authorities and the respectable citizens of all classes, and under the lead of such men as Dean Hart, Myron W. Reed and Thomas Uzzell, are manfully solving for their own community the problem of the unemployed.

VI. THE PLAN IN VOGUE AT LYNN.

Much attention, especially throughout New England, has been attracted to what is known as the Lynn, Mass., plan of relief. The Lynn relief system was put into operation by a citizens' committee early in October. The following statement explains the lines upon which the work was undertaken :

The Lynn Citizens' Labor Bureau commenced operations on the second day of October. It was initiated by

a meeting of citizens held at the Board of Trade Rooms to consider the increased applications for work from citizens who had hitherto been self-supporting. It was resolved to deal with the situation through the existing organizations, simply adding to the Associated Charities a Department of Labor, the work to be done on the city streets and parks, and to be paid for by a citizens' subscription. In order to avoid the well-known and serious perils of all attempts at special emergency relief,—such as calling in throngs of the workless from other cities, disturbing the regular lines of labor, encouraging imposition, and stimulating a profuse and chaotic private relief,—it was resolved to proceed under the following rules : 1. No public call for money, and no advertising of the bureau through the papers ; subscriptions to be secured by personal solicitation, and the work advertised only through the churches and relief societies, and by the spectacle of the men at work. 2. No work given except to actual citizens of Lynn, in extreme need, and having no other friends, helpers, or resources ;—these facts ascertained by thorough domiciliary investigation in every case. No rumors to be heeded, no guesswork to be relied upon, nothing to be done in the dark ; actual knowledge to be the only basis of help. The results of investigation to be placed at the service of relief-giving societies and individuals. 3. A half-day's work for a dollar, and work arranged so as to enable each man to earn an average of three dollars a week,—this wage supplemented in cases of extreme need.

Five or six weeks after the work had been begun the following report was made as to the success of the plan :

So far the system has prevented absolute destitution, the influx of the needy from other cities, the storming of the City Treasury, much misapplication of charity and much loss of self-respect. The thorough investigation has been of the highest value—locating the quarters where the pinch of need is greatest, forestalling the astonishing activity and impudence of the charity impostors, bringing to the notice of the benevolent some cases of pecuniary hardship which a little good management relieves, uncovering many preventable causes of distress, and enabling the relief-giving societies and individuals to intelligently and effectively succor the destitute.

It had been found possible to obtain by subscription a sufficient amount of money ; and the thorough organization and sound principles adhered to have given the charitable workers of Lynn a sense of adequate mastery of the situation.

VII. PHILADELPHIA'S PROVISION FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Philadelphia is world-famed as a city of homes of high average comfort, of little poverty, and of systematic and well-directed benevolence. Just now, however, it is estimated that there are 40,000 persons out of employment in that city who are usually at work in some wage-earning capacity. The following statement prepared for us by Dr. James W. Walk, general secretary of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, is a valuable *résumé* both of the regular and of the exceptional means employed in Philadelphia for the relief of those in need :

Endeavoring to give a succinct idea of the present extraordinary distress in the City of Philadelphia, and of

the means taken for its relief, I will present the subject under four captions.

1. *The normal status of poverty in Philadelphia*; 2, *the crisis*; 3, *relief through ordinary channels*; 4, *relief through extraordinary channels*.

NORMAL STATUS OF POVERTY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia has enjoyed great prosperity for a number of years.

Pauperism has not increased in proportion to the growth of the population, and indeed it is probable that the permanent dependent class has to some extent diminished.

There is no outdoor poor relief given by the city except free medical attendance. Although there are a great number of hospitals, dispensaries and asylums of various kinds, there are but few benevolent corporations devoted to the relief of the poor in their homes. The outdoor poor are practically cared for by the Society for Organizing Charity, which, in Philadelphia, has this special feature different from such societies in most cities—viz., that in addition to the functions usually performed by associated charities, this society carries on a large relief work. The Protestant Episcopal Church supports a City Mission, whose relief work is of importance, and the other churches do some charitable work, but generally in a small way.

THE CRISIS.

The financial stringency and industrial stagnation of the summer were felt in the scarcity of employment, particularly for the workers in textile industries, upon which so large a part of the population of this city depend for support; but no marked increase in applications for aid was observed until the latter part of September. Then the local offices of the Society for Organizing Charity had many more applications for aid than usual. Little public attention, however, was called to the matter, until one of the newspapers began the publication of a series of sensational articles and opened a subscription to supply soup and bread to the poor of the Kensington district, where many of the large textile manufacturers are located. This led to widespread public interest in the matter and a number of relief societies were formed among the working people of the mill districts, which appealed for aid in a variety of ways. During the month of October the number of the unemployed steadily increased, and upon November 1 a conservative estimate placed the total of individuals—men, women and children—out of work, who were usually employed at this season, at 40,000. Of course, the number in distress was very much less than this, as a large majority of these people were thrifty and had made accumulations during prosperous times, upon which they now depend for subsistence; but there was a residuum of real and positive need. The situation since November 1 has grown steadily worse. It is not probable that the number of the unemployed has increased, indeed, some manufacturers have partially resumed operations; but a great many families have now exhausted their slender reserve resources and are dependent on public aid, and the cold season has emphasized the distress in many ways, particularly in the need for fuel.

RELIEF THROUGH ORDINARY CHANNELS.

The Society for Organizing Charity has continued to operate upon its well established plan, but has increased its official force and has appealed for additional funds for the relief of the unemployed. This society ordinarily expends, in all departments of its work, about \$50,000 annually. It is probable that the extraordinary distress of the closing quarter of the present year will increase this

amount for 1893 to about \$60,000, the additional \$10,000 being accounted for almost entirely by direct relief work. The Protestant Episcopal City Mission and other associations, of less extended operation, would show a similar percentage of increased expenditures.

EXTRAORDINARY MEANS OF RELIEF.

During October, as has been referred to, there were a number of aid societies formed among the workmen of the mill districts, and they collected considerable quantities of material for relief, mostly provisions given in kind. The amount of money they received was inconsiderable. Early in November they had nearly all disbanded. It is probable that \$12,000 will cover the total value of the relief dispensed by these associations. They were badly organized, and most of them were not in the hands of well known or responsible persons. The public became convinced early in November that these ephemeral relief societies were wholly inadequate to deal with the distress, and general public sentiment called into the field the "Citizens' Relief Committee." This organization had existed for some years, devoting itself to securing funds in Philadelphia for distressed communities, such as the sufferers from the Russian famine and from pestilence and floods in the Mississippi Valley. Previous to the present emergency it had never dispensed money in this city itself. The committee, under the chairmanship of the mayor, took charge of the relief work early in November, and has made large appropriations to the Kensington district, and smaller amounts to other localities where the unemployed are most numerous. The funds have been derived entirely from benevolent gifts. When it undertook the work the committee had some money on hand, as a surplus from previous collections, and this has been added to until the total reached about \$16,000, although no general appeal to the public has as yet been made. The committee, in the six weeks of its operation, has expended \$15,000 for relief work, giving on an average about \$4 per week to a family of seven or eight members. The relief is dispensed by orders on provision dealers, only the less expensive articles of subsistence being provided. It is estimated that \$60,000 to \$80,000 additional money will be required to provide for the distressed in this city until the opening of the spring. Some heart-rending cases of destitution have been reported in the newspapers; but, upon investigation, most of these have been found exaggerated. It is not likely that any one has suffered starvation in this city; but it is very evident that the distress is widespread and severe. It may be added that the municipal institutions, the Almshouse and House of Correction, which ordinarily have an aggregate population of 3,500, have now 800 additional inmates, or a total of 4,300, and that the wayfarers' lodges, where homeless people are sheltered and fed, are crowded to the utmost of their capacity.

From Mr. Robert McWade of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* we have also received a very interesting statement of the work done by the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee, of which he is a leading officer for life. Organized some fifteen years ago, the committee has dispensed relief in different parts of the world to the amount of about two million dollars.

VIII. RELIEF WORK IN ST. LOUIS.

Mr. William F. Saunders, the private secretary of Mayor Walbridge of St. Louis, provides us with the following information as to the provisions which had

been made and were in operation in December for relief in that important city :

In St. Louis there are several permanent arrangements for relieving the distress of the poor during the winter, and this season a number of new plans, in addition to the others, have been made and are to be put into operation.

The permanent arrangements are :

1. A contingent fund of \$11,000 a year, which is appropriated annually for the Mayor to spend in charity, transportation of paupers who can get work elsewhere or wish to go to relatives in better circumstances who can help them, and secret service of the city. There has been an unusually heavy demand on the fund this year, and the greatest discrimination has to be used to make it apply to cases of the most necessity.

2. The Provident Association, St. Vincent de Paul and Hebrew Relief Association each collect money from the benevolent and distribute it among the unemployed poor, buying them coal and bread and giving them also clothing obtained from the charitable. Of these associations the Provident is the largest and has the most money contributed to it.

The new plans for this winter are :

1. An entertainment for the benefit of the poor was given a few weeks ago, and tickets for it were sold by the police of the city among the citizens on their beats. About \$10,000 net was realized from this. With this money coal is bought, wholesalers giving reduced rates, and distributed at the police stations of each district to the poor, the police officers acquainted with the people in the vicinity being able to see that the provision is used to the best advantage and that few impostors are benefited. Food and clothing are also distributed at this station, some of it bought by this fund, some of it contributed by people.

2. A movement is on foot, prompted by the *Post-Dispatch* of this city, to raise a fund among citizens of \$10,000, to be spent in giving work to unemployed laborers on a lake in Forest Park which the city has for some time intended to enlarge but has not so far been able to improve.

3. The *Republic* of this city has a coal fund to which its subscribers contribute, the newspaper distributing the coal.

4. The *Globe Democrat* has conceived an original and effective plan. It has asked the wealthier people among its readers to give to a fund one share of some stock held by them, the stock to be afterwards put up at auction and bought in at its par value by the owner. The novelty of this plan has made it very successful, and the fund is rapidly growing.

5. Several soup houses have been established where men can get a meal and lodging for five cents apiece. The managers of these institutions sell their tickets in bundles of one hundred to merchants and others, and the purchasers instead of giving money when appealed to by the needy give them these tickets.

To what extent these measures are brought into harmony by a central committee, or through the supervisory assistance of a general charity organization, we are not informed. There is evidently no lack of zeal in St. Louis, and the combined projects mentioned in Mr. Saunders' letter would seem to be capable of expansion to the point of meeting any situation likely to arise this winter.

IX. PRIVATE AND PUBLIC CO-OPERATION IN ST. PAUL.

Perhaps in no other city in the country has there been a more satisfactory co-operation between the municipal authorities on the one hand and the private citizens and regularly organized charitable organizations on the other than in St. Paul. The methods which have been adopted there, and the results that have accrued, are so interesting that we are glad to be able to present them in the following statement prepared for us by Mr. Conde Hauelin, managing editor of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* :

In order to deal with the problem of the unemployed a citizens' committee was formed early in October. A fund (contingent) of \$9,000 belonging to the city was placed at the disposal of the committee and an office was opened in the City Hall where the unemployed who desired work registered their names, the length of their residence and number of people depending upon them. The compensation was placed at \$1 per day. In October 2,884 days of work were done and in November 9,639, making a total of \$12,523, with an expenditure of \$308.76 for tools. When the \$9,000 was exhausted a fund of \$5,000 which had accumulated from the small excess of a multitude of assessments was used. The work done was grading of streets, improving Como Park by clearing away underbrush, grading, boulevarding and later by cleaning snow from the streets. Nearly 2,000 names are now on the list and from it list are selected those who are given work, the aim being to employ those in greatest need. It is expected that the funds will be largely supplemented by subscriptions, a special committee for their solicitation having been appointed, and the amount thus realized will carry the committee up to January 1, when city funds will be available.

One of the plans of the special committee from the citizens' relief committee is to secure a monthly donation to a popular fund from all men who have steady employment, and the idea is meeting with general favor. The zest with which men are coming forward with voluntary offers is very gratifying to the committee, and it is claimed that a good many thousands of dollars will be realized in this way the present winter, to say nothing of the large contributions that will be made by men of means.

In addition to the comprehensive work done by this general committee, composed of leading citizens, much has been accomplished by other organizations, the action of which has generally been in harmony with the central organization. The Relief Society has done a great deal by providing temporary assistance in urgent cases. The donations of school children to the poor which have become an annual feature, this year were so generous that the effect will extend over many weeks. The supplies were in the form of food, clothing and fuel and were distributed by the Relief Society. A Friendly Inn was opened by the Bethel Society, where lodging and meals were to be obtained, the applicant sawing a certain amount of wood as pay ; the wood being sold at cost to consumers, thus making the institution self-sustaining. The A. O. U. W. opened headquarters in their hall and secured work for as many as they could, preference being given to members of the order. The King's Daughters have also done much to alleviate cases of necessity, and this is true of nearly every church society. The First

Ward also formed a society of its own and has looked after cases within its ward limits. The People's Church organized a salvage bureau, which repairs clothing and shoes donated and sells them for the trifle expended in their renovation or gives them to persons in need who have nothing wherewith to pay.

The people have shown the greatest interest in this work and indiscriminate giving is noticeable by its absence. Prices for work are such that they are an object for the needy but are an inducement also to watch for other employment. The greatest credit is due the citizens' committee which has furnished the wisdom for the entire work.

X. REPORTS FROM MINNEAPOLIS, MILWAUKEE AND CLEVELAND.

Minneapolis has not thus far formed a central organization for relief. The Associated Charities of that city, however, provide an efficient information office. As to the situation at that date the *Minneapolis Tribune* of December 15 makes the following statement:

Within the past forty-eight hours three different movements on a considerable scale have been set on foot for the relief of the needy. The Presbyterian churches of Minneapolis have resolved themselves into a relief organization and an employment bureau. The Swedish Americans have formed a similar guild for the support of their countrymen. First Ward citizens are similarly organizing to give employment to those who need it in their neighborhood. In addition to this volunteer work, the Associated Charities, under the guidance of experienced workers, are doing more than the usual volume of missionary labors, not to mention the vast amount of private work which never gets to the ears of the public. Undoubtedly Minneapolis is far less troubled with poverty and lack of employment than the majority of the cities of the country. Cases of actual suffering in this city are comparatively few. Nevertheless every helping hand should be welcomed.

It is quite possible that Minneapolis may yet inaugurate the plan of utilizing surplus unemployed labor in street and park work, after the plan so well tested at St. Paul. An exceptionally large number of so-called "tramps and vagrants"—many of whom, however, are doubtless more unfortunate than unworthy—have been given nightly lodging in the central police station; and the Mayor's plan of offering these municipal guests a bowl of soup and a piece of bread in the morning has been strongly opposed by the Associated Charities. As a permanent plan it could hardly be defended; although as a temporary measure, pending the organization of a better system, it would seem to be in accordance with the simplest dictates of humanity.

An unusual number of men out of work is reported from Milwaukee. There are 30,000 Poles in that city, most of them being common laborers, and one day last summer 500 of them went in a body to the Court-House square and called on the Mayor for relief. After a week or two the Mayor was again waited upon by a large body. Then, in consultation with the Board of Works, he decided that there were many street improvements that had been contemplated and

not begun, such as the grading of new thoroughfares, the laying of pipes, the construction of sewers, and development work in general in the newer parts of the town. In that way a large body of able-bodied men have been kept in employment. Meanwhile the associated charities have had on their rolls some 2,000 persons or more, whereas they have never before carried more than 100 names. The county Supervisors have given as much employment as possible, and there has been a general agreement in Milwaukee that it is advisable to use the public funds so far as possible in giving work to men who would otherwise have to be supported by public charity. Milwaukee seems to be abundantly able, through the joint efforts of public authorities and the organized charitable and relief societies, to meet the exceptional conditions that confront it.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the Citizens' Relief Association, working through an executive committee, has adopted the general plan of employing men at a low rate of wages, and then placing them at the disposal of the municipal authorities, chiefly for work upon the streets. The services of some hundreds of men are thus utilized. It has been proposed to undertake certain large works of public improvement which are deemed desirable, and indications seem to point to a fairly adequate grappling of the situation. One of the measures proposed is the demolition of an abandoned reservoir, and filling up of an adjacent area of low ground to make a needed cemetery extension. It is also proposed to enforce ordinances requiring the removal of snow from sidewalks at the expense of owners of adjacent property. It is estimated that this work alone would suffice to employ a large number of men.

XI. PITTSBURG ORGANIZED AND AT WORK.

The Pittsburg general scheme of relief, which is a highly important one, went into actual operation on December 18. The plan, stated in its briefest terms, is that of a central citizens' committee securing a large relief fund and hiring men at one dollar a day from the ranks of the unemployed, the city authorities accepting the services of these men and utilizing them for work upon various public improvements, chiefly in the parks. A census of Pittsburg, as we are informed by Mr. McGonnigle, of the "Association of Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania," shows some six thousand families in need on account of lack of work, representing about 25,000 people.

The plan of the Central Committee has been to organize all the charities of the city, including the public department of charities, under one head, so that there will be no duplications and no overlapping, and so that all frauds shall be exposed, all vagrants sent to the workhouse, and all worthy persons provided for in some way. The leaders of the movement in Pittsburg are confident that by this plan they can provide for every case of extreme need. The citizens' organization has the Mayor of Pittsburg as president,

and its executive committee is composed of the most representative men, among whom, for example, is Mr. George Westinghouse, Jr. The chairman is Mr. William McConway, one of the leading manufacturers and most highly esteemed citizens of Pittsburg. It is expected to raise from \$75,000 to \$100,000 by popular subscriptions.

Mr. Bigelow, Chief of the Department of Public Works, is arranging to employ as many men as can be accredited to him. It happens that Pittsburg owns two large parks not as yet improved, in which work can be arranged for hundreds of men. In the selection of applicants for this public work, the committee has ruled that preference should be given to those who are *bona fide* residents of Pittsburg, and who have others dependent upon them, with no opportunity of employment in their usual vocations. Mr. McConway remarks: "Mistakes may in some cases be made in the selection of those to be employed, but this can only be a mistake in a degree. Any man willing to do such work at the rate of pay of one dollar per day—ten cents per hour—gives *prima facie* evidence of worthiness."

Mr. E. M. Bigelow, Director of Public Works, replied to the Committee as follows: "I would state that I can furnish work for two hundred in Highland Park on Monday, December 18, and also work for the same number in Schenley Park on Tuesday, December 19. After Tuesday I will gladly furnish work for all the men who may be employed by your committee. As the city is to be the beneficiary of the work without cost to it, engineers and firemen will be furnished by the Department of Public Works. I would ask that you furnish timekeepers for the men engaged by your Committee. I would also suggest that your Committee establish a headquarters where applications can be made, and where a card issued by it shall be given to each man employed which will entitle the holder to work." Mr. Bigelow's idea is that the Committee shall engage the men, keep their time and pay them, the money not going from under the control of the Committee; and the only connection the city will have with the movement is to furnish the work to be done, and the skilled men, such as engineers and foremen, to direct them. He also suggests that the Committee provide paymasters, who shall pay the men each day at the conclusion of their labor.

XII. THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

The only valuable inquiry into the magnitude and character of the distress existing in New York on account of exceptional lack of employment has been made under the direction of the University Settlement Society. The careful inquiries made by this admirable organization, especially in the crowded districts of the East Side, reveal a far more serious condition of things than had generally been supposed. The full extent of the distress can hardly be made apparent to the public until enforced idleness has run through a longer period. It is to be feared that in February and March the suffering may become ap-

palling. Meanwhile no large and adequate organization had existed for relief work up to the time this compilation of facts was closed on December 20, although steps had been taken to form a general relief committee, President Low, of Columbia, and leading members of the Chamber of Commerce taking a foremost part. The municipal authorities had not, apparently, learned that exceptional conditions of any sort exist, and had taken no part in the discussion and efforts of the early winter.

Very noteworthy, and highly valuable to the extent of its ability, has been the work of the East Side Relief Association under a strong committee led by such men as the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, President Charles Stewart Smith, of the Chamber of Commerce, and leading philanthropic workers, both Catholic and Protestant. The plan of the Association has been to employ men at one dollar a day in street sweeping in the tenement districts, from eighty to one hundred men being the average number thus far furnished with such employment from day to day. Another branch of the work of the Association has been a tailor shop, in which clothing is made for the destitute sufferers from the storms on the Southern coast, the clothing being distributed by Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross Society. Furthermore, an establishment for giving work to women was about to be opened as this statement was written. The whole effort is conducted upon the most praiseworthy lines; and with money enough at its disposal this relief association could cope with a very large part of the situation in New York. The Charity Organization Society, in its measure, has rendered valuable aid, but it does not dominate the situation in New York as similar societies are able to do in many smaller cities. It maintains a woodyard in Twenty-eighth street, and there married men may earn fifty cents by four hours' work. The yard is not a large one and cannot, as now conducted, afford a very considerable outlet for the congestion of unemployed labor. The work of the Industrial Christian Alliance has developed rapidly under the superintendence of Mr. Arthur Milsbury, and its five cent restaurant is a very hopeful experiment. Of praiseworthy efforts by churches and various charitable societies and organizations, a long list might be mentioned, and each in its own way is helping to relieve the situation. But New York thus far is without any general organization, federating these numerous separate efforts, that is in a position to cope with the problem as a whole.

It should not be inferred by our readers that the cities whose provisions for relief have been explained in this article are by any means the only communities which have entered upon well organized and efficient measures. The list might easily be very greatly extended. Doubtless some of the most interesting and important experiments are in operation in towns and cities not mentioned at all in this statement. If the reports received from these other cities should seem to justify a return to the subject, another installment of information upon plans and results may be furnished in our February number.

RELIEF WORK,—ITS PRINCIPLES AND METHODS.

BY DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

WANT and destitution are always at our doors, but they are upon us just now in stronger force than we have been wont to encounter. It is doubtful whether in any year of this century so large a proportion of the population of the United States has been unemployed and destitute. In most of our cities and towns numbers of workingmen can be found who have had little or no remunerative labor for weeks or months, whose savings are exhausted, whose credit is badly strained, and who are facing hunger and cold. "But these men have had good wages for a long time," it will be said; "why have they not a surplus in the savings-bank?" Some workingmen have a surplus, and they are fortunate; but the lack of a hoard is not a sure sign of unthrift. Many of these hard-working people have been trying to pay for homes, and all their savings, month by month, have gone into these investments; the interest and the taxes and the street assessments and the payments due upon their property are now a heavy additional burden; the fear of losing what they have saved is one cause of their present distress.

Among the destitute will be found a good many others, who, if not quite so thrifty as those of whom I have spoken, are yet industrious and self-reliant, and not at all in the habit of asking for alms. In every large town a considerable number of these industrious mechanics and laborers are now in very needy circumstances. A great many people are asking for help to-day who never before in their lives were compelled to seek assistance. The charitable societies of our cities find themselves confronted with an army of applicants; the overseers of the poor are overwhelmed by the burden thrown upon them; special relief committees have been formed in many places to meet the emergency.

It must not be supposed, however, that these applicants for aid all belong to the class which I have described. If this were so, the problem before the relief agencies would be a simple one. The great majority of these applicants are well known to the overseers of the poor and to the charitable visitors. They are chronic paupers; the names of many of them will be found on the books of the city authorities as recipients of relief last winter and for many previous winters. And even if their names have never appeared on these lists before, they may still belong to this class; for the population of all our cities is being largely recruited by the shiftless poor from the country. In all our cities a great deal of reckless charity is dispensed; and the opportunity of the mendicant is constantly enlarging. Thrifty country folk who have poor relations on their hands sometimes find it easier to maintain them in the city. I know a woman with a small family whose relatives in the country pay her rent, which is only three or four dollars a month; the city furnishes her coal; one of the benevolent societies supplies her with gro-

ceries; from one of the restaurants she gets broken victuals enough to feed herself and her children, and her clothing has been mainly provided by one of the churches. There appears to be no urgent reason why she should look for work, and she is not, apparently, anxious about the morrow. I dare say that her acquaintances in the country have heard how comfortably she is getting on, and that we shall see some of them moving in to try the same experiment. The number of those in our cities who expect to get a portion, at least, of their living in this way is steadily and rapidly increasing. And this class of persons is sure to come directly to the front in the present distribution of relief. The woman of many resources, of whom I have just spoken, found her way to the special relief committee of our city as soon as its doors were open. No matter what other income they may have, whether from earnings or from gratuities, people of this class will never fail to embrace any opportunity that is offered them of getting something for nothing. Like Dr. Eggleston's Hoosier economist, their motto is, "Git a plenty while you're a gittin'." If they have employment by means of which they could earn a livelihood, the appearance of a relief fund is very likely to undermine their health.

The melancholy fact is that a free distribution of alms tends to weaken the self-respect and independence of many who have hitherto taken care of themselves, but who are living near the borders of mendicancy. The fact that food and fuel can be had for the asking is a temptation which some of the weaker ones will not resist. Many whose earnings have been somewhat reduced, but who might with frugality live upon them, are now coming forward with the rest to get their share of the relief funds. The most painful revelation to me of this winter's experience has been the willingness of those who have not hitherto been paupers to avail themselves of the public provision for the poor.

Such are the conditions which the relief committees must face. To some of them the problem must, I am sure, have already become disheartening. The difficulty of sorting out the chronic mendicants from the industrious and self-reliant working people is very great. Yet it is evident that the treatment accorded to the one class ought to differ radically from that bestowed upon the other. Measures which would be safe and wise in the one case would be mischievous in the other. We may admit that the mendicants, as well as the industrious poor, are entitled to our compassion; but there are different ways of expressing compassion.

The great need of all these people is remunerative employment. This is what the industrious ones want. Charity they do not want; it will be a bitter humiliation to them if they are compelled to take it; all they ask is the chance to earn their livelihood. The chronics also tell the same story, but a little in-

vestigation shows that their appetite for work does not amount to a craving; they always ask for it, but you soon discover that they could manage to get along without it if you should not happen to have any to offer them. We read of a Chicago professor, accompanied by a staff of student investigators, who passed through the serried ranks of the tramp brigade, reposing in the corridors of the city hall, questioning them as to their wants. They were unanimous, we are told, in expressing a desire for work. None of them preferred to beg. Really the question was superfluous. Nobody ever heard these people express any other sentiment.

The great army of applicants at the doors of the relief committee will all be asking for work, some because they hope to get it, and some with the strong hope that they will not get it. Both classes ought to have it—those who do not want it as well as those who do. We ought not to make the independent workingman take charity when he does not want it; we ought not to let the chronic mendicant have it because he does want it. Work is food for the one and medicine for the other; but the shirk needs the medicine not less than the honest man needs the food.

The problem, then, is to find work for the unemployed. And it is highly desirable that as much as possible of this work be furnished by individuals or firms or companies, acting independently and of their own motion. A large share of the unemployed in every city might be taken care of in this way if good people would only set their wits at work to find and furnish them employment. These idle people are not going to starve. There is food and fuel and shelter enough for them all, and they will not be allowed to perish for the lack of it. The only question is whether they shall receive this relief as earnings or as gratuity. It will cost the community no more to pay it to them as wages than to bestow it upon them as alms. But the economical and moral advantage to the recipients themselves and to the community of putting it in the form of wages is simply immeasurable. It is, therefore, the duty of every citizen to exhaust his ingenuity in inventing ways of furnishing work to persons whom he knows to be in need of it. These lines will fall under the eyes of many men and women of good will who know that they will be required to give during this winter some portion of their income for the relief of want. If all these would invent some way of spending this money for work, and would find some unemployed persons, male or female, who are suffering for the need of work, and would permit them to earn this money, a large share of the existing want would be immediately relieved. The problem of making work and of bringing the task and the toiler together is one that requires some thought and ingenuity, some trouble and pains, no doubt; but many of my readers can solve it, if they will give it half as much study as they will expend upon the costume for the next high tea, or the plans for the holiday vacation. Some job may be found in the garret or in the cellar; some work of repairing; some rearrangement of the store or the office; some ditching or plumbing or cleaning or painting; some new piece of

furniture that an idle cabinetmaker can construct for you; some renovation of the wardrobe with next spring's wants in prospect; it may be any one of a thousand things that wit can devise. I know a builder, with this end in view, who has begun the erection of a few houses. I know a gas company, which, for the same purpose, has put one or two hundred men at work laying mains in a part of the city not yet occupied. I have heard of many individuals who, on a smaller scale, have found and furnished work to the unemployed. Any one who will spend his money in this way will do about twice as much good with it as if he sent his check for the same amount to the charitable society or the relief committee.

The best work that the relief committee can do is that of an employment bureau in keeping classified lists of the unemployed, and thus co-operate with those who are willing to furnish work. Whenever it is possible this committee should organize some sort of industry—a wood yard, or stone pile, or laundry, or sewing room, by means of which all able-bodied applicants for aid should be enabled and required to pay by their labor for all that they receive. All honest and self-respecting applicants would vastly prefer to earn their bread, even by the most menial service, and those who are not willing to earn it in this way should be permitted to go hungry.

Whatever relief is furnished by the municipality should also take the form of wages for work. Fear of socialistic tendencies has restrained municipal authorities from making work for the unemployed, but it is difficult to see that paying people for work out of the public treasury is any more socialistic than supporting them gratuitously from the same source.

Serious practical difficulties will be found in the application of the work-test. Those benevolent individuals who undertake to assist their neighbors in this manner will sometimes be greatly disappointed and incensed by the response which is made to their overtures. Some of those to whom work is offered will be indifferent and unreasonable. Work which is provided in this way, at an unseasonable time and in anticipation of future needs, cannot, of course, be paid for at the highest rate of wages; the stipend must needs be small. A good many of those who are asking for charity promptly refuse work when it is offered them at low wages. Several men who had been subsisting for some time upon the charity of their neighbors have, to my knowledge, refused employment at a dollar and a dollar and a half a day. Such beggars should be permitted to choose starvation.

The rules of the trades-unions forbidding members to work for less than a certain wage must be relaxed in these times. The discipline of the trades-union is necessary; but there is reason in all things, and it is not rational to insist that men shall not work for less than a stipulated rate of wages, when there is no economic demand at all for their labor. If the trades-unions are able to support their members in idleness they have a right to do so; but they are hardly justi-

fied in saying to their neighbors, "You must either pay us two dollars and a half a day for our work or else support us by your charity."

It will not be possible to furnish work, this winter, to all who will need relief. That is the thing to aim at, and the nearer we can come to it the better. But the need is so unusual and so urgent, and the machinery of relief is in most places so new and inadequate, that we shall sometimes be compelled to give aid to those, whether willing or unwilling to work, for whom we cannot find employment.

The establishment of soup houses and charitable bakeries for the gratuitous distribution of food is the first impulse of many kind-hearted people; but experience proves that the injury outweighs the benefit. It may, however, be safe and wise to establish soup kitchens and cheap restaurants, where nutritious food can be sold at cost. The relief committees might establish such kitchens, in connection with their industries, and pay for their work in orders for food.

The relief committees will, of course, undertake some sort of investigation into the circumstances and needs of applicants. Those who are new to this business will imagine, at first, that they are getting, in a single hurried interview, the truth concerning the applicant; there will be evidence enough of poverty; and the explanation of it will be plausible; but after a few months' experience it will be clear that considerable acquaintance is necessary in order to deal wisely with most of these families. One of the facts most commonly concealed is the existence of relatives who are able to afford the necessary relief and who ought to be shamed into doing so. In many ways the relief committees will find the problem of helping these poor people becoming more and more difficult the longer they study it. Probably it will soon become clear to them that no temporary organization can dispose of the business which they have in their hands; and that there ought to be in every considerable town a thorough systemization of the business of charity. In some of our cities the business has been pretty well systemized, and these cities are much better prepared to meet this emergency than those in which no such organization exists. Yet even here the work of charity organization has been sorely crippled by the sentimental skepticism of multitudes. It has never been possible to convince a great many well-meaning people of the mischief wrought by indiscriminate and misdirected almsgiving. The attempt to combine the charitable workers in such a manner as to prevent the growth of pauperism is always resisted and ridiculed by a class of effusive philanthropists, who have very little practical knowledge of existing conditions. In cities where the charities are well organized, and where every case of want could be promptly attended to if the applicant were sent to the central office, the majority of the citizens still persist in giving to tramps and beggars at their doors. It is to be hoped that this winter's experiences may throw some light upon this matter, and that the peo-

ple of this country may come to some realization of the magnitude of the task which confronts them in dealing with the evil of increasing pauperism. It is to be hoped that in communities where the charities are already organized a more cordial co-operation of societies and churches and all philanthropic agencies may be secured; and that in communities where no such organization has been attempted the need of it will be clearly seen. For in dealing with this emergency a great many people are likely to discover that we are confronted with something worse than an emergency; that the acute disorder is terribly complicated with a chronic complaint; and that a thorough course of constitutional treatment is clearly indicated.

There is no room here to discuss the nature of the remedies. I think that they are likely to include:

1. The abolition of gratuitous, official, outdoor relief.

2. The care of the helpless and friendless poor, who are dependent upon the state, in infirmaries, hospitals, almshouses and orphanages.

3. The establishment of work-houses, to which all able-bodied and chronic mendicants should be committed, with interminate sentences. These incorrigible idlers and tramps need a thorough course of reformatory treatment. A work-house to which they can only be sent for brief terms of a few weeks or months is a doubtful good; they should be kept in confinement until their bodies, which are generally saturated with alcohol, are renovated and brought under normal conditions; until they have received some necessary industrial training, and until there is some fair assurance that they will become, if discharged, producers instead of parasites.

4. The provision of some kind of relief institution in every community, in which persons in temporary straits may obtain employment, and support themselves by their labor. It is vastly preferable, I think, that such relief institutions should be organized and managed by private charity; but, as I have already said, it is far better that the municipality should furnish work to able-bodied applicants for aid than that it should support them gratuitously for any length of time. The invariable rule of such relief institutions, whether under public or private management, should be to furnish work that is not particularly desirable, at low wages. The compensation offered should be distinctly less than is given for the same kind of labor in the market.

The thing to be aimed at is this: To enable every able-bodied person to obtain the bare necessities of life by his labor; and to prevent able-bodied persons from obtaining a living without labor. Our charities will not be properly organized until both these ends are practically secured.

When all this is done there will still be ample scope for Christian benevolence in ministering to the sick, the infirm and the helpless poor, who ought not to be permitted to become a charge upon the state, but should be cared for in their own homes.

LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY W. T. STEAD.

I. THE MIST OF CENTURIES AND OF SONG.

WHATEVER grudge the New World may bear the Old, for its heritage of ill, it cannot complain that it is stinted in the counterbalancing dower of reminiscences of its romantic past. In the midst of the metallic clink of the coin on the counter and the eager babel of operators in the markets, echoed and magnified by the journalistic sounding boards of the press until the atmosphere seems vocal with dollars and cents, can be heard now and then stray notes of melody from out, "the purple past, the dusk of centuries and of song." These wandering echoes of the clarions of the bygone time come and go like the breath of the zephyr on the *Æolian* harp. Sometimes it is a name, a place, a date or a person which unloosens the latent music of the world, but whenever it is heard it carries us back in imagination to the vanished centuries which poet, novelist and historian have irradiated with their genius, until they glow with the splendor with which the dawn illumines the Eastern sky.

The name of the present Governor-General of Canada is one of the keys which unloose these chords of the fairy music of old romance. When I was in Chicago the boardings blazed with the ornate posters announcing that a popular actor would shortly appear in one of the theatres of the city in his famous impersonation of Richard the Lion Heart. To-day there lives in the Government House at Ottawa, the direct lineal descendant of the warrior whose arrow slew King Richard before the castle of Charles in Perigord. A chasm of seven centuries yawns between the fatal shot of Bertrand de Gourdon and our own day, but it is bridged by the history of a single family; and the sighing of the Canadian wind amid the pines seems to bring with it far-away echoes of Blondel's song and the fierce clash of Christian sword on Moslem helm in the Crusaders' war. The legendary origin of the Gordons of Haddo, of whom Lord Aberdeen is the living representative, does not lose its value from our present point of view because its authenticity is a subject of antiquarian dispute, or because there are authorities who trace the Gordon genealogy much further back than the days of the lion-hearted Plantagenet. Antiquaries question everything, and if the Gordons were in Aberdeen before the Norman William conquered England, that in no way detracts from the romantic interest that associates their name with the tragic fate of one of the few English monarchs whose story has become an heirloom of the world of old romance.

If the family history of Lord Aberdeen recalls the

ancient glories of the Plantagenets, that of Lady Aberdeen revives memories not less glorious, in the opinion at least of one great branch of the English-speaking world. The Governor-General is a Gordon of Scotland, but his wife claims descent not only from the ancient kings of Scotland but also from those of Ireland through the O'Neills of Tyrone. To the Anglo-Saxon, Irish history is very much of a sealed book. To an Irish patriot it is like those illu-



LORD ABERDEEN.

minated manuscripts which still attest, in European museums, the glory of Celtic art and the ancient splendor of the Irish race. And among the heroes whose exploits furnish the illuminations to the gilded page, the O'Neills occupy a leading place. They were, it must be admitted, no friends of the English. Nor, indeed, was it possible for them to regard the invader as other than the common enemy of their family and of their race. Had there been a few more O'Neills in Ireland, the course of the history of that distressful isle might have been very different. But the axe and sword and musket thinned their ranks, and although the story of the O'Neills is as fuel for the brooding imagination of the patriot, it resembles all other Irish histories in its record of unavailing valor and of the pathos of despair. In these later days, however, the cause of Irish liberty and Irish nationality has found a repre-

sentative in Lady Aberdeen, who from her position in the inner arcanum of British rule may be able to do more for her country in the council chamber than any of her stalwart ancestors were able to achieve for Erin in the tented field.

Apart from the associations of legend and of romance that cluster round the family history of the Governor-General and his wife in the dim twilight of the remote past, it is interesting to note that the associations between the Gordons and the American continent date back for two centuries, to a period antecedent to the great schism by which George the Third rent the English-speaking world in twain. John Gordon, of Haddo, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia by Charles Stuart, King of England, and the baronetcy is one among the many titles borne by the Earl of Aberdeen.

Sir John Gordon was a Cavalier of the school of Montrose. When the Scottish people were signing the Solemn League and Covenant with their heart's blood Sir John was fortifying his castle and sharpening his sword, and mustering his fighting men to help the King to govern by right divine. The fates and the Scottish people were, however, too much for Sir John and for his royal master. When the Marquis of Argyle besieged him in his castle of Kellie his Scottish artillerymen, having no stomach for the cause, deserted to the army of the Covenant and Sir John was compelled ingloriously to surrender. There was short shrift in those days for the vanquished. Sir John Gordon was carried as a prisoner to Edinbro, and in the same month of July that Oliver Cromwell on the moor of Long Marston gave the royal army the foretaste of the quality of his Ironsides Sir John Gordon was judicially condemned to death and publicly executed. The lesson was a severe one, but the effect seems to have been most salutary. From that time to this, although his descendants may have described themselves as Royalists, Jacobites or Tories, they have always been true to the cause of liberty, of justice and of progress.

Of this a more conspicuous example was afforded in the person of the first Earl of Aberdeen. Five years after the first Nova Scotian baronet went to the headsman's block the axe of the executioner was employed on the neck of Charles Stuart, but after a time the whirligig of time brought about its revenge, and the son of the beheaded king, having come to the throne, made the son of the beheaded baronet first Earl of Aberdeen and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. Argyle went to the scaffold, and the Cavaliers, once more in the saddle, pursued their old enemies without ruth. They found, however, that their Lord High Chancellor brought too much conscience to his work to serve as the tool of mere proscription. The Privy Council, finding some difficulty in striking at the heads of some of the Whigs, issued orders that husbands and fathers should be held responsible by fine and imprisonment for the opinions of their wives and daughters. Lord Aberdeen, to his credit be it spoken, declared from the judgment seat that the orders of the Privy Council could not be carried out under any

existing law. Then speaking as Minister he declined to propose any alteration in the law to enable this monstrous iniquity to be legalized. The Stuarts were a stubborn race, and instead of recognizing the justice and integrity of Lord Aberdeen, the King drily ob-



LADY ABERDEEN.

served that he would be served in his own manner and according to his own measures. Lord Aberdeen at once resigned. He was too loyal to the dynasty to consent to serve King William when James was sent packing across the seas, and he spent

the rest of his life in retirement. He was, however, sufficiently free from Jacobitism to take the oath of allegiance when Queen Anne came to the throne. He was said to have been the solidest statesman in Scotland, the first of a line of which the present Governor-General is no unworthy representative.

It would be a mistake, however, to imagine that the Aberdeens descend solely from the conservatives or aristocrats of the world. Lady Aberdeen owes her family name of Marjoribanks to the grant of certain lands made by King Robert the Bruce to his daughter, Marjorie, who married the High Steward Johnstone, whose family in time substituted the name Majoribanks for their own more prosaic one. But not only is Lady Aberdeen associated by her ancestors with the patriot hero of Scottish history, there is in her family story one of the most romantic incidents which occur seldom far from that mystic borderland of old romance which divided England from Scotland. Among her ancestors she counts the famous Grizel Cochrane, whose reckless daring saved her father's life. It was in the last years of King James' reign and Grizel's father, Sir John Cochrane, of Ochiltree, was lying in Edinbro under sentence of death. All efforts to secure his pardon failed. The death warrant, signed in London, was forwarded by mail to Edinbro; on its arrival Sir John was to die. Despair gives courage to the most timid, and Grizel Cochrane, seeing that there was only one chance left, seized it with intrepidity. Disguising herself as a highwayman she waylaid the Royal mail, and clapping a pistol to the driver's head compelled him to give up the death warrant. As soon as she possessed herself of the fatal document she rode off and soon had the pleasure of thrusting it into the fire. Whether out of consideration for the heroism of the exploit or because of the Revolution is not stated, but Sir John was ultimately pardoned.

Lord Aberdeen also boasts a Grisell among his ancestors, who, by the way, makes him a direct descendant of John Knox. Among all men born on Scottish soil there is none greater or more universally esteemed than the great Reformer. Lady Grisell Baillie married the son of Robert Baillie, the martyr, who was John Knox's great grandson. Lord Aberdeen's grandmother was Lady Grisell's great granddaughter. Robert Baillie was one of the martyrs for Christ's Crown and Covenant, whose sufferings have done so much to glorify the history of Scotland and to dignify the Scotch character. It is a very pretty story, that of Lady Grisell and of her visits to the martyr as he lay in the Tolbooth waiting for death. It has features which suggest that Grisell was the original of Robert Louis Stevenson's latest heroine. Grisell played her part faithfully and nobly. She could not save Robert Baillie, but her heroism and beauty won the heart of his son George, whom she married after the Revolution of 1688 had made it safe for honest folks to marry and be given in marriage. Lady Grisell was a poet as well as a heroine, and fragments of her minstrelsy to this day enliven the hours of the Scottish peasants.

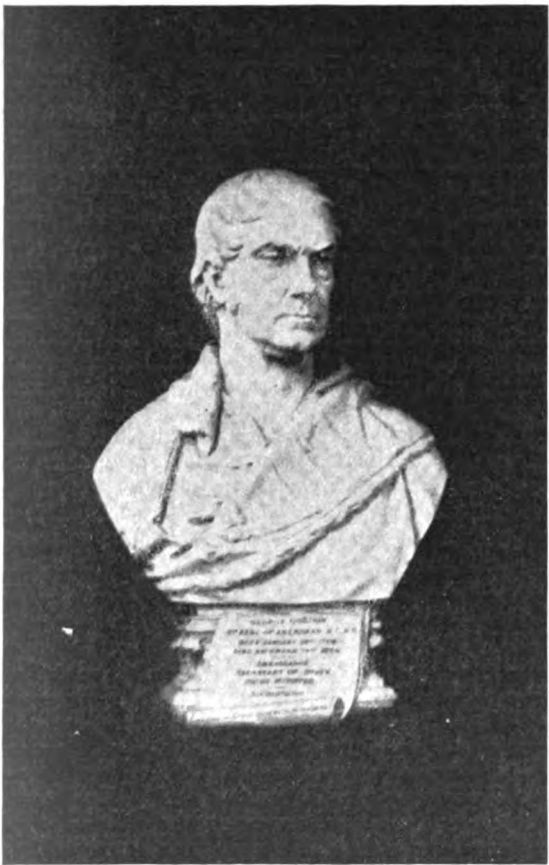
II. THE PRIME MINISTER.

The most notable name among all the ancestors of the Governor-General is that of his grandfather, Earl of Aberdeen, Prime Minister of the Queen in the middle of the present century. How great and good, how ideally perfect a character he was has but recently been revealed to the world. In the useful and interesting series of the Queen's Prime Ministers which Mr. Stuart Reid is editing the most interesting volume is that which Sir Arthur Gordon has devoted to the story of the Earl of Aberdeen. It is a narrative which tends to deepen and reassure our faith in human nature, and especially in the native virtues of the English-speaking race. The discovery of a great personality is to the historian what the finding of a nugget is to the miner who is prospecting for gold. To come upon a pure lump of metal lying in an out of a way place is of much more importance than the intrinsic value of the particular nugget. Its importance arises from the fact that it suggests the presence of other nuggets of equal value which have not yet been discovered, but may be revealed in that gold bearing stratum. You rise from the perusal of Sir Arthur Gordon's monograph feeling that the world, and especially the British public, is richer in human worth and almost ideal goodness than you suspected before you turned over its pages.

Lord Aberdeen as Prime Minister closed his official career amid the dark clouds and sombre discouragement of the Crimean War. Owing to that unfortunate circumstance by which he was overwhelmed in a catastrophe that he had in vain endeavored to avert, his real merits as a statesman were overshadowed, and it was not until his son's biography appeared that men began to appreciate the greatness of Lord Aberdeen as an imperial statesman. The memory of such a man and the story of the services which he was able to render the Empire is a perpetual incentive to his grandson, whose shoulders are not unequal even to the burden of the heritage of so great a name. Lord Aberdeen before he was 80, had to play a part in the history of Europe which is without a parallel. He was sent as special emissary from England to the camp of the allies when coalesced Europe was rising to throw off the tyranny of Napoleon. During the whole of the campaign which culminated in the Battle of Leipsic and the triumphal entrance of the allies into Paris Lord Aberdeen was the intimate adviser and trusted confidant of the Emperor of Austria and of most of the crowned heads of Europe. Seldom had a young man so great a rôle to play, and seldom has any one fulfilled so difficult a part with so brilliant a success. Nature and education had alike fitted him for the position. A rare scholar, familiar with modern languages, at home equally in court and camp, of a transparent sincerity and simplicity, which enabled him to command the confidence of the sovereigns and statesmen with whom he was thrown into constant contact, Lord Aberdeen contributed as much as any man to the success of the great European revolt against Napoleon. In his son's pages we catch glimpses from time to time of this high spirited, chiv-

alrous Englishman living in the midst of alarms of war and in the very vortex of the intrigues of half a dozen rival courts without ever betraying the confidence of a friend or sacrificing for a moment the interests of his country. Had he done nothing else Lord Aberdeen would have conferred an inestimable service upon the cause of liberty and national independence by the part which he played in that campaign.

The Gordons have often distinguished themselves in early life. One of the same family fell on the field



GEORGE GORDON, FOURTH EARL OF ABERDEEN.
Memorial Bust in Westminster Abbey.

of Waterloo a Lieutenant-Colonel and a K. C. B., when he was only 23 years old. Lord Aberdeen had been taught statesmanship as a boy at the table of Pitt and Melville, in whose homes he had spent his youth, and who had besides inherited a great tradition of public service broken only by a single link. He had, moreover, been steadied by the responsibilities of the management of his estate at a time when other young men have barely left the university. This, however, is not the place for telling the story of Lord Aberdeen, the Prime Minister, excepting so far as it bears upon the prospects of Lord Aberdeen, the Governor-General. As Foreign Minister, as Colonial Secretary and as Prime Minister, Lord Aberdeen

had as much opportunity as any living man in shaping the policy of England, both in Colonial affairs and on the continent of Europe. It is interesting to note, in view of the position which his grandson holds to-day, that the most conspicuous feature of his administration of colonial affairs during the short time he was at the Colonial Office was to draw up instructions to Lord Amherst, whom he proposed to send as High Commissioner to Canada with powers not only to investigate but to settle in the most liberal manner the grievances of the colony. Although Lord Aberdeen was a Conservative and Foreign Minister of the Duke of Wellington, he always set his face as a flint against the doctrine favored by Lord Palmerston of interfering in every possible way short of military force in the affairs of other nations. In like manner, although he was a peer and a member of the permanent majority in the House of Lords he opposed without hesitation what he considered the Duke of Wellington's dangerous policy of throwing out the measures of the Reform Administration. Notwithstanding this, the leadership and management of the Conservative party in Scotland was forced upon him by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, who assured him that he had become "the standard of our colonial policy as you were before of our foreign policy." Despite his preoccupation with foreign affairs, he was statesman enough to see that the destruction of the Scotch Church was inevitable unless action was taken to promptly meet the demands of those who subsequently constituted the Free Church of Scotland. His advice was disregarded until it was too late.

During his second term of office as Foreign Secretary it fell to his lot to arrive at two important decisions of vital importance to the Dominion over which his grandson is now presiding as representative of the Queen. When he entered office the relations with the United States were somewhat dangerously strained owing to frontier difficulties and Canadian troubles. He sent Lord Ashburton to Washington on a special mission to adjust the difficulties between the Empire and the Republic. The frontier line which secured British Columbia for Britain was Lord Aberdeen's handiwork. Lord Aberdeen had proposed in the first case to refer the disputed question to arbitration. But President Polk took a high line on the subject and declared that the rights of the United States to the territory in dispute were so clear and unquestionable that he was determined to take active measures to vindicate American rights. Lord Aberdeen was the last man in the world to deal in bluster, but he was not to be bluffed by the President, and in the House of Lords he stated that Britain also had rights in the disputed territory which were clear and indisputable, and these rights, with the blessing of God and their support, he was fully prepared to maintain. After this preliminary defiance on each side, a compromise was drawn up by Lord Aberdeen, and ultimately approved of by the American Senate. By this means British Columbia was secured to the British Empire. But although Lord Aberdeen was very

vigilant in maintaining the rights of Britain he had no aspiration to extend British territory even where he was invited to do so. It is not generally known that it is owing to Lord Aberdeen's recognition of the fact that the Pacific Slope of California was part of the natural heritage of the United States of America that the British flag is not flying at this moment over the Golden Gate. When the annexation of Texas brought the United States to the verge of war, the Mexican government offered to cede California to Great Britain. Lord Elenborough, then First Lord of the Admiralty, strongly urged upon his colleagues the importance of accepting the offer. "Let us obtain possession," he cried, "while we can, of the key of the northwest coast of America." His arguments produced some effect upon Sir Robert Peel, then Prime Minister, but Lord Aberdeen set his face as a flint against the scheme. However tempting a bait San Francisco might be to a power which had the onerous naval responsibilities of Great Britain, he peremptorily refused to permit the acceptance of an offer which would have been considered as an unfriendly act to the United States, and which might not improbably have landed the Republic and the Empire in hostilities. Such a possibility might be faced in maintaining existing rights, but nothing could justify risking such a disaster in order to establish British authority where it had not previously existed. Sufficient has been said to show that Lord Aberdeen, the Prime Minister, recognized the necessity of maintaining a good understanding between the United States and the British Empire to induce him to swerve a hair's breadth from the policy which he recognized as both just and expedient.

After the repeal of the Corn Laws, which Lord Aberdeen strongly supported, the Peel administration fell, and on the fall of Lord Derby's Government Lord Aberdeen became Prime Minister of the Queen, a post which he afterwards resigned under circumstances as honorable to him as it was discreditable to some of his colleagues. Her Majesty accepted his resignation with unfeigned regret. She immediately gave him the vacant Garter, and wrote him a letter which is worth while introducing as indicating the kind of relations which existed between the Sovereign and her Prime Minister.

WINDSOR CASTLE, February 7, 1855.

Though the Queen hopes to see Lord Aberdeen in a short while, she seizes the opportunity of approving the appointment of the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Douglas to the living of St. Olive's, Southwark, to say what she hardly trusts to do verbally, without giving way to her feelings. She wishes to say what a *pang* it is for her to separate from so kind and dear and valued a friend as Lord Aberdeen has ever been to her since she has known him. The day he became her Prime Minister was a *very happy* one for her; and throughout his ministry he has ever been the kindest and wisest adviser, one to whom she could apply for advice on all and trifling occasions even. *Thus* she is sure he will ever be—but the losing him as her first adviser in her Government is *very painful*. The pain has been to a certain extent lessened by the knowledge of *all* he has done to further the formation of this Government in so loyal, noble and disinterested a manner, and

by his friends retaining their posts, which is a *great security* against possible dangers.

The Queen is sure that the Prince and herself may ever rely upon his valuable support and advice in all times of difficulty, and she now concludes with the expression of her warmest thanks for all his kindness and devotion, as well as of her unalterable friendship and esteem for him, and with every wish for his health and happiness.

Mr. Gladstone at the same time wrote a letter of sympathy, saying that he never regretted having urged him to accept "the seat of power, to which he had a paramount claim, conferred by superior wisdom and virtue." On his resignation Lord Aberdeen remained in retirement. He kept up the relations which existed between him and his monarch and continued to bring to bear upon all questions his keen, impartial judgment, which made his counsel so valuable to statesmen of both parties. Lord Aberdeen never quite forgave himself for his share of the bringing about of the Russo-Turkish war. His one cause of regret, he wrote in 1857, was that he did not at once retire, instead of allowing himself to be dragged into a war which, though strictly justifiable in itself, was most unwise and unnecessary. So deeply did he take it to heart that he refused to rebuild the parish church of Methlick. He said he would leave the work for his son. No one knew why he refused until after his death, when it was found that he shrank from building a church owing to the share which he had in the Crimean War. The suggestion came to him from the text in the Book of Chronicles: "And David said to Solomon, My son, as for me it was in my mind to build an house unto the name of the Lord my God; but the Word of the Lord came to me saying, Thou hast shed blood abundantly, and hast made great wars; thou shalt not build a house unto my name, because thou hast shed much blood upon the earth in my sight."

Her Majesty visited him in 1857 at Haddo House. Three years afterwards he expired in London, leaving a memory of a singularly stainless career marred by no selfish or unworthy trait. No man was less of a self-advertising politician. A ripe scholar, a sagacious statesman, and a profound and prescient thinker, he constantly displayed an unshaken courage in maintaining the principles to which he was attached and defending what he believed to be true against all odds. Few British statesmen have had a greater position and a larger share in the shaping and molding of their country, and none have ever emerged from the ordeal with a higher reputation for a love of justice and an unshaken devotion to the cause of peace.

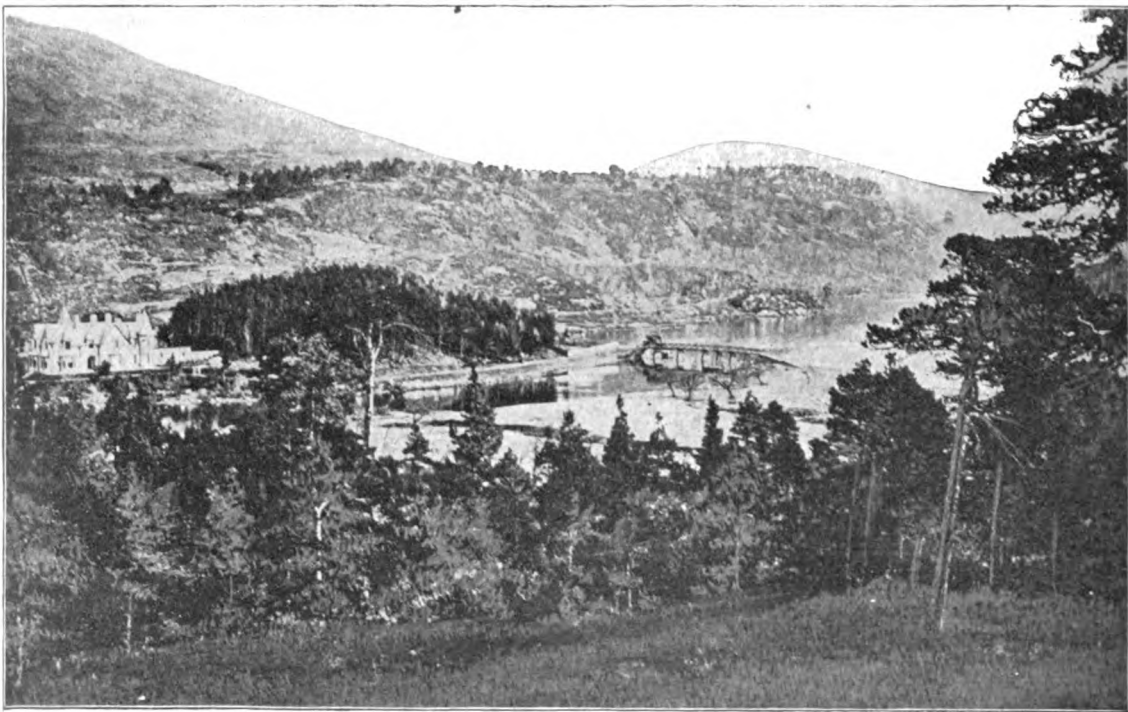
In many respects the Governor-General of Canada reminds one of his grandfather. In one respect he differs from him. The Prime Minister was so reserved that his real character was only known to his intimates. His grandson is affability itself; his urbanity, his courtesy, and his general amiability enable him to be sympathetic with all sorts and conditions of men; indeed, he has almost carried matters to the other extreme. The grandfather hid his natural kindness behind a mask of almost forbid-

ding reserve. So far from wearing his heart upon his sleeve, he hid it behind a somewhat cold and stern exterior. The world thought him proud and unsympathetic and therein did him an injustice. With the grandson the misunderstanding lies on the other side, his ready sympathy, his absolute forgetfulness of self, his natural bonhomie, are apt to lead those who do not know him to forget that beneath all this extreme geniality of demeanor there is concealed a strong character all the more resolute to carry out its end because it is extremely indifferent as to the mere formalities of ceremony and etiquette.

The fifth Earl of Aberdeen, the son of the Prime Minister, better known as Lord Haddo, whose memoirs, written by the Rev. E. B. Elliot, of Brighton, has long been a favorite biography among Evangelicals. The work passed into a sixth edition twenty years ago. Lord Haddo was an invalid, whose last years were spent in the constant presence of death. He took but slight interest in politics, although he was a member of the House of Commons. He threw his whole soul into the work of evangelization. He preached, he taught, he distributed tracts and Bibles, built churches and generally laid himself out to promote as much as in him lay the coming of the Kingdom. He was singularly free from the besetting sin which characterizes most persons of a pronounced evangelical piety. He was not intolerant, and his influence was ever exerted to break down the barriers of sect and the differences which separated good men.

On his death, at the early age of 47, he was succeeded by the sixth Earl of Aberdeen, the elder

brother of the present Governor General. His singular career was one among the many links which unite the Aberdeens with America. Two years after he had succeeded to the earldom, thinking that the resources of the family had been somewhat drained by the generosity of his father and by the necessity of providing allowances to its younger members, he suddenly arrived at a strange decision, to which he was, doubtless, also prompted by an innate love of adventure and passion for a seafaring life. Abandoning his princely domain at Haddo, he crossed the Atlantic, and after a short tour in the United States, abandoned his name and rank at Boston and shipped himself as a sailor on board a merchant ship which was bound for the Canary Islands. No one on board knew him as an earl; they only knew him as George H. Osborn. He was over 6 feet high, handsome, full of the natural courtesy of a great nobleman, but he served in the fore-castle as if he had been an ordinary seaman. He was enthusiastic about navigation, and passed in the Nautical College at Boston as first-class navigator and second class for seamanship. He had not been long enough at sea to secure a captain's certificate until the next year. He sailed as mate in an American coasting vessel, but shortly afterwards we find him again as an ordinary seaman making a voyage to Mexico. For the next three or four years he continued to earn his living before the mast. On one occasion a ship in which he was sailing visited the colony where his uncle, afterwards Lord Stanmore, was governor, but he never made himself known, although it is said that one day he wrote his name on a pane of



AFFARIC LODGE, LOCH AFFARIC. BEAULY.

glass in the governor's residence. Between his voyages he lived for the most part in Maine. He seems to have been very happy. He was a rigid teetotaler, and took an active part in religious exercises, both on ship and at home. During the whole of his sojourn in America the fifth Earl only drew £200 from the revenues of his estates, nor did his mode of living differ from that of an ordinary seagoing man. In 1870 he started to make a voyage to Australia, hoping from there to complete the circle round the globe. Six days, however, after he left Boston he was caught by the bight of the down haul as he and his companion were lowering the mainsail. Lord Aberdeen was caught by the rope and thrown into the sea. His companion heard his cry for help as he dropped into the water, but he was never seen or heard of since. His death when serving as first mate on board that American ship brought about the accession of the present earl, John Campbell Gordon, who was the youngest son of Lord Haddo, and to whom this sketch is more particularly devoted.

It was necessary to dwell at much greater length than usual upon the character of Lord Aberdeen's ancestors. The Governor-General is the resultant of the very varied and strangely marked features which make up the sum of the Gordon character. There are in him many of the salient traits of the more notable of his forbears. He has the administrative genius and statesmanlike ability of the Prime Minister, the earnest piety and catholic evangelism of Lord Haddo, while he is by no means devoid of the love of action and adventure which were so strongly developed in his brother George. Although he resembles many of his ancestors he has a distinct character of his own, which will be better appreciated both in Canada and the United States four years hence than it is now.

III. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

John Campbell Gordon, sixth Earl of Aberdeen, was born in 1847, just before the great revolutionary outburst which shook the thrones of Europe. He is, therefore, 46 years of age, but does not look more than 36. He has a singularly youthful appearance, and in this he resembles Lord Rosebery whose juvenility of aspect has frequently occasioned remark, and which for some time stood in the way of the recognition of his qualities even by so familiar a friend as Mr. Gladstone. Lord Aberdeen was only a younger son till 1870, when the death of his brother George gave him a seat in the House of Lords and brought him in sight of the career which up to the present moment has been one long progress of increasing service to the State. The Gordons are physically a fine race, and the present Earl, although not so tall as his brothers, is much stronger in muscular development than might be imagined from those who note his comparatively slight build. Like most men of his family, he is extremely fond of sport—physical exercise. Both of his brothers were splendid shots with the rifle, having carried all before them at Wimbledon on more than one occasion. It was this extreme devo-

tion to the rifle which led to the lamentable accident which caused the death of his second brother.

Lord Aberdeen, however, unites with the love of sport which is common to most landed aristocracy a passion which among peers is almost unique—from boyhood he has had a delight in locomotive engines: he is probably the only peer who could drive an engine from London to Edinburgh. Through the indulgence of a relative, when he was still a schoolboy he had permission to ride on the engine of a local railway and he never, if he could help it, rode anywhere else. He had no greater delight than to stand in front of the fire-box acting as fireman or starter and occasionally being permitted to drive the engine. He still remembers as one of the proudest days of his life how, when he had finished oiling the engine when at full speed, the old engine driver said to him: "John, I think I must apply for a day's holiday and let you take charge." From that time forward Lord Aberdeen has never lost touch with the locomotive engineers; no one is more popular with the railway servants in the old country and nothing but the lack of acquaintance with the road and the signals stands in the way of his being able to take a Canadian Pacific express right across the whole continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He is certainly the first Governor-General who was also an engine driver. Engine driving, in fact, may be considered as one of his favorite hobbies, and one of the things which he looked forward to in the new world was that of making a study of the engines of America, as complete as that which he has made of the locomotives of England and Scotland. It was this boyish passion which first introduced him to public life. Lord De la Warr had moved for a select committee into railway accidents and in support of his motion Lord Aberdeen, who a very young man, made his maiden speech in the House of Lords. There is no more difficult audience to address than the Peers, but his knowledge of the subject and the enthusiasm with which he explained the technicalities of railway management and the mysteries of fly-shunting to the Peers won him high praise, and when at a later period a Royal Commission was constituted in order to inquire into railway accidents he was immediately nominated as a commissioner. Of this commission the Duke of Buckingham was the first chairman, but on his appointment to the Indian presidency, Lord Aberdeen, although one of the youngest members of the commission, succeeded him as chairman. It was a remarkable elevation for so young a man and one of which he made the most to the interest of the railway servants. The Commission reported in favor of the block system, continuous brakes, continuous foot boards, and of many other improvements which the railways have for the most part introduced of their own accord. As the commission was not unanimous Lord Beaconsfield shirked the duty of legislation. Few questions are of more importance in the New World than that of reducing the unnecessary slaughter of railway employees, which in the United States attains dimensions far in excess of that of any other civilized country.

There is probably no man west of the Atlantic with whom those who are working in this matter could more properly take counsel than the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, whose sympathies with the workmen are by no means circumscribed by parallels of latitude or mountain range or sea.

Lord Aberdeen's second appointment was somewhat similar, inasmuch as it concerned the prevention of the loss of life on the part of the working population. The agitation initiated by Mr. Plimsoll concerning the wholesale destruction of sailors' lives by the sending of coffin ships to sea, in order to realize a profit for the owners, led to a prolonged and angry controversy, in which Mr. Chamberlain, who was then President of the Board of Trade, took a very strong line against the ship owners. After considerable re-creation, during which feeling on both sides became extremely heated, it was at last decided to appoint a Royal Commission on which both parties could be represented to take evidence and report. The Commission was a strong one. Mr. Chamberlain was one of its members, and the leading representatives of the ship owners were also there in force. It was no easy task presiding over a tribunal in which the chief disputants sat as judges, and it was a singular tribute to the rapidly rising reputation of the young Earl that he was selected as chairman, a position which somewhat resembled that of Æolus in the cave of the winds. However, by the judicious dining of the Commissioners before they commenced the inquiry, and the excellent practice of lunching together during the course of the inquiry, Lord Aberdeen was able to establish sufficiently genial relations with the Commissioners to get through with a singular absence of friction. His position as chairman was largely official and appeal was constantly made to him by the advocates of the respective sides to rule out of order this, that or the other question. He was almost the youngest man on the Commission, and his courtesy and amiability might have led some of the ruder Commissioners to try to get their own way with a rough hand. Whatever attempts were made in this direction miscarried signally, and the Commission had not been many days in session before its members recognized that although its president had a glove of velvet there was within it a hand of steel. When he had to vacate the chair in order to undertake the responsibilities of the Irish Viceroyalty, the Commissioners, on the motion of Mr. Chamberlain, passed a unanimous vote expressing their high sense of the signal impartiality and *savoir faire* with which he had discharged the arduous duties of his office.

Up to this time the Earl of Aberdeen, although acting in hearty accord with Mr. Gladstone, who had always been a close personal friend of all the Aberdeens, and especially of the present Earl and Countess, had not held any purely political post under the Liberal Party. Lord Aberdeen, the Prime Minister, began life as a Conservative. He was first employed by Lord Castlereagh, and was subse-

quently Foreign Minister of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. When the Corn Laws went by the board he became a Peelite, and the Aberdeen Ministry was a combination of Peelites and Liberals, hence when the present Earl took his seat in the House of Lords he sat neither with the Conservatives nor with the Liberals, but occupied a place in the cross benches, which is supposed to belong to peers of an independent mind who do not wish to identify themselves conspicuously with either of the two parties. He was regarded, however, as belonging to the Conservative Party by heredity, and hence in 1876 he was selected to move the address to the Queen in reply to the royal speech. Even then he gave an indication of how loosely he regarded the party tie by taking occasion to express his objection to the Royal Titles bill, a measure which was strongly supported in august circles.

It was soon evident, however, that the popular sympathies of the young Earl and the immense personal influence of Mr. Gladstone, who had always been as a father to the Earl and the countess, were sweeping him directly into the Liberal ranks. In addition to this, two influences, of different degrees of importance, were telling in the same direction. One was the influence of his wife, who was strongly Liberal, and the other the natural reaction against the follies and courses of the Jingo period which marked the close of Lord Beaconsfield's administration. His first overt act of rebellion against his party was when he telegraphed from Brindisi his adhesion to the popular protest which was being signed against the Afghan War. That this was no mere caprice he made abundantly evident when he spoke in the debate against the Afghan policy of the Ministry, thereby maintaining the traditions of his ancestor in his devotion to peace and conciliation. In 1879 he indicated his transference of political allegiance by supporting Mr. Gladstone's first Midlothian campaign, having accepted Lord Rosebery's invitation to form one of the house party at Dalmeny on that memorable occasion. The following year, on the very day on which Lord Beaconsfield dissolved Parliament, Lord Aberdeen took his seat for the first time on the Liberal side of the House. He had burned his boats and definitely cast in his lot with Mr. Gladstone on the eve of an election which, in the opinion of society, was certain to result in the return of Lord Beaconsfield to power. Society, as usual, was wrong, the elections went with a rush against the Jingo, and Lord Aberdeen found himself embarked on the winning side.

The only appointment which he received from the Government of that day was the chairmanship of the Commission on Shipping, to which I have already referred. It should be mentioned, however, that Lord Aberdeen was, during these years, entrusted with the duty of acting as Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland. The Lord High Commissioner is the representative of Her Majesty and he must be present at the opening of what may be called the Par-



DALMENY, MIDLOTHIAN CAMPAIGN, 1879.

Marquis of Tweeddale.	Hon. Alfred Lyttleton.	Countess of Rosebery.	Mr. Edgar Boehm.
Earl of Aberdeen.	Miss Mary Gladstone.	Mr. Lacaitu.	
Lord Reay.	Marchioness of Tweeddale.	Mr. Gladstone.	Countess of Aberdeen.
	Mrs. Gladstone.	Lord Douglas Gordon.	Mr. Adam, (Chief Opposi- tion Whip).
		Earl of Rosebery.	Lady Reay.

liament of the Scotch Church of Edinburgh. In this capacity Lord and Lady Aberdeen held almost royal court at Holyrood Palace. This was a kind of preliminary apprenticeship qualifying them for their subsequent vicerealty in Dublin and their Governor-Generalship in Canada. Lord Aberdeen in this and other positions which he filled in the cause of philanthropy and religion had proved that he not only possessed capacity, but also that his capacity was recognized and appreciated in the most influential quarters. Hence no one was astonished, unless it was the Earl himself, when, on the formation of the Gladstone ministry of 1886 he was sent for by the Prime Minister and offered the Viceroyship of Ireland. Lady Aberdeen was at Mentmore with Lady Rosebery at the time, when she received a telegram from her husband saying he wished to see her at the railway station that night on her return. To her immense astonishment she learned that her husband was going to Dublin Castle.

In the course of the morning a message had arrived summoning Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Gladstone's house.

As soon as he arrived Mr. Gladstone told him that he must go to Ireland. At that time nothing in the world was further from Lord Aberdeen's mind. He was a Scotchman who had never paid any particular attention to Irish affairs. Mr. Gladstone was forming his ministry with Home Rule as his principal; in fact, its only article of its programme. The position of Irish Viceroy was, therefore, one of the most important in the whole administration. Lord Aberdeen hesitated to accept so responsible a position without time for consideration. But it seemed that political exigencies rendered it indispensable that the Viceroy must be appointed there and then, otherwise it would have been impossible for Mr. Morley to have taken office as Chief Secretary, and every hour of delay was of importance. And the old gentleman, when, in addition to being Prime Minister of the Queen, he feels himself to stand in *loco parentis* to a young politician, has about him a kind of parental imperativeness which it is difficult to resist. Therefore, Lord Aberdeen, being crowded into it, as it were, by Mr. Gladstone, found himself suddenly Lord of Dublin Castle,

as Viceroy of her Majesty under the first Home Rule administration which had existed in Great Britain.

The situation in Dublin when Lord and Lady Aberdeen began their viceroyalty was almost one of unexampled difficulty. Lord and Lady Carnarvon, who had been their predecessors in the Castle, had shown their appreciation of the Irish character and disposition by dispensing with the menacing machinery of military escorts and had thrown themselves heart and soul into the work of promoting the material interests of Ireland. Unfortunately, Lord Carnarvon's statesmanlike projects for the pacification of Ireland met with but scant sympathy from Lord Salisbury. The situation between the Castle and Downing street had been aggravated by the reactionary policy of the Ministry until at last in despair Lord Carnarvon resigned, and when on his way to London received the news of the fall of the Ministry. Mr. Gladstone came in. Without the Home Rulers he had no majority in the House of Commons. He, however, declared himself in favor of Home Rule, hoping to make up on the Irish vote the defections which he knew he would have to expect on the part of the Whigs and Radical Unionists. The Irish, although delighted at the demonstration which this afforded of the power of their Parliamentary vote, were sullen and suspicious. They had had but too recent an experience of what they called the Grand Old Coercionist for them to trust Mr. Gladstone further than they could see him. Most of the leaders of the men upon whose shoulders he was now returning to power had been imprisoned by him during the administration of Mr. Foster or Lord Spencer. Men who have just come out of jail are inclined to apply the maxim about doubting the gift-bearing Greeks to their former jailer. Mr. Morley's appointment as Chief Secretary, so far as it went, was accepted as a pledge of sincerity, but the Irish knew little of Lord Aberdeen and they knew a great deal about the Castle of which he was the latest occupant. There was, therefore, no popular demonstration when Lord and Lady Aberdeen began their viceregal duties. The popular party in Ireland stood askance, boycotting the castle as they had boycotted it for years past; and as the Loyalists, so-called, regarded the new administration as a band of traitors and renegades, the lot of the new Viceroy was anything but a happy one.

From this position of isolation they were rescued by a happy experience which turned the tide, and was the first conspicuous act that notified to the Irish people the change which had come over the spirit of their British rulers. There was in that year a great distress in the west of Ireland, and the Castle had, of course, official intimation of the sufferings of the poorer cottagers on the Atlantic coast. The ordinary method by which relief is obtained is by a meeting in the Mansion House, called and presided over by the Lord Mayor. It has been the curse of the system in Ireland that the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Viceroy of the Queen at the Castle have held aloof from each other. The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans, neither have the patriots of the Mansion

House anything to do with the courtiers at the Castle. On this occasion, however, a private communication was sent from the Castle to the Lord Mayor, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, the poet, patriot and genial chief magistrate, to suggest the calling of a meeting in order to devise means for relieving the distress, and he received a further intimation from the Castle to the effect that although his Excellency could not attend as Lord Lieutenant he would be very glad to be present in his capacity as a citizen resident in Dublin. Mr. Sullivan, one of the best hearted men in the world, who was acquainted with the high character and sterling sincerity of the Viceroy, was very glad indeed to receive the intimation, but just a trifle anxious to know how the boys would take it. As there is no omelet without breaking of eggs, their Excellencies carried it through. Every individual whom they consulted, including all the authorities, opposed their action. They were warned that they would be hissed, that they would begin their viceroyalty with a slap in the face which they would never get over, and that the one thing which they should avoid above everything was the running of any risks. To all of which advice, although couched in the most diplomatic way and pressed upon them with the greatest authority, they turned a deaf ear. It was an inspiration, and they did well to act upon it.

The news had got abroad that the Castle was going to visit the Mansion House, and an immense crowd was gathered in the neighborhood to see the viceregal carriages. In Dublin the representative of Her Majesty keeps up the tradition of royal state much more than in the more democratic colonies. On this occasion the Viceroy drove through the streets of Dublin to the chief magistrate of the city with the usual carriage and four, with postilions and outriders. It was a critical moment when the carriage drove up in front of the door of the Lord Mayor's official residence, and the Viceroy and his wife, in their capacity of citizens, descended to attend a meeting summoned to consider the distress in the west of Ireland. It seemed to those who were present as if the crowd quivered and hesitated, not knowing whether to hiss or to cheer, when suddenly one of the boys gave rein to the exuberance of his enthusiasm and broke out into a hearty cheer. Another second and all suspense was at an end. Amid a roar of cheers, the like of which had never been heard behind a Viceroy in recent years, Lord Aberdeen made his way into the meeting hall. The climax of the proceedings was reached when Lord Aberdeen requested to be introduced to Michael Davitt. When the one-armed ex-Fenian convict grasped the hand of Lord Aberdeen there was a public pledge given and recognized of all men of the alliance of the Irish democracy and all that was best in the popular party in Britain.

The Unionists, of course, were scandalized that a representative of the Queen should shake hands with a man who had done his term of penal servitude in Portland prison, but all men, irrespective of party, who knew the high character and stainless life of Michael Davitt rejoiced that such typical representa-

tives of the two races should have publicly exchanged the right hand of fellowship before the eyes of the two nations. From that moment everything went well with them in Dublin. A strange and what appeared to most Irishmen an incredible thing took place. Dublin Castle, so long the symbol of an alien dominion, became the headquarters of the Nationalist movement. Lady Aberdeen, remembering her Irish descent from the O'Niells, threw herself heart and soul into developing the industries of Ireland. As a rule, the Scotch get on better with the Irish than the English do. This is curious, as the Scotch are far more reserved than their Southern neighbors, but as a matter of fact even the dourest Presbyterian Scot manages to get along better with his Irish Catholic neighbor than an Englishman in the same circumstances. Everything that Lord and Lady Carnarvon had tried to do the Aberdeens took up and did with the greater force and vigor that comes of conscious reliance upon popular enthusiasm. The six months which they passed in Ireland were among the best in Irish history, a kind of glorious summer day out of due season, but heralding the sunshine to come. Over at Westminster the Home Rule bill, framed upon the fatally false foundation of excluding the Irish from the Imperial Parliament, staggered heavily downward. Even at the eleventh hour the bill might have been saved if the exclusion of the Irish members had been frankly abandoned, but Mr. Morley willed it otherwise, and the Government marched to its doom. After the fatal decision was taken there was a dissolution which resulted in the return of a large Unionist majority. Then the hour came when Dublin Castle had to give up its pleasant occupants and the brief break in the long tradition of repression and distrust came to an end. It was not until that day of leave taking that the Aberdeens themselves or the public had any adequate conception of the degree of passionate personal enthusiasm and devoted loyalty which they had succeeded in six short months in creating in the capital of Ireland. The whole of Dublin city turned out to give the Viceroy

and his wife a national Irish farewell. As they drove from the Castle down to the station, through streets filled with cheering and weeping crowds, it was evident even to the most cynical observer that the popular heart had been touched to its depths. Everywhere in the streets, banners were waving and flags flying, and strangest of all, for the first time in recent years, the Irish National Band played "God Save the Queen." It was a great moment, and one which made the heart swell high with pride and gratitude that such an outburst of popular sympathy had been brought about by the simple talisman of helpful sympathy and profound respect. For the Aberdeens had learned to love the Irish people with a whole-hearted devotion which touched that emotional and appreciative people to the quick. They saw in Lady Aberdeen especially one who was more Irish than the Irish themselves, and the enthusiasm and loyalty which her presence elicited did more to reveal possibilities for the pacification of Ireland than all the administrations of all the politicians. When the cheering crowds had shouted their last farewell and the viceregal party were steaming towards Holyhead they had the consolation of feeling that even if the ship had gone to the bottom they had not spent their lives in vain. But the ship did not go to the bottom, and the viceroyalty of Ireland may be said to have been the entrance leading up to their future history. They had arrived, and henceforth their position among the first half dozen families in the Empire was clear.

IV. THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

In the foregoing pages repeated reference has been made to Lady Aberdeen. I must now deal for a brief space with one who might well afford a subject for a separate sketch. Lady Aberdeen is the daughter of Sir Dudley Coult's Marjoribanks, since created Lord Tweedmouth, of a staunch old Whig Border family, and who himself represented the "good town of Berwick-on-Tweed" for thirty years as a Liberal. The family seat is in Berwickshire, but



HADDO HOUSE, SCOTLAND, THE HOME OF THE ABERDEENS.

little Ishbel's home was in Guisachan in Invernesshire. It was a wild and romantic spot. The country seat nestled at the head of a lovely mountain strath twenty-three miles from the nearest railroad station or telegraph office. In this mountain solitude the young girl grew up a strong and sturdy Scotch lassie, passionately fond of reading and of the vigorous outdoor life of the mountain child.

Her father, the son of the well-known Mr. Edward Marjoribanks (who up to the age of ninety-four transacted all the heavy duties falling to the lot of the senior partner of such a bank as Coutts'), combined with his hereditary business instincts strong literary and artistic tastes and a passion for everything that pertained to sport and natural history. It was this which led him in early manhood to settle himself in the wilds of Invernesshire, and there to create a very paradise, in the midst of which he lives the life of an ancient patriarch amongst his retainers and his ghillies, to the great benefit of all the glen.

Lady Tweedmouth, a woman of great beauty and talent, was the daughter of Sir James Hogg, one of the mainstays of the old East India Council, and many members of her family can boast in recent years of having maintained in the service of their country in India the high traditions of their combined Scottish and Irish ancestry.

With such a host and hostess and in such surroundings "Guisachan" became renowned in all the North of Scotland for its wide hospitality, and every autumn found gathered beneath its roof prominent politicians of both parties, artists, literary men, sportsmen. Thus it naturally came about that between the annual six months' Parliamentary season in London and the circle of friends visiting her Highland home the little Ishbel was brought into contact with most of the leading men of the day, riding and walking in their company, listening to their stories and mutual reminiscences, and imbibing all unconsciously a strong Liberal bias, which presently blossomed into full force under the friendly influences of Mr. Gladstone.

Another result of her youthful surroundings was to accustom her to free intercourse with persons of



LADY ISHBEL.

very various religious creeds. In her native glen the great majority of the people were Celtic, Roman Catholics, whilst the minority consisted of strong Free Church folk, with a sprinkling of adherents of the Auld Kirk, amongst which were her own family. She and her white pony were at home amongst them all, and many were the stories she heard and the sympathies that were evoked as she learned to spin or bake "cakes" by the side of the old Highland "wifies," or to watch for the deer and the grouse with her father's gamekeepers. It is curious to note how these early experiences trained the young girl for her future connection with the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian populations of Ireland, and it is a strange coincidence that circumstances should have accustomed both Lord and Lady Aberdeen from childhood to follow the example of the Queen in being mem-

bers of both Presbyterian and
Episcopalian churches, accord-
ing as they resided in Scotland
or in England.

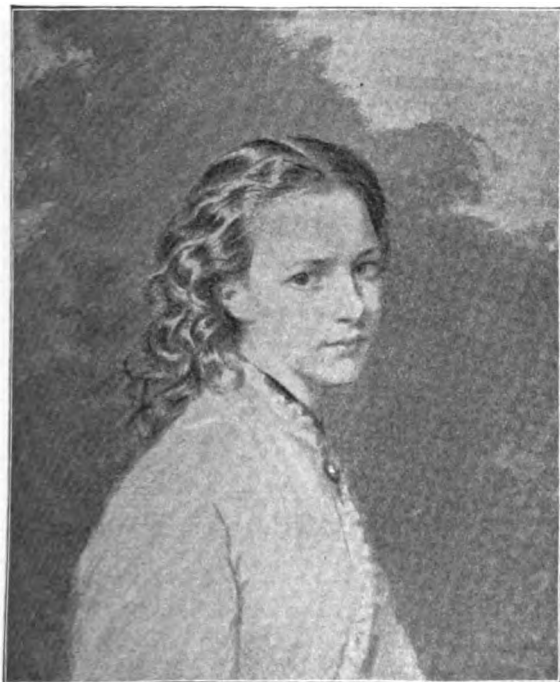
God fanned her with His ripening
looks,

And heaven's rich instincts in
her grew
As effortless as woodland nooks
Send violets up and paint them
blue.

This Scottish girl, with her
Gaelic name, nursed on tradi-
tion, on romance, and sur-
rounded from infancy with the
sound of the stirring melodies
of her native hills, was only
eleven when she first saw her
present husband. It chanced
upon a day that a young man
of twenty-one who had been
riding across the country, lost
his way and came over the hills with a footsore
pony to the entrance bridge of Guisachan. He was
little more than a boy. Slight of frame although of
ordinary stature, with a frank, fearless look in his eye,
as he, after many apologies for trespassing, craved
permission to put his pony up for the night at the



GUISACHAN HOUSE, LADY ABERDEEN'S ANCESTRAL HOME.



ISHBEL MARJORIBANKS.

lodge so that he might the next day continue his jour-
ney. Sir Dudley Marjoribanks, on inquiring for the
identity of the strange wayfarer, found that he was
named John Campbell Gordon, the son of an old

Parliamentary friend, the Earl of Aberdeen. He at
once gave a highland welcome to the belated traveler.
Ishbel, then a girl of eleven, saw the visitor and soon
after she fell in love with him, nor has she from that
day to this ever wavered in the whole-hearted devotion
which exists between her and the man who after-
wards became her husband. The portrait, reproduced
by permission, of Ishbel Marjoribanks at the age when
she first met Lord Aberdeen is copied from a beautiful
colored miniature painting which is among the treas-
ures of the family. The acquaintance thus auspi-
ciously begun was continued in a friendship which
was consummated and placed upon a more permanent
foundation when in the year 1877 Ishbel Marjoribanks
became Ishbel Aberdeen.

They passed their honeymoon in Egypt, where his
father, Lord Haddo, had spent many happy months
in the vain pursuit of health. It was while they
were going up the Nile in their dahabeah that they had
the good fortune to meet Gen. Gordon, then Govern-
or-General of the Soudan. He was scouring up the
river in his steamer, while they were slowly toiling up
propelled by the sluggish stream. Not knowing how to
attract the attention of the Governor-General, Lord
Aberdeen hit upon the idea of firing signals of dis-
tress. This at once brought Gen. Gordon to their
boat, and recognizing in his visitor the head of his
clan, he extended him a hearty welcome and rendered
him the fealty which is due from every Gordon to
the head of his house. Gen. Gordon took to Lord
Aberdeen as if he had been his own brother, and be-
fore parting for the night he presented Lady Aber-
deen with a beautiful set of little silver coffee cups as
a token of their friendship. The dahabeah and the
steamer parted in the night and in the morning
they were out of sight. They met Gen. Gordon
again at Cairo and dined with him in the spacious
palace which was placed at the disposal of the simple
soldier by the Khedive. They had a long discussion
with him as to the possibility of repressing the slave

trade. That it existed in Egypt they had the best opportunity of knowing, for hearing that boys were bought and sold as merchandise, they sent their man ashore at one of the villages stating that if they had any boys for sale they would be glad to see them. Without any delay a slave merchant brought four boys on board the ship and set forth with much detail their various advantages, and discoursed upon the benefits which would accrue to the purchaser who obtained such a desirable human article. The merchant then stated the price at which he was willing to part with them. Lord Aberdeen pointed to the British flag which was flying at the masthead and told the slave dealer that the four boys were slaves no longer, as wherever the British flag flew slavery ceased to exist. But in order not to create a hubbub he stated that he was willing to take charge of the boys and give the slave dealer a present almost equivalent to the price which he had asked. They took the children up to Assiout and handed them over to a mission to be baptized and brought up. Then a difficulty arose. The missionaries refused to baptize them



LADY ABERDEEN AND CHILD.



A FAMILY GROUP.

unless their parents or adopted parents would take the responsibility of presenting them for baptism. Lord and Lady Aberdeen, having put their hands to the plough, did not turn back, but at once adopted the four boys as their own children and they were all baptized and placed in good keeping. Three of them afterwards died of consumption. The remaining one grew up and became an earnest Christian and is at the present moment a missionary in the Soudan. These were not the only adopted children the young couple possessed when they came back to England from their honeymoon. They had no fewer than five adopted children. Four of them were left at Assiout, but one was brought with them to England. This was an Egyptian lad who had become a Christian, but who had been tortured into recanting. He had run away from his tormentors and was more or less at a loss, and did not know what to do. Lord and Lady Aberdeen therefore enabled him to leave the country undetected in the character of one of their servants. On arriving home they put him to college at Edinburgh, and he is now a missionary in China.

In addition to their adopted children they have had five children, four of whom are living. The second daughter died in infancy. Lord Haddo, the Hon. Dudley and Hon. Archie are the boys, while Lady Marjorie, who is only thirteen years old, is the only surviving daughter. Lady Marjorie has the distinction of being the youngest editor in the world, and her little monthly, *Wee Willie Winkie*, is an almost ideal specimen of what a child's paper should be. It is simple, natural, interesting, and I am glad to hear that it is likely to have an extended range of usefulness on the American continent. Lady Marjorie is an interesting child, somewhat tall for her age, but still a child at

her lessons. She does her editing in the intervals of play time. Like all the rest of the family she is devoted to her mother, who is naturally very anxious that such a child should not be unduly forced into prominent activity. Lady Aberdeen possesses immense activity and energy, together with a capacity to do things and get them done. Her first training in the way of organization was the establishment of the Onward and Upward Society, an association which began on a small scale among the domestics and poor people on their estate in Aberdeenshire, and which has spread until they have about 9,000 members throughout the world. In connection with this

and in calling attention to and advertising the existence of Irish manufactures, which are quite worthy to take equal rank with any other nation in the world. Much of the Irish lace and other displays took a high place among the exhibits at the World's Fair, winning forty-seven medals. Thanks largely to the business capacity, untiring industry and constant vigilance of Mrs. White, the Irish Village at Chicago, with over one hundred Irish inmates, was a great success from every point of view, as an object lesson of what the Irish could do. It was a realistic reproduction of the actual conditions of life in the old country, which made a very handsome profit for the extension of the work



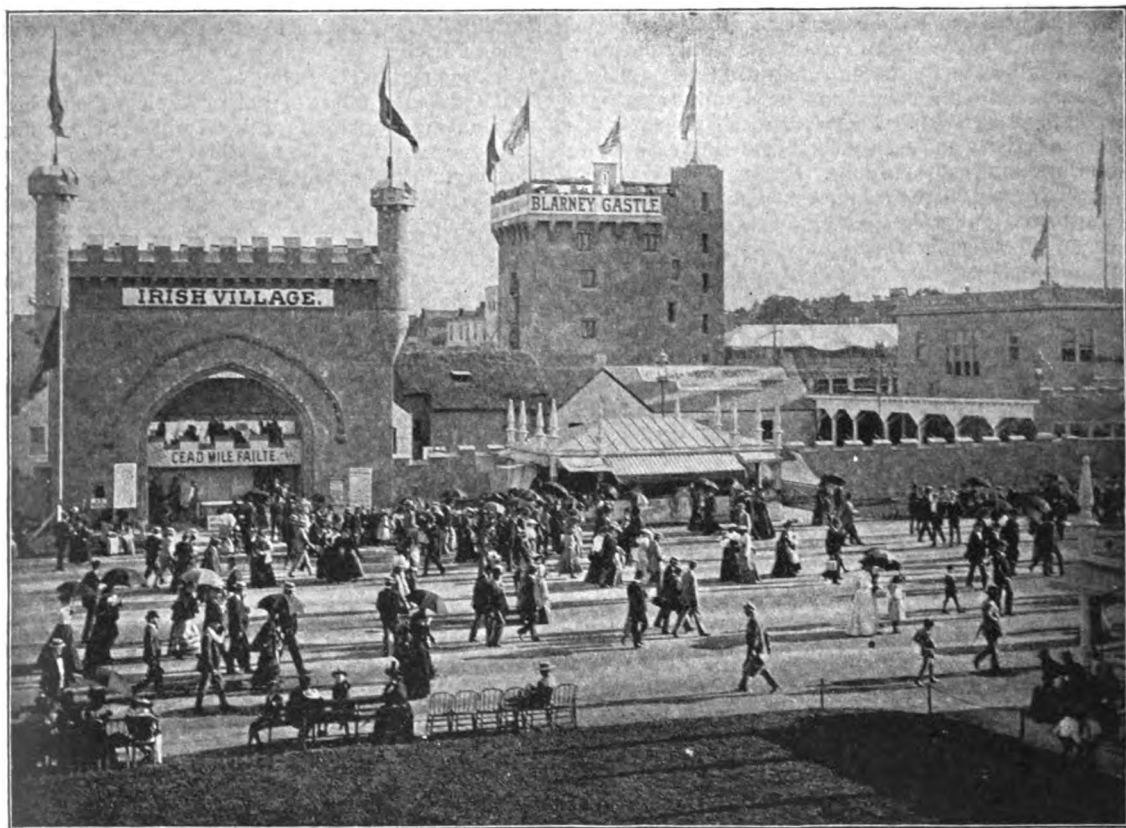
LADY MARJORIE AND LORD HADDO GORDON.



HON. ARCHIE AND HON. DUDLEY GLADSTONE GORDON.

Lady Aberdeen edits a monthly review under the title of *Onward and Upward*. Dr. Lyman Abbott, writing upon this association in the *Outlook*, says that it is a combination of the Y. W. C. A., Working Girls' Club and the Chatauqua Literary and Scientific Association. Another work with which her name is even more prominently associated is the Irish Industries Association, which was brought more conspicuously before the American public by Lady Aberdeen's Irish Village, with its reproduction of Blarney Castle, which stood at the entrance of the Midway Plaisance in Jackson Park. It is difficult to estimate the stimulating influence of this association in promoting the development of the domestic industries of Ireland

of the association. They have now taken a place in Wabash avenue, Chicago, where the products of Irish industry are on sale. Similar depots will probably be established throughout the whole world in time. A large measure of the expense for maintaining the machinery necessary to develop these industries into self-supporting concerns has been supplied by Lord Aberdeen, while the amount of labor which has been devoted to the task by the Countess is almost inconceivable. She has her reward, however, in what promises to be a very thriving industry, or rather series of industries, which have begun already to contribute not a little to the amelioration of the condition of life in old Ireland.



THE IRISH VILLAGE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Perhaps the most important work on a wide scale with which Lady Aberdeen has been connected was that which she undertook in the Woman's Liberal Federation, a body of 80,000 women of which she is at this moment President; although she will retire at the next general meeting. She was elected to this post in succession to Mrs. Gladstone, and the very strongest possible pressure has been brought to bear upon her to induce her to reconsider her determination to resign an office the duties of which she cannot discharge from Ottawa. The Woman's Liberal Federation, it is well to remark, is no mere party caucus. There is no doubt that it was originally started by some wirepullers of the Liberal Party, who imagined that it might be of good service to bring into existence a Liberal counterpart to the Primrose League. The Woman's Liberal Federation, however, no sooner came into being than it developed an independent activity of its own which led it to be regarded with the liveliest feelings of resentment by the caucus managers and wirepullers who had assisted in bringing it into being. The association has had a great and beneficial effect in stimulating women to take an intelligent interest in politics and to make their influence felt in all that relates to the moral and social im-

provement of society. Time and again they have rendered invaluable service to the cause of moral and social reform, and nothing can be further from the mark than to confound such an association of energetic public-spirited women with a mere creature of the party whip. There are women in England who imagine that their only duty in politics is to canvass for a candidate of their party, whoever he may be, and they have formed a small caucus of their own, which is without numbers, without influence and without standing in the country. The Woman's Liberal Federation is a national organization which is growing in strength every year, and which insists on having a voice in the settlement of all national questions. As a means of education as well as an instrument of political influence it fills a very useful part in our political economy. Lady Aberdeen has not been long in the Dominion of Canada, but she has already helped to organize a National Council of Women, the object being to form a body of women representing all phases of women's work in every center of population in the whole Dominion. It is hoped that such a body will promote unity and charity, both amongst religious, philanthropic and secular associations, giving all a chance of knowing of

what is being done for the good of the world outside their own immediate sphere. It will also secure their joint consideration of public questions and their joint action when circumstances arise which will necessitate their practical intervention. Of course, like others who have taken any interest in the amelioration of the condition of life, Lady Aberdeen believes firmly in woman's suffrage. In her present position as wife of the Governor-General she is necessarily precluded from taking any part in questions that can by any pretense be alleged to belong to the domain of party politics. It ought not to be a question of party politics to affirm that a woman is a human being, nor should a Governor-General's wife be debarred from insisting upon the natural corollary of that fundamental truism. There is no doubt, however, that the National Council will tend to lead women more and more to take counsel together and see whether it is not possible for them to bring such influence to bear as to render it possible for the best men, truly the best men, to be returned to the Houses of Parliament.



LADY MARJORIE GORDON,

The thirteen-year-old editor of "Wee Willie Winkie."



HON. ARCHIE GORDON

(As one of the "Children's Guard of Honor" in attendance upon the Queen on the occasion of the unveiling of Princess Louise's statue of Her Majesty in Kensington Gardens, June, 1883.)

V. GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

During the whole of the Salisbury administration it was regarded as a matter of course that with the advent of a Home Rule administration Lord Aberdeen would go back to Dublin as Viceroy. The immense success which had attended his previous viceroyalty and the continued and continuously increasing interest which Lady Aberdeen took in all that concerned the material interests of the distressful country caused the ordinary man to take it as a matter of course that whatever appointments were in doubt, there could be no more question as to who would be the Irish Viceroy than there was as to who would be the Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone himself was believed to share this view, and great indeed was the astonishment of the country when on the gazetting of the appointments Lord Aberdeen's name did not appear on the list.

It is an open secret that the appointment of Lord Houghton to be Viceroy was due entirely to the initiative of Mr. Morley. Mr. Morley was and is a close friend of the Aberdeens, but he deemed it desirable in the interests of the new administration that England should have not two representatives in Ireland, but

one, and that one should be himself. No doubt from his own standpoint, however, he was abundantly justified; and for the general interests of the Empire we cannot but rejoice that Lord Aberdeen should have been provided with a sphere of influence immeasurably more important than that which he would have had as a Viceroy at Dublin.

At first there seemed some doubt as to whether they would have gone to India or would accept the Governor-Generalship of Canada. During the Conservative administration he had traveled together with Lady Aberdeen over the whole of the British Empire, including India. There is scarcely a colony or dependency which they did not visit. But apart from Ireland there was no post in the Empire more congenial to Lord and Lady Aberdeen than the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion of Canada. Canada reminded them in many points of their own native land, and they had been very much impressed with the future of the country. A few years ago they had established a kind of country seat for themselves in the ranching lands of British Columbia. There they retired from time to time away from the incessant round of duties which occupied them at Dollis Hill and at Haddo House. They had repeatedly visited the country, and, as an eminent official said to me, they brought to the Governor-Generalship more personal knowledge of Canada than most Governor-Generals are able to acquire in the course of their office.

The term of office of Lord Stanley, the present Earl of Derby, did not expire till last midsummer. As soon as he retired Lord Aberdeen was appointed. Lord Stanley as Governor-General was somewhat colorless. Lord Stanley, although respectable and honest, has left no definite impress upon his contemporaries either in London or in Canada. But to Lord Stanley has succeeded a Governor-General of a very different stamp, and nothing could have been more auspicious than the welcome with which he has been received in the Dominion. The post is one of considerable difficulty in difficult times. But when everything goes smoothly the only difficulty is to reconcile the existence of an establishment so regal in a democracy so simple as that of the Canadas. Lord Aberdeen, however, had hardly landed upon Canadian shores before it became evident that he was much more than a mere Governor-General. He was a living man with wide and catholic sympathies, who recognized that while it was necessary to abide strictly within the constitutional limits in all political questions, in non-political questions, which after all occupy three-fourths of human interest, he was in a position which placed upon him and his family the obligation of exercising all the influence which any highly placed and cultured citizen is bound to exercise. On his landing, in reply to an address of welcome, he sounded the keynote:

"It is indeed an office of high honors, as well as of grave and serious responsibility. But, gentlemen, does the honor and dignity of it exclude the holder from the common lot, the common heritage of service? Nay, it implies, it includes, it conveys this privilege, this grand principle and purpose of life. If

and because your Governor-General is in the service of the Crown, he is, therefore, in a literal and absolute sense, in the service of Canada. In other words, aloof though he be from actual executive responsibility, his attitude must be that of ceaseless and watchful readiness to take part, by whatever opportunity may be afforded to him, in the fostering of every influence that will sweeten and elevate public life; to observe, study and join in making known the resources and development of the country; to vindicate, if required, the rights of the people and the ordinances of the constitution, and, lastly, to promote by all means in his power, without reference to class or creed, every movement and every institution calculated to forward the social, moral and religious welfare of all the inhabitants of the Dominion. Such, gentlemen, I venture to assure you is the aim and purpose which, in dependence on the one ever effectual source of help and strength, we desire to pursue."

There is in this brief speech the keynote of the whole of Lord Aberdeen's life. He has succeeded, it is true, to a peerage and office of great usefulness and of high position, but he has also succeeded to what he finely calls "the heritage of service." As the servant of the Crown he is also the servant of Canada. It is the old principle which led the Pope, the most highly placed of all mortals, to describe himself as *servus servorum*. There is no doubt but that Lord Aberdeen will find ample opportunity of proving himself a servant in deed as well as in name. There is plenty to be done in Canada, and few men are so capable of doing it as is Lord Aberdeen. Traditionally and personally a Protestant, he has always cultivated the most friendly terms with Catholics, and one of the first and most significant of his actions in the Dominion of Canada was to overcome by a little kindly diplomacy the obstacles which have hitherto prevented the friendly meeting of the Governor-General and the Cardinal of Quebec. It may pass the wit of man to invent any way by which the French Canadian and the Orange Protestant can be prevailed upon to recognize that each are brothers in Christ as well as subjects of the Queen. If it could be done the Aberdeens are the people to do it. Lady Aberdeen, as I happen to know of old time, was regarded with affection and esteem by the late Cardinal Manning. "She is a good woman," I remember he said to me, with great emphasis, on one memorable occasion when her kindly woman's heart was the means of getting him to stretch out a helping hand to save a poor soul that was tottering blindly on the verge of the abyss.

Nor is it only in tending to assuage the rancor of contending creeds that the Aberdeens have plenty of work before them. As intimate friends with Professor Drummond, they are thoroughly in sympathy with the more liberal spirit which finds expression in the higher and more Christian thought of the closing century. In that direction their influence can hardly tend but to sweeten the theological atmosphere and to bring to those who are bowed down beneath the shadow of an austere and repellant faith



MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE BIDDING FAREWELL TO LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN ON THE DAY OF THEIR DEPARTURE FOR CANADA.

(From a Kodak taken by Lady Aberdeen.)

somewhat of the more genial and brighter joy of the larger hope.

In all questions connected with education and of the multiplication of opportunities of social enjoyment and of humanized intercourse they have, in England, been in the forefront, and their transfer to the New World will open up new fields to their untiring activity. Lord Aberdeen is president of the Boys' Brigade, an admirable institution by which it has been found that the interest of youths in the most critical period can be excited by the substitution of a little discipline and drill for the usual methods of the Sunday school. Both Lord Aberdeen and his wife have taken a great part in the formation and maintenance of the Parents' Educational Union. With them, as with all those who really think, the family is the real unit with which all amelioration must begin, and in emphasizing the responsibilities of parentage and in carrying on the propaganda in favor of more home training they have done and will do a great deal of good.

To the directly political action which a Governor-General can take it is not necessary to refer here. As Lord Dufferin remarked, when times are smooth and things go well there is little for a Governor-General to do beyond lubricating the machinery, but when storms arise and the machinery gets out of gear there are plenty of opportunities for a Governor-General to develop the higher qualities of statesmanship. In Canada there is a widespread conviction, confined by no means to the Opposition, that we are on the verge of a transformation of power from the Conservatives who have succeeded to the heritage of Sir John Macdonald's prestige to the Grits or Liberals, who are confidently looking forward to gaining a majority at the coming general election. It is not likely that the majority which will change the reins

of power from Sir John Thompson to those of Mr. Laurier will be large, unless, of course, the tariff proposals of Mr. Wilson should lead to a great accession of strength to the advocates of a reformed tariff in the Dominion. It is by no means impossible that if the tariff bill is carried the advocates of reciprocity between Canada and the United States may be able to establish themselves in power at Ottawa, with instructions from the electors to minimize the curse of a custom house which impedes the free interchange of commodities between the United States and Canada. If such a contingency should arrive it is obvious that there would be plenty of work for the Governor-General to do, and it is satisfactory to know that Lord Aberdeen is certain

to use all his influence in the direction of maintaining good relations between the Empire and the Republic.

There is another thing which it is impossible to pass over entirely unnoticed, although it is unnecessary to say more than a word about it. When I was going through Ottawa Jail Mr. McGreevy, a well known director and Member of Parliament, who had for years past been the friend and ally of the leading ministers of the Dominion, was sent to jail for a year on the charge of corruption in the matter of contracts which had got mixed up with election funds. The gangrene of corruption, which undoubtedly prevails to some extent among politicians in Canada, is one of those frauds against the commonwealth which call for the unceasing vigilance of the Governor-General. In what way it may be possible for Lord Aberdeen to take action in the matter it is impossible to say. Two things, however, are certain: first, that he will loyally abide within the limits of the constitution, but not less certainly, if an opportunity arises by which he can within these limits strike a blow at the malady which afflicts the commonwealth, no personal considerations will for a moment stand in the way of any action, which will be all the more resolute because it will be heralded by no flourish of trumpets or preliminary parade.

I have left myself but scant space in which to speak of the Aberdeens at home. It is a wide subject; for not only have they many homes, but they are at home everywhere, and they have the faculty of making everybody feel at home where they are. Whether it is a ranch in British Columbia, at the family seat in Aberdeenshire, in Lord Shaftesbury's house in Grosvenor Square, which they rebuilt for their own use, or at Dollis Hill, the suburban retreat which has so often afforded Mr. Gladstone a welcome oasis of leis-

ure and domesticity in the midst of political strife, they are always the same—simple, unassuming, kind and hospitable. They are always endeavoring to enable their guest to appear at his best, and with generous self-effacement seeking only to minister to his welfare. Their hospitality is not confined to any



COLDSTREAM, LORD ABERDEEN'S RANCH NEAR
VERNON, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

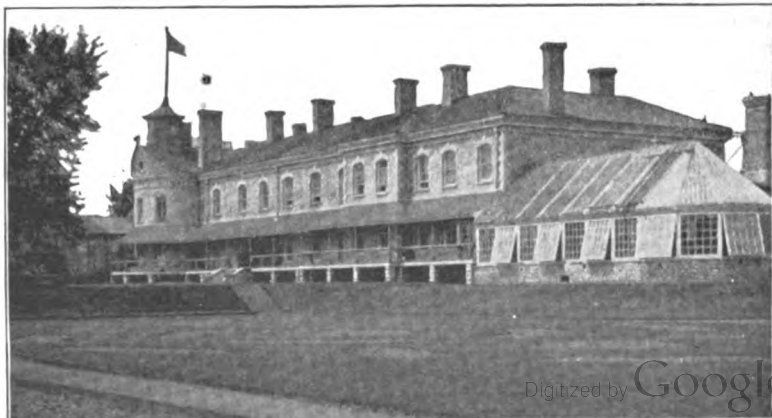
sect, party, class or condition. The visitors' book at Haddo bears many names, from that of Her Majesty the Queen down to some of the poorest of her subjects. Nor have any rested within its walls without experiencing the charm which comes from perfect culture combined with high religious purpose, which is felt all the more because it is never aggressively asserted. Among the later guests who assembled at Haddo House immediately before the departure of the Aberdeens for Canada was Col. John Hay, who left as his autograph in the visitors' book a couple of verses which may be appropriately quoted here:

"Ask me not here amid these storied halls,
Vowed to traditions of high strenuous duty,
Where faces of dead statesmen deck the walls
With righteous glory's ever living beauty—

Ask me not here to turn a careless rhyme,
It ill would suit the solemn place and hour
When Haddo's Lord bears to a distant clime
The Gordon conscience backed by Britain's power."

Dollis Hill, near London, is the great gathering ground for religious and philanthropic movements. The first time I visited it was to listen to Mr. Gladstone address an out-of-door assemblage in protest against the coercion of Ireland, but religious denominations and various charitable associations find there their natural rallying ground. In their absence from England it is difficult to see who will fill their place. Lady Aberdeen is an enthusiastic photographer, and her book, "Through Canada with a Kodak," bears abundant testimony to the fact that she has the eye of an artist as well as the pen of a quick and observant writer. As a speaker she is very effective, her voice is full of music and singularly free from the shrillness which sometimes mars the oratory of women. Every morning at Rideau Hall the household assemblies for morning prayers, which are conducted by Lord Aberdeen, or in his absence by his wife. They are very simple. A hymn is sung, a chapter in the Bible is read and then Lord Aberdeen reads prayers, and the household then join in the Lord's prayer. This, however, is by no means the only occasion on which the heads of the house and the domestics meet on a footing of equality. Every week they have a meeting of their household club, which is social and educational. Members of the household and visitors take part in a medley of music, speechmaking and discussion. There are besides classes held in connection with the club and lantern lectures given. On the whole, the experiment is one full of hope and promise and worthy of imitation.

There is a fine spirit of brotherliness running through the whole establishment at Rideau Hall and the genial glow of that household life will be felt far and wide in the New World. What the future may hold it is impossible to say, but it is not a very hazardous prediction to say that at the end of five years even those who most grieved that Lord and Lady Aberdeen did not return in 1892 to the Green Isle they love so much, and which so heartily returns that love, will rejoice that this did not come to pass at that time. It is impossible for me to express more strongly my conviction as to the good results which are likely to follow from this Governor-Generalship.



THE MISSION AND DESTINY OF CANADA.

[Mr. W. T. Stead, whose recent visit to Canada was productive, among other interesting results, of the preceding character sketch of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, addressed numerous audiences in the Dominion. The following pages contain the greater part of an address given in Toronto, dealing mainly with the international position and relations of Canada.—EDITOR.]

I HOPE that you will not think that I aspire upon the strength of having been a little more than ten days in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, to read your horoscope for the future. I have come more to seek information than to impart my own views, and I can honestly say that since I came to Canada I have talked to men and women of all shades of opinion and I have heard quite a bewildering variety of views. It is not, however, of what has been said to me that I want to talk to-night.

I want rather to speak to you of ideas which we have long discussed on the other side. First I should like you to understand the position from which I approach this subject. I come from an old country. You are in a new land which differs in so very many things from our country that it is difficult for us to understand the working of some of your institutions. Then again we differ from you in Canada in believing in Free-Trade. We may be all wrong, but we believe we are all right. The Dominion of Canada, however, is run upon the opposite principle. We do not say that you are wrong; we only say that if we had to pronounce an opinion, upon what seems to us sound principles, we should say that you were wrong. You, however, have come to the opposite conclusion in Canada. This again makes one very modest and diffident in expressing any opinion upon a subject on which your people and ours can take such opposite views.

THE ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD.

What is the body to which Canada belongs? Possibly some of you may think that I am going to say it belongs to the British Empire. That is not my answer. As a matter of fact, politically of course, that is true; but that is not the body to which I refer. The body to which Canada belongs is the same as that to which England, Australia and the United States of America belong. Canada is a natural part and an important part of that great body politically, as yet but imperfectly organized and very imperfectly realized, which we call the English speaking world. That world has, as yet, no common centre of government, and so far as a central government goes there is no such entity as the English speaking world in the political sense.

But if any one came down to this planet from another star and looked at the children of men he would recognize the English speaking world as a real and substantial entity, divided by seas it is true, but with one law, one language and, on the whole, one system of government by the people, for the people and through the people, one literature and, if we speak broadly, one social and religious ideal. These things constitute the English speaking world an organic entity in a more real sense than, for instance, that which is created by the uniform government which the British Empire has established over the many and varied populations of Hindoostan. The English speaking world is a far more real entity, with far more solidarity in it, with more cohesiveness and with

more self consciousness of unity than the congeries of races and tribes which live in peace together in British India in one State system or empire. Therefore, I think that we are justified in speaking of the English speaking people as one people. I may be wrong, but to me it seems that the strengthening of the ties which bind the various parts of that world together constitutes the most important political task that is before us as a race.

OUR SUPREME DUTY.

Looking from the standpoint of London it seems to us that the great question which lies before us as a race is the great question as to what are to be the future relations between the British Empire and the American Republic. So far as I am concerned I do not hesitate to say that I regard the maintenance of good relations between the British Empire and the American Republic—nay further, the establishment of some closer nexus which would bring the Empire and the Republic into one political unity—as the greatest object for which any politician or statesman could work or for which any patriot could pray. In other words, after a hundred years in which we have been separate countries and in the course of which we have more than once been brought almost to the verge of war, it seems to me that the time has come when we ought to ask ourselves seriously whether there is no possibility of undoing the mistake which George the Third made? I do not mean, as you all understand, I do not even wish to see the States of the American Republic restored to their old position of dependence upon the mother country. That would be just a trifle too mad for any one outside of Balam to suggest. There is, however, a great deal of difference between that lunacy and wishing to undo the fault of the past. We can surely wish to close the great gulf yawning between the two sections of the English speaking race without wishing to see them in the position of dependent colonies governed from Downing Street. The great work which we as patriots and especially as imperialists have to do is to endeavor by every means in our power to promote the growth of that unity which was sacrificed a hundred years ago.

CANADIAN POWER AND RESPONSIBILITY.

This being the case, you can see how immensely important a position Canada holds in our outlook over the universe. Canada is the pivot state, she holds the pass. It depends upon you in Canada what these relations will be. Your dealing, your manifest dealing is to decide whether the British Empire and the American Republic are in the future to be friends or foes. No, not foes. That is out of the question. I never, even in a nightmare, think of the possibility of an actual war between America and Britain. But we may be a great deal short of friends without being at war. It depends upon you in Canada more than upon any other population in the world whether the Empire and the Republic are to be jealous, nagging neigh-

bors, or cordial friends and allies all the world over. The future of civilization and the hope of the world depend upon the answer you will give. It is a great position which you hold. We in our own country may be as anxious to be friends with our American kinsfolk as it is possible for mortals to be. We might even make it the great object of our state policy, but you could paralyze and render abortive anything that we might attempt to do. You are the man on the horse in the present instance; we have to take the back seat. You are face to face with the actual questions—questions which arise and constantly will arise which create friction between the two sections of the English speaking people.

THE ISSUE AT STAKE.

The great question for us to consider is whether in this English speaking world there is to be reproduced the old bloody anarchy of Europe or a federal legal system towards which a beginning has been made in the United States of America. Which is it to be? Here again you have the deciding voice more than any other section of the English speaking people. I must say that in talking to many of your leading men I do not find that any sense of the enormous issues which lie waiting your decision has entered their minds. To talk to some of your politicians, one would think that the one great question which Canada had to decide was whether a certain Mr. Somebody, or an Hon. Mr. Nobody had to be in office for the next few years. It is very important, I agree, to the somebodies and nobodies as to who is in office, and it is also important to you whether there are honest men in power or rogues, but far more important than the mere local and provincial issues at your elections is this great and supreme issue in the great world-wide problem of the human race. Is Canada going to use her influence for peace or for war, for the establishment of good relations by a legal and federative system, or is she going to raise her voice in favor of reproducing in the New World the worst evils of the Old, and to establish in the midst of the English speaking world that principle of absolute independence which refuses to admit any superior, to recognize any law or to submit differences to any permanently constituted tribunal, and which patches up a court whenever difficulties get a little too hot to be settled by diplomacy. If I could speak so as to be heard by all your politicians and all your voters, I would implore you to remember that it lies with you to decide whether you will be the angel of peace helping to unite into one the English speaking people, or whether you will be like another Cadmus sowing the dragon's teeth from which will spring up armed men to desolate the world. That is the great question which it is your destiny to decide.

CANADA FIRST—BUT NOT LAST.

In the Old Country we want you to be first of all Canadians. We do not want you to sacrifice your Canadian commonwealth or your Canadian future to either England, Scotland, Ireland or Wales. We want you to look at this question from the point of view of the nationality which has come into existence in this land, and which is going to stay and grow more and more powerful and strong as the years go by, and which therefore has a right to judge all questions which come before it from the point of view of its own independent national existence. But at the same time that we expect you to do that, in the first place, we also ask you to look at the broader question of the common interests of the whole English speaking people. And let me here remark, for fear of misun-

derstanding, that while expecting you to be Canadian, we hope you will never cease to be British. However much talk there may be among those who write much and think little as to the readiness of the Old Country to cut the painter and let you go, or on your part to declare your independence and terminate once for all the existing relations which unite you to the mother land, there is no difference among us on our side in regarding such a severance as a disaster and a calamity. We are proud of you. We think that you are our greatest hope on this Western continent, and we look to you to enable us to do many of the things with the accomplishment of which we believe we are intrusted by Providence. We cling to you as brothers true and tried; and palsied be my tongue rather than it should say one word that would cause any Canadian heart to imagine that we in the Old Country think little of you or of your connection with us. But we have to look at you as parts of a larger whole. We look at you as the trusted friend and age-long ally through whom we have to approach the United States of America. We wish to know, if we honestly and with a whole heart try to bridge the chasm that was made a hundred years ago between England and the States, shall we have your hearty sympathy and help, or will you find it necessary, from some mistaken view of your own interests, to counterwork or to even oppose us and trip us up? If you have come to the latter determination, nothing that we can do will be any good. You have had your share of being dragged at our chariot wheels in times past. But now, in this question we have to follow and you must take the lead.

SOME SETTLED QUESTIONS.

Perhaps, however, I had better clear the way by saying that there are certain matters which I do not touch at all. I do not propose for a moment to discuss the question of the British connection. I have been told by your politicians on all sides that you have no wish to discuss that question, neither have I. There is only one danger that I can see to the British connection at present, and that would arise if any party, in order to snatch an electoral advantage, were to try to degrade the old flag into a party emblem. It is little short of treason to the Empire for any political party to impute to its opponents, without very good and absolute proof, a lack of loyalty to the flag that they are ready to shed their blood in defending. Neither do I discuss the question which is sometimes raised as to the usefulness of a Governor-General. I think that the question of the Governor-General is very much like that of the Monarchy with us. The Governor-General, like the Crown, represents a great reserve force of Democracy. If it were not for the Crown in our country we should have no chance at all of doing anything with the House of Lords. As all the prerogatives of the Crown can be exercised by the Prime Minister for the time being, the Monarchy gives a much greater power to the people than some republics, which make a much greater parade of their devotion to the rule of the people. But although our Monarchy is as a sceptre of power held in reserve by the democracy, I do not think that the Monarchy would survive another George the Fourth, nor do I think you would put up with a Governor-General who was either a fool or a knave. I think that the institution in both countries will last as long as the Monarchy and the Governor-General are respected by the people over whom they bear sway. Considering whom you have as your Governor-General to-day and considering how much we have lost by letting him come to you, I do not think that we need regard the question as to the office of

Governor-General as likely to be discussed for at least five years to come.

There is another question which is a more burning one, judging from the reports of meetings which I see occasionally in your papers. I do not propose to discuss the question of Canada assenting, or being compelled to assent, to the re-establishment of the Inquisition by the Jesuits, nor do I believe that Canadian electors have decided to banish their country out of the pale of civilization by re-enacting the penal laws. I believe that you mean that Canada is to remain a civilized country and therefore, whatever a few here or there may say, you, as a people, are not going to try and put the clock back fifty or sixty years and exclude or disenfranchise any section of your citizens because of their religious faith.

I think also in Canada you intend to remain, as a whole, an English speaking community. I do not think that any of my French fellow-subjects can possibly object to the frankest possible assertion of that on your part. While you allow the fullest liberty to any man to speak any language which he chooses and to have his children taught the language of their fathers and their mothers, there is no doubt at all as to your determination that, as a whole, this country is to be governed as an integral part of the English speaking world. That question, we think in England, was settled some hundred years ago at a famous battle near Quebec, and if any doubt existed on that point it was further dispelled by the recent ignominious collapse of one man who stood forth before the Old World as the somewhat blatant representative of a faction which imagined that, notwithstanding these hundred years, they could induce you, with all this continent behind you, to consent to the establishment of an independent French settlement at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The United States long ago settled the question of the French state which stood at the mouth of the Mississippi. You have no need to settle that question. It was settled long ago and will not need to be reopened.

EMPIRE AND TRADE.

We can now go on to look at the question of your relations to the United States. I am an Imperialist, I was a strong advocate of Imperialism in the English press when very few English Liberals cared to call themselves by the name, but I am an Imperialist, as I often say, plus common sense and the ten commandments. I do not think that if you have sufficient common sense and enough regard for the ten commandments that your Imperialism will carry you into any antagonism with your neighbors. As an Imperialist I should have liked, of course, to have seen free trade the rule throughout the Empire, as it is the universal rule throughout the American Union. Therein it seems to me that the American Union has the advantage over us in that none of its States which lie between one seaboard and another can have any custom houses established on their frontiers. I wish that we had a similar rule throughout the whole of the British Empire. However, it is no use crying over spilled milk when Destiny, or Providence, or what you will, had decided it otherwise. We have now in all our colonies tariffs more or less hostile to the manufactures and the products of the mother country. I am not pleading with you to alter that in the least. You know well enough without any Englishman needing to tell you that we should be very glad if you could alter your tariff in our favor. But in discussing this question of free trade or protection an interested individual or one whose bias is

obviously in any one direction cannot speak with very much weight.

IS BRITAIN'S TRUE INTEREST IN CANADA?

No argument for protection from a man who is making his fortune on a protected industry carries weight, and you naturally distrust an Englishman pleading for better terms between England and Canada. That would be to our own interest, and, therefore, you might say "you are only asking for this in your own interest for our own interest." But I will not plead for better terms. Nay, I will go further. I attach so much importance to the good relations which ought to prevail between the Republic and the Empire that if it were proved to me, as an absolutely incontrovertible fact, that there was no other way of maintaining good and friendly relations than for Canada to discriminate against the mother country and in favor of the Republic, I should say, in God's name do it! But I do not believe this to be true, nor do I believe that any one will be able to prove that it would be so. I only mentioned it in order to show that I am not pleading for English selfish interest in this matter. Of far greater importance than differential duties with our market is the maintenance of good relations and of a cordial entente with your neighbors. I maintain that from the British Imperialist point of view, from the standpoint of our own interests, this is far more important than any chance there might be of having the tariff discriminated in our favor. Apart from the value of American friendship, what is our real, vital, permanent, even from a trade point of view, interest? It is that you should be as prosperous as possible, that you should want to buy as many British goods as possible, and it is not our interest to stand in the way of your prosperity, even to the extent of a red cent. What we want you to do is to get rich and strong, and the more you prosper the more business you will do with us, no matter what idiocy you put into your tariff, and you can do a great deal that way. (Laughter.) I was told again and again that although your present tariff was not a differential tariff discriminating against English goods, it does, nevertheless, take it all round, press more heavily upon English goods than upon American. And for this reason: Because your specific duties press heavier upon cheaper produce and, therefore, you discriminate against us, who produce the cheaper commodities. If you are really discriminating against us already I do not see why there should have been so much 'high falutin' about the old flag at the last general election.

THE ACCURSED CUSTOM HOUSE.

It seems to me that if we were in your place it would take a great deal of arguing to convince us that our interests were bound up with any commercial policy which insisted on running a line of custom houses right across our country. We have custom houses in the Old Country and a great nuisance they are, and yours are very much like their parents. There is, however, one thing in which our custom houses differ from yours. They stand upon our frontier which is the sea. We have no imaginary geographical line with custom houses on either side of it. But, you say, supposing we have no custom houses between ourselves and the United States, does that not mean that we have to adopt the United States tariff? I must say that men of both political parties with whom I have talked have repudiated that, the Liberals even more strongly than the Conservatives. But while it may be impossible for you to have absolute free trade between the Dominion and the

United States, there is no man who knows what business is and believes in free trade who can hesitate to say that such an ideal is the ultimate aim and end of every rational man. It can never be to the interests of communities identical in language, in religion and in law, living side by side along a great stretch of country, to establish any artificial barrier which will stand in the way of the freest possible communication and trade that they can desire. I do not think that that can be construed into a declaration of party policy at all. It is a principle which to an Englishman seems as plain as two and two make four. Whether it is a Chinese wall, or a wall of tariffs or a line bristling with bayonets, it is all of the devil, all the same.

FREE TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE STATES.

I think you are all agreed, even including the present ministers of the Dominion, that some time in the far future, as they would say, or so soon as it would be practically possible, as others would say, it is your interest to reduce to the least possible minimum the custom house cordon which stands between you and your American brothers over the line. I hope that none of you will imagine for a moment that because I hate the custom house and would get rid of it whenever possible that I am in the least degree pointing towards a solution of the question which very few people have advocated here—namely, an annexationist policy. I am not for a moment even looking that way. I take the British connection as one of those things upon which there will be no discussion. But speaking as an Englishman, I think there can be nothing more fatal to the British connection than to tie up with the idea of the British connection the monstrous delusion that your farmer would get less for his eggs than if Canada had not been joined to Great Britain. It seems to me that your duties upon the American products and their duties on yours all tend to embarrass the farmer's hen in the performance of her necessary functions. It is very desirable that you who live on either side of the line which is drawn across this continent should be able to trade together as easily and with as little difficulty as possible.

PARTNERSHIP IN SEALS, WHY NOT IN FISH?

There are many things which I think we could help to do. I was very glad to see Sir John Thompson's speech concerning the Bering Sea Arbitration. I suppose the net result of it is that the Empire and the Republic have entered into a kind of copartnership arrangement in which we have to look after the seals. The seals have given us a good deal of trouble, but they are nothing like the fish on the other side of the continent. As a rule, when an English newspaper editor has to write anything about the United States and Canada he always feels inclined to get the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and look up Fisheries. (Laughter) But where trouble and danger are, there is opportunity. It is difficulties which bring almost all the good things of this world. Everyday easy things do not cause people to think; it is when you have a good hard nut to crack that your ingenuity comes into play. There are plenty of difficulties between the Dominion and the Republic. All that I ask is that you should think of them seriously, bearing in mind the immense responsibility which weighs upon you. Do not look at them as a mere

question merely between the "ins" and the "outs." It is much more than that.

AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CITIZENSHIP.

It seems to me that in the future that is before us there should be but one common citizenship for all the English speaking lands, and that when an Englishman goes to Canada or America he shall be accepted as a citizen without having to take out naturalization papers. It would simplify matters a great deal.

AN INTERNATIONAL SUPREME COURT.

In that matter I think another great step might be taken. That is, whether the time has not come for the establishment of a Supreme Court. I think by a system of delegation from our Privy Council and from the Supreme Court at Washington by some other means, so as to form a permanent tribunal before which all disputes which could not be settled amicably should be brought. I do not like the idea of representatives of France, Italy and Scandinavia being called in to settle a question as to a close time for seals, which was a question between Canada and the States. I think the English speaking world is quite big enough to settle within itself all questions which may arise. But you must have your court in existence, however. It does not do to wait until the row comes on to decide that you will have a magistrate. You need to have him ready on the spot. Let us keep always in view the conception of a paramount International Court which would adjust these questions. I think it would be well if we had a tribunal which in time of heated wrangling could call halt and ask the disputants to pause and think a little. Such a pacificator's court would be very useful sometimes. At present the people who are supposed to act as guides of public opinion are the newspapers, and they are about the worst peace makers in the world. It is dull work making peace, and the natural interest of the newspaper man is to make his paper interesting. Therefore sometimes you will see how the British lion will roar and lash his sides so that all the world resounds, and you will hear the eagle on the other side flapping its wings and screaming like a demented barn door fowl, and all that it means is that so many columns have to be filled with readable copy with plenty of ginger in it. If we have really to work for peace in the world I think you ought to have some person who would be out of the conflict and could see both sides of the quarrel and ascertain what the real facts are and where the hitch comes in. Fortunately you have not had so much experience as we in the Old Country have had what trouble a misunderstanding may cause which a five minutes' talk with a level-headed man on either side would have enabled people to see where the difficulty lay. There is no more patriotic or Christian duty than that of endeavoring to minimize the causes of dispute and to reduce to the uttermost all points of friction between nations.

It comes all back to this: The foundation of national greatness lies deep down in the heart of every individual man and woman, and unless you can raise citizens who will bring a conscience to their work of voting, otherwise all your efforts at constitution building will be in vain, and we will go the way of Greece, Babylon, and of Rome.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

REUNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE arguments for and against the political union of the United States and Canada are presented and forcibly discussed in the *American Journal of Politics* by Hon. Francis Wayland Glen, ex-Member of the Canadian Parliament. Mr. Glen takes as his text Prof. Goldwin Smith's recent statement "that the union of the two great English-speaking communities who now occupy and control this country would drive war from the United States and change the whole country to peaceful industry and progress. It would remove all internal customs lines and it would make the St. Lawrence, the fisheries and all questions which are now the subject of dispute, the undisputed heritage of all." Mr. Glen maintains that Professor Smith's conclusions cannot be successfully disputed, and he urges that the subject should be discussed in a liberal, kindly spirit on both sides of the boundary line, fully convinced that union can only be accomplished peacefully under full, free and public discussion in the press and upon the public platform in both countries.

MANY CANADIANS DESIRE POLITICAL UNION.

We are assured by Mr. Glen that there are many Canadians who earnestly desire to see political union peacefully consummated and who are quite willing and ready to make personal sacrifices to promote and secure it, but these persons "need and deserve a public declaration of assurance in unmistakable terms from a large, non-partisan organized body of American people, representative of public opinion in this country, that when they have educated and prepared a majority of the Canadian people to desire and seek reunion, Canada will be gradually received upon terms just and generous into an equal and honorable union." Especial emphasis is given to the fact that union with Canada will prevent the causes most likely to involve this country in a serious conflict with Great Britain and will make it possible to create and establish a moral union between America and the motherland. This he believes to be of far more importance to the several branches of the English-speaking race throughout the world than all the commercial and financial advantages to flow from it to the people of North America. He does not regard as serious the objection raised that under such an arrangement there would naturally be a solid Canadian vote. The late Secretary Seward, as long ago as 1867, declared that the interest of the English maritime provinces would always be with those of the Atlantic States; that those of the great central Protestant State of Ontario would be with that of New York and Ohio; that the interest of British Columbia would be with our Pacific States and that of any States organized between Ontario and the Rocky Mountains would be with our Northwestern States. These conclusions of

Mr. Seward are held by Mr. Glen to be as valid to-day as when published.

"AN EQUAL, AN HONORABLE UNION."

Mr. Glen proceeds to say that imperial federation, as a desirable and a practical solution of the future relation of the United States to Canada and the British Empire, has no substantial support in the Dominion. A federation of the several branches of the Anglo-Saxon race with the United States left out is, he declares, not worth a moment's consideration, and if attempted, in order to prolong Great Britain's control upon the continent, it will sooner or later lead to a war for the complete supremacy of the Republic in North America. Unrestricted reciprocity and commercial union as a settlement of the question are passed over as "unsubstantial dreams" so long as Canada remains a British dependency, and independence for Canada is considered practical only as a preliminary step toward continental union. Mr. Glen states as a result of his personal observation, covering a period of forty years, that the Canadian people are steadily becoming less English and more American in their habits, customs, sentiment, spirit, aspirations, institutions and legislation, and he makes the surprising statement that nearly one million native-born Canadians, or one-fourth of all living Canadians in the world, have become residents of the United States. "If," says Mr. Glen, "imperial federation, unrestricted reciprocity, commercial union, independence, *status quo* and 'an equal and honorable union' with the United States were offered to the people of Canada for acceptance or rejection through the ballot box, and after calm and free discussion in the press and upon the public platform a majority of the electorate would decide in favor of an 'equal and honorable re-union' with our neighbors upon this continent," and "if," he continues, "continental union is, as has been sent forth, one of the most important questions before the people of the United States and Canada, and its consummation will secure beneficent results to both of the great communities involved, there is not any valid reason why the more numerous and powerful people should not publicly declare their willingness to accept it as a final and peaceful solution of their relations with the less numerous and therefore less powerful people, nor is there any reason why either community should not use all lawful, peaceful and honorable means to hasten its consummation.

SUBMIT THIS RESOLUTION.

"If a large non-partisan organized body of American citizens, fairly representing those who create, control, and direct public opinion, should adopt and publish as an expression of public sentiment in this country a resolution similar to the following, it could not wound the feelings of the Canadian people, or

justly offend them, but would certainly hasten a solution of our relations to that great Anglo-Saxon community.

"Resolved, That we believe that the political reunion of the two great English-speaking communities, who now occupy and control North America, will deliver the continent from the scourge of war and dedicate it to the arts of peace, lessen the per capita cost of government and defense, insure the rapid development of its unlimited natural resources, enlarge its domestic and foreign commerce, protect and preserve its wealth, resources, privileges and opportunities, as the undisputed heritage of all, and promote, extend and perpetuate government by the people. We therefore invite the Canadian people to cast in their lot with their own continent, and assure them that they shall have all that the continent can give them. We will respect their freedom of action, and welcome them, when they desire it, into an equal and honorable union."

THE INCIDENCE OF TARIFF TAXATION.

IN the *Social Economist*, the editor, Mr. George Gunton, seeks to enlighten those who are in doubt as to "who pays a tariff duty; in what instances is it added to the price paid for a commodity by the consumer, and in what instances is it deducted from the price received for the commodity by foreign producers." Mr. Gunton clears the field by pointing out that each commodity affected by a tariff tax differs from every other commodity in the tariff schedule in the mode in which the duty will affect the price. If, he explains, the article be producible only abroad and must be imported, and if the demand for it will compel its importation, as in the case of tea, coffee, unrefined sugar and tropical fruits, the whole duty will be added to the price, but if it has been more largely and cheaply produced here than elsewhere, like hay, potatoes and grain, the duty will not affect the price in the least. "The tariff is merely the dam, and, like a dam, it can only raise a level where it crosses the flow of a vigorous commercial current. The whole nomenclature of the tariff discussion and the terms used in party platforms on both sides to define the nature of a tariff, such as 'tariff for revenue' and 'protective tariffs,' fall speedily into a muddle in any attempt to apply them to actual cases, because these terms assume a uniformity in the effect of duties when applied over many articles and in each article over long periods of time when any uniformity can exist as to either."

The following illustration is given to show when a tariff may be considered protective and when "for revenue:" "If a duty were imposed on the importation of wooden idols into an idolatrous country, of small constructive skill, the duty might yield a heavy revenue. Imposed by the United States it might be a dead letter, as none might seek importation. But if clergymen began to use them in illustration of their sermons on the heathen, an importation into the United States of the wooden idols would begin, and a specific import on them of fifty cents each might begin

to yield a revenue, in which case the consumer—i. e., the preacher—would at first pay the whole duty."

THE INCIDENCE VARIES.

"The incidence of the duty," continues Mr. Gunton, "varies greatly in every tariff list. The best means of arriving at it is first to ascertain the rate of the duty from the statute; then take the last volume of our official reports of commerce, immigration, etc., and find out whether the article is one whose imports dominate over its exports, or *vice versa*. If it is one of insignificant import and large export, then the price in this country averages lower than abroad, and its major flow is outward. If it is one of large import and little or no export, its price abroad averages lower than here, and its average flow is inward. Then take the census of other statistics of domestic production, and by their aid compare the quantity of the importation with the quantity of the domestic production. If the importation is insignificant, the export large, and the domestic product is ten to twenty times larger than either, a strong presumption arises that the domestic production is the controlling factor in fixing the price, and that the cost per unit of product is lower here than abroad. In such a case, no duty on the importation can be very potential over the price. If, as in the case of crude sugar, our importation is eleven times as great as our product, the flow is inward and the tariff is a tax to the full amount of the duty. Upon crude sugar brought from Cuba, the American consumer (or refiner) pays the whole duty. Upon coal from Nova Scotia, he usually pays no part of it. Hence a duty on sugar is protective, on coal purely for revenue."

From these illustrations Mr. Gunton concludes that the question whether a duty is protective, or produces revenue, depends upon facts extrinsic to the law and growing out of prices and productions. "The pretense, therefore, that a statute can be constitutional one day and unconstitutional the next, according as some American may or may not produce a product which competes with that on which the duty rests, would be too absurd to be voted for, if all men understood the tariff question as well as they do their private business. A duty of fifty cents per pound on tea levied to-day would be wholly a revenue duty. Therefore, says a party platform, it is constitutional. But to-morrow, owing to the duty, some planter begins to produce it. Lo! instantly the duty, according to the same platform, has become protective, and is therefore unconstitutional. Perhaps the producer who thus changes a statute from constitutionality to unconstitutionality is a Chinaman or a tribal Indian, who has not even a vote. Such a view of unconstitutionality is itself unconstitutional in that it makes constitutionality of a statute to turn upon facts outside of the statute itself."

A GENUINE TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

In the editorial "Crucible" of the *Social Economist*, Mr. Gunton comments on the New York *Sun's* interpretation of what is meant by a genuine tariff for revenue, that paper holding that such a tariff is one

"levied alike upon all articles imported whether they are produced in the taxing country or not." Mr. Gunton's reply is that a genuine tariff for revenue only must be levied so as to yield revenue without any incidental protection to anybody. "There are only two methods of levying a genuine tariff for revenue only, neither of which form any part of Mr. Wilson's haphazard bill or Mr. Dana's horizontal thirty-five per cent. scheme. One is to confine the duties exclusively to non-competing products and the other is to levy the same duty upon home products as is levied for foreign products. Any pretended tariff for revenue only which does not adopt one or both of these conditions is a veritable sham born of ignorance and deception."

THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF POLICY.

IN the opening article in the *North American Review*, Governor William E. Russell seeks to show that the recent business depression was due to Republican legislation rather than to impending Democratic legislation. After several pages of argument in support of this belief, Mr. Russell explains, as he understands it, the tariff policy of the Democratic party. He says: "This policy is a revenue tariff with a reduction of duty to cheapen the necessities of life and to give free raw materials to our industries. This it has declared in State and national platforms, formulated in bills and voted for in Congress. This it is pledged to give in its new bill, which means free wool, coal, iron ore and other raw materials and fair and proper reduction on finished products. The Democratic party says that every reason which made hides free demands that wool be free, and it proposes to act upon this belief. The great advantage of free silk to the silk industry, of free rags to the paper industry, of free hides to the boot and shoe and leather industries, can and ought to be extended to other industries as a benefit not only to all the people as consumers, but to the industries themselves, giving them a larger market here and a better chance to send their products into foreign markets.

A REVENUE TARIFF AND FREE RAW MATERIAL.

"This is the policy of the Democratic party as declared in its platforms, formulated in its measures and supported by its votes. It advocates a revenue tariff, remembering that revenue has been the basis of every tariff, even our war tariff, until 1888, when another principle, controlling the Republican party, supplanted it and found expression in the McKinley bill. It believes that a tariff which gives free raw materials and cheaper necessities of life, and which is required to raise a revenue of nearly two hundred million dollars, is a conservative measure and a benefit to industries as well as to the people. It does not believe in tariff taxation which has for its purpose and result taking from one to give to another, or burdening all to enrich the few. It opposes the principle of the McKinley

bill that taxation can be laid not for revenue, a public purpose, but solely for private interests, to kill competition, encourage trusts and cut off revenue.

"The country deliberately—emphatically—said in 1890 and 1892 that the Democratic policy was right in principle and would be beneficial in its results. It is hardly conceivable that its mature judgment, twice expressed, was wholly wrong. It certainly is no proof of this that a great business depression has come under another tariff policy, which by the same judgment the country condemned and ordered to be repealed."

A PLAN FOR AN AUTOMATIC TARIFF.

IN the *Forum*, Representative William J. Coombs, of New York, outlines and discusses the plan for revising the tariff which he introduced in the House of Representatives during the recent extra session. Mr. Coombs' plan is based upon the principle that taxes upon the people should not be in excess of the necessities of the government, and to this end provision is made for automatically adjusting the revenue derived from the tariff so as to supplement that yielded from other sources of taxation. Mr. Coombs would first ascertain what the requirements of the government are, and by deducting from that sum the estimated amount receivable from all other resources, find the amount necessary to be raised on imports.

HOW TO LEVY THE IMPOST WITHOUT DISTURBING COMMERCE.

The difficulty of Mr. Coombs' plan would be how to levy the impost without disturbing the commercial interest of the country. "Of course," he says, "if all articles could by their nature pay the same rate of import duty, the problem could easily be solved by fixing the percentage necessary upon the estimated amounts of imports. But all articles do not stand upon the same basis, and hence such a course would work great hardship. This consideration led to the suggestion of various schedules which should not share in the uniform rate of duty. The first was the free-list, toward the making of which the people have assisted Congress by their declarations at the last two elections, that all raw material necessary to the manufacture of goods should be admitted free of duty. The second schedule would embrace partially manufactured raw material such as must be used again in manufacture, and upon which the duty, even under the McKinley tariff, does not exceed ten or fifteen per cent. Since it would be manifestly unfair to those who pay internal revenue taxes to place them in the same schedule as those manufacturers who are not burdened with that tax, the articles on which an internal tax is levied, which are few in number, consisting chiefly of wines, spirits, cigars and tobacco, should pay a rate of duty which will bring a good revenue over and above the amount of the internal revenue on them."

Having eliminated all the foregoing class of articles from the list of importations, Mr. Coombs thinks that the remaining classes would not suffer by being sub-

jected to a uniform rate of ad valorem duty sufficient to meet the requirements of the government. This rate, he thinks, could be changed year by year as the sum of the necessary revenue required. The main objection to this arrangement is that it would subject the importation of the unspecified classes every year to a varying rate of duty; but Mr. Coombs holds that upon all goods to which the variable duty would apply it presents an obstacle no greater than the ordinary fluctuations which merchants have to confront every year. In order to ascertain how great this fluctuation would be, he has examined the estimates and expenditure of the government for three years in which there were the ordinary fluctuations, and finds that in no two years was there a difference of more than 5 per cent. He further estimates that in years of ordinary expenditure the duty necessary to be levied on the unspecified list would not be far from 35 per cent., and believes that this rate of duty, with the additional benefit derived from free raw material, would doubtless prevent the foreign competitors from unloading their surplus upon our own markets.

NECESSITY FOR IMMEDIATE TARIFF REDUCTION.

ALSO in the *Forum*, Mr. A. Augustus Healey argues for "Immediate Tariff Reduction." There is in delay, he holds, serious danger, not only to business, but to tariff reform itself. He thinks, moreover, that the financial panic through which we have just passed has furnished us an opportunity for putting a new tariff into effect with the least possible displacement and loss.

A new law reducing the tariff should, he holds, not only be passed, but should be made to take effect immediately, and for this reason: "The business world has known for a year that the tariff was to be revised and substantially reduced. Just what shape the revision would eventually take has not been known. There is warrant for the inference that raw materials will be made free of duty, accompanied by a system of graduated rates on manufactured articles, somewhat in proportion to their advance from the crude condition, due regard being had to the raising of revenue. But we are completely in the dark as to what will be the final form of the new tariff. It is simple justice to the great industries of the country that they should not be kept in suspense. The great majority of manufacturers are not at all afraid of a lower tariff. It will in reality be a great boon to them. But they are extremely impatient to know what it is to be in all its details. Now that financial confidence is fast becoming completely restored, our merchants and manufacturers are ready and desirous to proceed with energy and enterprise to recoup themselves for their losses during the recent crisis. But this they cannot do with intelligence and assurance until the new tariff has been enacted. The revival of business and industrial prosperity, therefore, and the welfare of millions of our countrymen dependent thereupon, to a very great extent now wait upon the action of Congress respecting the tariff."

THE SOUTH FOR A PROTECTIVE TARIFF IN 1896.

MR. GUY C. SIBLEY, writing in the *American Journal of Politics*, considers that it will not be a difficult matter to enlist the sympathy and votes of the South for a protective tariff. He says that the effect of the financial panic upon the newly developed industries of the South has made her ready and willing to go back and take up the protective tariff where she dropped it in 1856, and declares that if once the federal election law is repealed, and the pension laws are modified and the North will assure and convince the South that they shall remain repealed and modified, the South will be open for a discussion of the tariff. "Why should the South passively adhere to the free trade heresy? She is only at the outer portals of a temple of commercial wealth more substantial in its magnificent proportions than any earthly king has reared. She can manufacture more and produce it cheaper than the older iron and coal States of the North and West. Her coal is inexhaustible, and some of the largest deposits are nearer to tide water than any deposits in the world, except those in England. She is beginning to develop only the outer edge of immense timber forests, and is successfully competing with Canada in the Northern and Western markets.

HER INDUSTRIES NEED PROTECTION.

"Her orange crops are increasing every year, and her sugar and rice plantations, under the system of protection, are increasing in area. With such prospects in view, and while she is on the very threshold of prosperity, shall we now turn back, close her iron and coal mines, shut down her factories, cut down her orange groves, relegate her vast timber forests to decay and fire, and leave her sugar cane and rice fields to grow up in weeds? In 1843 Horace Greeley laid down five distinct propositions applicable to the protective system. Those principles are as sound to-day, in theory, as they were then. Under the practical test of more than thirty years they are simply impregnable. They are especially adapted to the present condition of the Southern States. Mr. Greeley submitted the following: First proposition—'A nation which would be prosperous must prosecute various branches of industry and supply its vital wants mainly by the labor of its own hands.' Second proposition—'There is a natural tendency in a comparatively new country to become, and continue, an exporter of grain and other rude staples, and an importer of manufactures.' Third proposition—'It is injurious to the new country thus to continue dependent for its supplies of clothing and manufactured fabrics on the old.' Fourth proposition—'That equilibrium between agriculture, manufactures and commerce, which we need, can only be maintained by protective duties.' Fifth proposition—'Protection is necessary and proper, to sustain as well as to create a beneficial adjustment of our national industry.'

"Suppose that the South should take unto herself and apply these principles to her present naturally favorable conditions. Under a protective tariff she has it in her power to shut down indefinitely the immense cotton manufacturing plants of Manchester

and Leeds. She has it in her power to bankrupt Fall River and Lowell and Pittsburg, unless they shall bring their manufacturing plants to the inexhaustible iron and coal fields and the almost limitless cotton plantations of the South. Instead of sending her cotton abroad at seven cents per pound, she can send it in the shape of thread or cotton yarn at fourteen cents, or in the shape of cloth at twenty-eight cents. In thus enhancing the value of her staple product 400 per cent., she not only brings into her borders that much increase in money, but she will have given employment to thousands of laborers, who are taken away from competition in other branches of industry. These are some of the reasons why the South should favor a protective tariff, and will be ripe for its adoption in 1896—and possibly in 1894."

THE TARIFF ACT OF 1789.

WHETHER or not the federal government has constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for revenue only, a right denied in the Democratic platform, it is clearly shown by Mr. William Hill, writing in the *Journal of Political Economy*, that the tariff act of 1789 was imposed with a view of protecting new manufacturing industries as well as to raise revenue for the government. And, more than this, it does not appear from the report furnished by Mr. Hill of the debate upon the measure that any member of Congress, at the time the bill was under consideration, questioned the authority of the government to levy taxes high enough to give any desired protection, or even to prohibit importations for the same purpose. The tariff of 1789 has generally been regarded as a revenue measure, and its low rates have been urged as a proof of its unprotective character, but Mr. Hill finds from an investigation of the subject three points of proof that the encouragement and protection of American manufacturers was at least as important as any other motive in securing the passage of the act which laid the foundation of the tariff system.

A PROTECTIVE AS WELL AS REVENUE MEASURE.

In the first place, Mr. Hill shows that the protective acts of the States furnished the experience on which the national legislators based their proceedings. Very soon after Congress first met, which was in April, 1789, Madison, recognizing the present need of revenue, offered a resolution calling for the adoption of the impost, which, from 1783 to 1789, Congress had in vain urged upon the States. Madison stated distinctly that the object of the measure was to raise revenue, that it was to be a temporary expedient, to remain in force only until a comprehensive system could be arranged. The act he proposed had been discussed in each State, and the opinions of the members as to its merits were already formed. As a substitute for the plan offered by Madison, Fitzsimmons, of Pennsylvania, proposed a system of protection similar to that which had been tried in his State. Both these plans were fully discussed, and after due deliberation the protective duties proposed by Fitzsimmons were preferred to the revenue duties advocated by Madison.

"Fortunately," says Mr. Hill, "the evidence did not stop with the choice between the two measures. The Congress of that day did not merely decide upon the principles of a measure and then instruct a committee to prepare a bill in accordance with those principles, at least not on a question of first magnitude. Having determined that a protective tariff was necessary, the whole House proceeded to consider the details of such a measure. Of course the vast amount of business which comes before Congress in these latter days does not permit the full and free discussion which it was then possible to give to each important question. A tariff bill, with its numerous details—with the necessity of adjusting rates to suit the needs of great industries—can be prepared more advantageously by a committee of experts than by a body so large and unwieldy as the United States Congress has grown to be. If, however, Congress could again become a deliberative body, and if the reasons for supporting or opposing the details of a tariff bill could be given as freely as were the reasons for laying protective duties on the few articles which were deemed worthy of protection in 1789, there would certainly be less room for charges that contributions to a campaign fund secure or maintain protection. It may be necessary to buy protection now. It certainly was not a century ago. Then the existence, or the possible existence, of any industry was deemed sufficient reason for the encouragement which was openly and avowedly given. Each industry which had been started in any State, and which gave the least promise of success, was championed by the members from that State. At times they argued that the whole Union would gain by whatever benefited a part; again, that it was necessary to render the nation independent of foreigners, even at some present sacrifice; or again, that what was lost to any section by consenting to duties on one article should be made up to it by protection to its own products."

NOT REGARDED AS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Mr. Hill states that the advocates of Madison's plan urged every other reason against its adoption, but never once did they say that protection to American industries would be unconstitutional or even undesirable. All through the reports of the debate presented by him is seen the desire on the part of the legislators of the first Congress to free American industries from the virtual monopoly England at that time held over the manufacture of products consumed in America, and the development by duties on imports of domestic resources.

"Whether," concludes Mr. Hill, "the United States would have been a stronger rival of England if the industrial development which was well begun in 1790 had not been interrupted, is a purely speculative question. What the history of the time does indicate is that industrial conditions are more effective in securing laws than laws are in changing industrial conditions. The state of American commerce and manufactures from 1784 to 1790 certainly called for restrictive and protective legislation and secured it. But with a change of conditions the protective features of the tariff were not strengthened.

So long as the development was purely commercial all changes made in the tariff were for revenue purposes, and it was not till the close of the war of 1812, when the industrial conditions following the Revolution were repeated on an exaggerated scale, that protective legislation was again sought."

THE INCOME TAX.

MR. JOHN J. O'NEILL contributes to the *American Journal of Politics* a timely article on the subject "The Graduated Income Tax," in which he favors strongly the adoption of such a tax as a means of supplementing the revenue derived from the duties after the present session of Congress has revised the tariff. He makes light of all the objections that have been raised against the income tax. The justice and fairness of this tax is so apparent to Mr. O'Neill that he does not consider it necessary to be advocated by extended argument. This tax to be imposed ought, he thinks, be graduated in proportion to the amount of income, and he suggests that a tax of one per cent. should be imposed upon incomes of ten thousand dollars, the rate of tax increasing as the amount of income taxed grows larger, until an income of one hundred thousand dollars would be subject to a tax of ten per cent. Mr. O'Neill argues that a man who enjoys an annual income of one hundred thousand dollars can pay for the purposes of the state ten thousand dollars out of that income without experiencing the smallest hardship in being compelled to pay such tax.

NOT IMPRACTICABLE.

In reply to the charge that the income tax is impracticable, Mr. O'Neill calls to mind that in 1862 our government imposed an income tax, which was continued in force until December, 1871. This tax was at the beginning placed at three per cent. on incomes over eight hundred dollars, and at this rate the sum of twenty millions of dollars was raised in 1864, thirty-two millions in 1865, and by increasing the rate to five per cent. on sums over six hundred dollars and less than five thousand dollars, and ten per cent. on incomes in excess of the latter sum, nearly seventy-three millions of dollars was raised during the year 1866. Mr. O'Neill has no doubt that if an income tax were imposed at the present time it would yield an income far in excess of that derived from it thirty years ago. He shows that in Great Britain, with a population of only about thirty-five millions, about eighty millions of dollars was collected in 1888 by an income tax law, the rate at that time being eight pence on the pound, and the tax levied only on incomes exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds. He states, further, that in Italy, France and Germany experience with this form of tax has led to its permanent adoption.

Mr. O'Neill does not consider that such a tax would be any more open to the objection that it would involve an impertinent prying into the private affairs of a citizen and the necessity of the spy system than the present laws for taxing personal property, or the operation of our present custom laws.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF INTEREST.

THE question, Is it right to take interest?—once so laboriously discussed by mediæval casuists—is rising again to exercise the consciences of men. In the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Mr. Arthur T. Hadley writes with the aim of showing "that the justification of interest, as an institution, is not to be sought either in the interest productivity of capital or in the difference of value between present and future goods; but in the fact that it furnishes a means of natural selection of employers whereby the productive forces of the community are better utilized than by any other method hitherto devised."

He traces three stages in the development of modern industrial law: "The first, where a man was allowed property as a stimulus to labor and save; the second, where he was allowed profits as a stimulus to exercise skill and foresight in management; and the third, historically almost coincident with the second, where he was allowed to offer interest to induce others to give him the means of exercising his skill and foresight over the widest range."

This is his summing up: "If these views be correct, interest is essentially a price paid by one group of capitalists to another, for the control of industry on a large scale. The system is justified by its effect in the natural selection of employers and methods rather than by any contribution made by the individual receiver of interest to the good of society. The rate of interest does not depend so directly as has been supposed on a general market for capital, but is the result of commutation of profits in particular lines; the terms of this commutation depending upon the relative numbers of those who desire control and those who are willing to part with such control for the sake of avoiding the risks which it entails."

INCREASING DIFFICULTY OF GETTING GOLD.

MR. T. A. RICKARD presents in the *Engineering Magazine* innumerable facts and statistics relating to the mining of gold, which, he holds, is growing more and more difficult each year. In the colony of Victoria, which yields two-thirds of all the Australasian gold, the output has decreased from 3,150,025 ounces in 1853, to 654,456 in 1892. This decline is attributed to the exhaustion of the rich alluvium, to the expense of quartz mining and the limited employment that could be given owing to the lack of capital. Mr. Rickard further says that in California as well as Victoria the rich alluvium has been for the most part exhausted, and he gives the following statistics showing the production from alluvial gravel and quartz veins in California. "In 1851 the entire product, 81,294,700, came from the alluvium, in 1881 it was 18,200,000, and about one-half was of alluvial origin. In 1892 hardly ten per cent. of the production was derived from the gravels. The obstacles raised to the carrying on of hydraulic mining, due to the filling of the river channels by tailings from the mines, caused an immediate diminution of the yield of from six

millions of dollars or more." Mr. Rickard's conclusion is "that while to predict the exhaustion of the gold supply is foolish, it is certainly true that the difficulty of getting gold is daily increasing."

'FEATS AND FOLLIES' OF AMERICAN FINANCE.

WITH characteristic plainness of speech and English prejudice about things American, the *Investors' Review* (London) discourses upon the financial methods of the United States.

"No country, ancient or modern," it affirms, "ever displayed a greater elasticity of resources" than was shown when the United States paid off in less than thirty years a debt of almost £400,000,000. This feat, and the small amount of local indebtedness, is attributed to the system of fixed dates for redemption. "Such a thing as a permanent irredeemable debt does not exist in the American Union." In this excellent management is traced "the influence of the old conservative ideas of the South."

"On the contrary, the Republican régime, which lasted unbroken in the Union down to the time of the first presidency of Mr. Grover Cleveland, is one of the least satisfactory manifestations of Republican government which is to be found in modern history. . . . It has been one of the most debased, debasing and corrupt democratic administrations the world has ever seen on a large scale."

The "pension" system is described as "the most gigantic system of public corruption which history has anywhere recorded."

WHAT HAS MADE PROTECTION POSSIBLE.

The effect of the economic principles which the United States has adopted is held to have been largely disguised by "the amount of European, and especially British, German and Dutch, money poured into the United States since the close of the Civil War," which is said to have exceeded one thousand millions sterling, and has "supplied the means by which the Union has been able to stand up under burdens which would have crushed any community, young or old, if left entirely to itself." Since the Baring crisis there has been "a slackening off in, if not complete withdrawal of, supplies of European moneys." This has made itself felt in the American crisis of the past summer. Continued for a year or two longer, "it would compel the States to fly to any expedient which will knock down the barriers standing between them and an enormous export trade." But "all the follies and economic blunders, all the social cankers of the American Union, are but trivialities beside the blood tax to which the leading nations of Europe have to submit in times of peace. In Germany, Austria, Italy and France, and to a smaller extent in every other European State, the devastation of an armed peace becomes every year more agonizing. They must be beaten in any industrial competition with the North American Union when it throws off its shackles."

The reviewer holds, therefore, that "the American people will come through their present currency and

other afflictions with little scathe," and "that the United States gives at the present time, and are likely to continue long to give, the best security available for British capital judiciously invested." But he also urges that "the British public ought to let the American people themselves find the money for new enterprises, no matter how attractively these may be put before them."

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

THE *North American Review* contains this month three articles dealing with the Hawaiian situation. The first, by Mr. Eugene Tyler Chamberlain, is entitled the "Invasion of Hawaii." In this article Mr. Tyler attempts to show that the dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani and the establishment of an oligarchy on the island of Hawaii were encouraged, if not actually effected, by the presence of a considerable body of the naval force of the United States stationed in the immediate vicinity of the palace and government buildings, where the overthrow of the monarchy was consummated.

His report of the overthrow is as follows: "The recognized government of a nation with which we were at peace had officially notified Minister Stevens, our representative, of its ability to preserve order and protect property. The Vice-Consul-General of the United States, testifies that no uneasiness was felt at the consulate, and that the landing of the troops was a complete surprise to him. All the signs of street life betoken good order, and, soon after the blue-jackets had trailed their artillery through the streets the population of Honolulu was enjoying the regular Monday evening out-of-door concert of the Hawaiian band. The landing of the troops was promptly followed by the protests of the proper authorities of the kingdom and the island, transmitted officially to Minister Stevens. No evidence has been presented to Commissioner Blount to show that there was any apprehension or any desire for the presence ashore of the men of the "Boston" under arms, except on the part of the members of the Citizens' Committee of Safety. The matter was not referred to at the mass meeting of the foreign population, organized by that committee, and held but a few hours before the troops landed. The Committee of Safety, at whose request Mr. Stevens summoned the troops, did not prefer that request as American citizens.

"The Queen was dethroned and the oligarchy established by proclamation, read by a citizen of the United States, shortly before three o'clock, and recognized, in the name of the United States, by Minister Stevens before it was in possession of any point held in force by the Queen's government. With more prudence Captain Wiltse, in command of the 'Boston,' declined to recognize it until it came into possession of the military posts of the Queen, as it did by her voluntary surrender of them early in the evening. Her surrender was in terms 'to the superior force of the United States,' and 'until such time as the government of the United States shall, upon the

facts being presented to it, undo the action of its representative,' and on this understanding it was accepted by the junta."

Ex-Minister Stevens' Version.

Hon. John L. Stevens, recently United States Minister at Hawaii, follows with "A Plea for Annexation." After reviewing the events which led to the downfall of Queen Liliuokalani, which Mr. Stevens holds was brought about by her open defiance of the opinions and advice of the best men on the islands, he gives the following version of the establishment of the provisional government: "Amid the exciting events in Honolulu following the revolutionary attempts of Liliuokalani to proclaim a despotic constitution, by which she flung away her crown, a small force of marines and sailors was landed from the United States ship 'Boston,' as a precautionary step for the protection of American life and property, and as a safeguard against night incendiarism stimulated by the hope of plunder, greatly feared by many of the best citizens. This was doing precisely what has been repeatedly done in previous exciting days in Honolulu, during a period running back many years. The men of the 'Boston' came on shore nearly fifty hours after the fall of the queen, in whose defense no effective aid was offered by those who had surrounded her in her carnival of immorality and official corruption. The naval commander and the United States Minister earnestly sought to faithfully carry out the prior rules of the Legation, especially those contained in the last instructions issued to the United States Minister and naval commander, by Secretary Bayard, July 12, 1887. Neither by force, threats, nor intimidation, did the United States officials oppose the fallen queen or aid the provisional government, the latter being supported by the same men, with now increased numbers, who found it imperatively necessary to take despotic power from King Kalakaua in 1887, by the adoption of the reformed constitution, and who crushed out the Wilcox rebellion in 1889. All assertions to the contrary as to the action of the United States officials and marines are absolutely untrue and certain to be swept aside by time and history, however plausibly stated and however strongly these assertions may be supported by the perjured testimony of persons deeply compromised by the vices and unlawful actions of which they had been guilty before Liliuokalani lost her throne."

Restore the "Status Quo."

In the third article Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois, maintains that it is not a matter of concern of the American people whether the government of Hawaii was a just one, a moral one, or an efficient one, and that we have no more right to overthrow a monarchy in Hawaii because it does not conform to our ideas of a just government than we have to overthrow a monarchy in Canada or Great Britain, or Russia or Turkey, or Spain or elsewhere. The claim that the presence of the United States forces on shore was necessary to the protection of American life and

property can, in Mr. Springer's opinion, only be supported on the assumption that American citizens were actually in danger in their persons and in their property while peacefully pursuing their business there, and he asserts that no foundation whatever existed for this claim. He states flatly that the people of the United States are not responsible for the kind of government in existence in Hawaii and that it is no concern of theirs whether the government deals justly with its citizens and subjects or not. "Whether the government of Hawaii is a good government or a just government is a matter for the people of that island to determine for themselves. There is no divine right of republicanism in this world, any more than there is a divine right of kings. The divinity in all these matters is in the right of the people to govern themselves."

WHAT RIGHT HAVE WE TO INTERFERE?

"Our own right to self-government is no more sacred than the right of the handful of ignorant Hawaiians in the Sandwich Islands to govern themselves. If they prefer a monarchy, feeble and inefficient though it may be, it is their business, and not ours. But it is claimed that the provisional government is one composed of Christians, and that they are representatives of advanced Christian civilization. The United States, being a Christian nation, should sympathize with and render moral and material aid in sustaining that government; and it is alleged that we have no right to consent to its overthrow. It may be conceded, for the sake of argument, that the provisional government is composed of Christians, and that it more nearly corresponds to our ideas of a just government than does the government of the monarchy, but, as suggested before, this is foreign to the controversy. We have no more right to interfere on this ground with the government of Hawaii than we have to interfere with the government of China or Japan or Turkey."

REDRESS THE WRONG.

"The question is frequently asked in partisan papers, 'How can the monarchy be restored?' Or, 'By what right does the government of the United States assume to re-establish a monarchy which has been overthrown?' The government of the United States has no more right to establish a monarchy in Hawaii than it has to establish one in Mexico or in Central America. But it is the duty of the United States government, when its agents and representatives have committed a wrong against the government of a friendly power, to redress that wrong, and in this case it can only be accomplished by placing the government in *status quo*, or in the condition in which it was found at the time the armed forces of the United States were landed upon Hawaiian soil and interposed in the local affairs of the monarchy. We cannot redress the wrong we have committed by merely withdrawing our forces after they have been used for seventy-five days to suppress the existing government and establish a provisional government

in its stead. We must restore to the queen her own armed forces and we must disarm the forces of the provisional government which were armed and equipped by the aid and under the protection of our navies. Anything short of this is a mockery of justice, a disgrace to our diplomacy, is unworthy of a Christian nation, and a travesty upon our devotion to the principles of local self-government.

"If the restoration of the *status quo* which existed prior to the landing of our forces on Hawaiian soil should result in the restoration of the monarchy, such restoration would only demonstrate the fact that the overthrow of the monarchy was due to our intervention. If it does not result in a restoration of the monarchy, then we have washed our hands of responsibility in the matter, and have vindicated the integrity of our diplomacy and the high character of our government as one which loves justice and maintains international comity. Therefore, it is not the restoration of the monarchy which is in issue, but it is the restoration of the condition which existed prior to the armed intervention of the United States. Justice requires that our government should go back thus far, and when we have thus done justice we are not responsible for the injustice that others may do. We must maintain our integrity as a nation. We must vindicate our regard for the rights of a weak and defenseless government."

OBSTRUCTION IN THE SENATE.

COMMENTING editorially upon the "Obstruction by the Minority in the Senate," the *Tele Review* says:

"Condemn as we will the conduct of the Senators from the silver States, for thwarting the wishes of the country for the sake of a locality—they are only doing in a flagrant case the same sort of thing which is done over and over again in River and Harbor bills and other expenditures of public money. The average Congressman thinks of the good which comes to his district, and not of the harm which comes to the public treasury. If the district can gain at the expense of the nation he deems it his duty to promote such gain. We have had a case of this sort in Connecticut in the last few weeks, where certain towns had paid a large sum of money to have a certain bridge transferred from the charge of the towns to that of the State. The circumstances attending the payment of the money were suspicious; yet most of the towns concerned refuse to investigate the matter for the thinly disguised reason that they got more than their money's worth out of the State treasury. So dear is the privilege of appropriating general funds to special uses that the beneficiaries of such a process shut their eyes not only to the real character of the transaction, but to the means by which it is brought about.

"The silver question in its present form offers an instance of the same general sort. The silver mining districts seem to gain by the continuance of silver purchase; therefore the Senators exhaust every means

to continue such purchase in defiance of the expressed will of the rest of the country. But in the light of Congressional traditions, why should they not do so? If it is right to convert the capital of the country to local or partisan uses under pretext of legislation, it is a very slight sin to exhaust every parliamentary resource to prevent the majority from repealing such legislation."

How to Deal With Filibustering.

Considering, in the *Forum*, the question "How to Deal with the Filibustering Minority," Mr. John B. McMasters, the well-known American historian, suggests as an effective means that of setting a limit to the time of debate on any given subject. The very fact that a minority exists is held to be the best of all reasons for hearing it, but no reason for permitting the minority to prolong debate indefinitely. "A minority is not to be considered as factious till it ceases to be reasonable and becomes factious. A majority can very easily be in the wrong; and ought under no circumstances to act hastily, nor until that great safeguard of representative government, freedom in debate, has been fully respected. The provision, therefore, should be made in full recognition of the fact that a majority may be arbitrary as well as that a minority may be factious; and a certain time fixed during which time no gag, no previous question can apply, and after which a vote must be taken." He does not think it desirable or possible that such a provision should be put in the constitution of the United States, nor does he think it necessary. Obstruction by the minority has been successfully dealt with by Mr. Reed and Mr. Crisp in the House and, declares Mr. McMasters, may be as successfully dealt with in the Senate.

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE ever-recurring question of how to deal with the unemployed is treated by Canon Barnett in the *Fortnightly*, and by Mr. J. A. Murray Macdonald, M.P., in the *New Review*. Mr. Macdonald begins by pointing to the effect which machinery has had in increasing the number and relatively decreasing the employment of the population. He contends: "1, That the proportion of the population of the country that finds work in the staple industries is decreasing, while the wealth produced in them is increasing; 2, that the increase in the population does not obtain work under satisfactory conditions in other channels of labor; 3, that the oversupply of labor cannot justly be traced to any fault of the laborer, but to a cause, operating in our industrial system as a whole, over which the laborer has hardly any control."

PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS AND COLLECTIVE CONTROL.

The remedy he advocates is "the substitution of such an organization of industry as would lead to a due balance between distribution and production, in place of the present wasteful overproduction."

To this end we first require knowledge of the actual demand and actual supply of a given commodity.

Export and import returns are not enough. "What is needed is a detailed account of the business of each particular firm in each particular industry of the country, and the collection and analysis of these accounts." In order to obtain a balance between the demand and supply of commodities thus ascertained, Mr. Macdonald advocates "the collective control of the production of any particular commodity by the whole body of the producers of that commodity;" for example, "the collective control of the whole cotton industry of the country by the whole body of those actually engaged in it," or the combination of the Miners' Federation and the Federated Mine Owners. Such an amalgamation would make the miner's connection with the mine as stable as is the mine owner's. His third specific is the eight-hour day for certain trades.

Canon Barnett's View.

Canon Barnett divides the unemployed into two classes, those unable to work and those unwilling to work, requiring respectively relief and discipline. "The danger at hand is," he thinks, "not so much one of abnormal distress as of antagonism." He does not find a solution in shorter hours or new public works, or the holding over to the slack times of winter of all work that can be so arranged, or farm colonies; he condemns outdoor relief to the physically unfit, and "shelters and feeding." He approves of the proposal. "1, That training be offered by Boards of Guardians to all willing to submit for a certain time to certain regulations; 2, that the parochial authorities reserve its street work—sweeping, cleaning, etc.—for inhabitants in its own district who have occupied tenements for at least twelve months, and that such work be strictly supervised so as to ensure the performance of a full day's task; 3, that those who refuse training and fail at street work be offered the workhouse."

"The Whitechapel guardians are proposing as an experiment to offer willing, able-bodied men—inhabitants of Whitechapel—work on farms in Essex."

"DO ONE GOOD THING."

The Canon's final advice is to trust less to machinery and more to personal friendship: "The one thing which every one can do and be certain of its use is to make friends with one or two who are in need—to do all necessary for this one or two, and leave off attempting to raise the masses. There would be perhaps more self-denial in the self-restraint than in the sacrifice. It is often less hard for many in these days of bold advertisement to spend themselves on platforms and at street corners, to stand night after night in close rooms feeding hungry hundreds, than to restrain themselves in order to do one good thing. If to-morrow every one who cares for the poor would become the friend of one poor person—forsaking all others—there would next week be no insoluble problem of the unemployed, and London would be within measurable distance of becoming a city of happy homes."

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

A STRONG argument for the government control of the railways and the telegraphs appears as the opening article in *Electrical Engineering*, the writer being Mr. W. S. Crosby. State control, in Mr. Crosby's opinion, is a theory which cannot be successfully applied in practice. He says in substance: The theory proceeds along the line that the railway should at least do more adapting and that State control can secure that result better than private ownership will do. It being manifest that as a rule a person owning a useful thing can and will insure a better adaptation of it than if some one else owned it, then follows as a plausible theory that any number of persons owning a thing can and will insure to themselves a like advantage, and from this it is but a step to the conclusion that by owning railways the whole people can and will insure to themselves an advantage thereby.

THE GREAT DIFFICULTY.

But the process of adjusting the service of railways to the needs of the people, while it is a process that must go on, is, continues Mr. Crosby, one that is susceptible of acceleration or retardation, and it is one wherein unlimited adaptation on either side is impossible. The rate of adaptation depends upon the efficiency of the management of the railway to that end, and the mere transferring of the title to the whole people will not enlarge its powers in that direction. Then Mr. Crosby proceeds to tell why the people cannot manage railways so efficiently as private owners. "If the people own the railways, the people must manage the railways. How will they do it? By delegated authority. Authority must be limited or it must be unlimited. If the delegated authority of the people for the management of its railways were unlimited, the world had never yet seen the concentration of power that would be in the hands of the man or men who would possess it, and the man has yet to be born who could wield that power to the satisfaction of the people. If that authority is to be limited—and it certainly would be—how and by whom are the limitations to be set? By the people—and that sounds well; through a vote of Congress—and that don't sound so well. That power would be limited by law. Granting that every member of Congress is honest, for which admission may God forgive me; and granting that every member knows the needs of his own constituency in the matter of railway service, for which admission may their constituencies forgive me, even then, what kind of a regulation power for the railways of the United States would acts of Congress be? The question to be decided is the adaptiveness of the railway service to the varied and variable needs of the people; and that adaptiveness lies in the regulative apparatus of the railways, and that regulative apparatus is controlled by law. But a thing to be adaptive must be flexible. Did anybody ever notice anything flexible about a statute law, or a legislative regulation? In

the whole social structure, excepting the immutable laws of matter and of force, there is nothing so inflexible as written laws. Common law, customs, habits, fashion, all undergo incessant adjustment to contacts with surrounding things; even prejudices are perceptibly modified by changed conditions; but statutes are the same to-day, to-morrow, and for everlasting—or, strictly speaking, until the sluggish action of the legislative body sees fit to modify or repeal them, which amounts to about the same thing."

Mr. Crosby concludes: "The advocates of State control propose to abolish the unceasing and infinitely flexible force—competition, and to put in its place the sleepest and most inflexible force of the whole social body—legislative-made laws. If this were done can any man compute the loss?"

THE CAUSE OF STRIKES.

MR. ARTHUR A. FREEMAN concludes an article on the "History of Strikes and Lock-outs in America," appearing in the *Engineering Magazine*, with the firm conviction "that these labor conflicts cannot be due to the conspiring body of a few selfish agitators, but must be inevitably the results of the system of free industries." He finds since 1886 that labor organizations have lost considerable ground, and that to-day even the most powerful unions find it impossible to get their demands by great strikes and "tie-ups," but he has also discovered that the dangers and evils of collisions between employers and workmen are greater now than they ever were. "The old trades-unionist had no sympathy whatever with State socialistic notions, and was careful to disavow his responsibility for revolutionary attacks on the fundamental principles of industrial society. He merely insisted on what seemed to him 'a fair day's wage for a fair day's work,' and repudiated the radical programme of expropriation and abolition of private enterprise. He had no quarrel with free competition, property, profits, or the right of the employer to be his own master. He claimed the right to strike, to boycott, and to act in concert with his fellows; but he did not, theoretically, go any greater length. He occasionally resorted to violence, but this was done in the heat and excitement of struggle, and no justification was ever attempted of any destruction of property or interference with liberty. To-day, however, a totally different spirit pervades and controls the world of organized labor. The 'new unionism' has virtually espoused the State socialistic doctrine that free competition and private enterprise are incompatible with the interests of labor, and strikes are regarded as the preliminary encounters which hasten the inevitable final conflict between capital and labor. The more desperate the situation, the greater the danger of violence and reckless disregard of bounds set by justice or law. It behooves us, therefore, to give earnest consideration to the 'labor problem,' and by securing to labor its due, deprive it of all excuse for aggression. To avert State socialism, it is necessary to establish economic justice and equal freedom."

CAUSES OF FAILURE IN "BOOM" TOWNS.

IN the *Engineering Magazine*, Mr. H. S. Fleming reviews the history of "boom" towns in the years between 1884 and 1889. The secret of the failure of "boom" towns is attributed to "the fact that promoters and investors discounted the future while deliberately closing their eyes to the present. They disregarded the common rules of business with a persistence and blind obstinacy truly marvelous. Never stopping to reason, they plunged into a sea strewn with half covered reefs of financial ruin, and allowed the wind of excitement and enthusiasm to blow them about at will, and when they finally struck a rock and were wrecked, they blamed not themselves, their greed, or their blind impetuosity, but the town, its overestimated resources, and everything else which failed to meet their hopes, forgetting that the facts were before them all the time."

DISREGARD OF BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

In the opinion of Mr. Fleming, 90 per cent. of the towns "boomed" in the Southern States, which have proved failures, would now be in a healthy and prosperous condition had they been started and carried on in the manner usual in business enterprises. "As it is," he says, "the collapse of the 'boom' together with the past three years of financial depression has dealt them a serious blow from which they have been slow to recover. A movement for the better started some time ago, but it has been slow, very quiet and very earnest. Big factories and works have changed hands, the new owners securing them for a small part of the original cost and starting with a limited force, producing only as much as can readily and profitably be disposed of. This movement is general, and is the precursor of a substantial industrial growth which will soon be beyond the reach of 'booms' or any other undue inflation of values."

Mr. Fleming asserts that there have been few towns boomed in which some real merit did not exist, and believes that had the promoters been willing to go to work on a legitimate basis, great good would have resulted where there is now ruin. "The reason why these boom towns have failed to succeed according to the expectations of the promoters will be apparent after a moment's consideration of the conditions necessary for the growth of a town. Basing its prosperity upon its possibilities as a manufacturing centre and granting that it possesses all the resources and railway facilities necessary for such purpose, it must secure the establishment of various manufacturing enterprises. These will need many employees, who will buy provisions, household goods, clothing and the various necessities of life from stores. In this way the basis of mercantile business is established. To carry on the business banks are necessary for convenience and safety in handling money. Thus the financial end is founded. This is the theory of boom towns, but it is too nearly elysian to be found in practice. In the first place, the enterprises secured were not altogether adapted to the par-

ticular resources of the place and those which were not had a small chance of succeeding, and those which were so suited were almost invariably started on such an extensive scale and so hampered with enormous capitalization bonds and debts that in a financial sense alone their continuance was doubtful."

THE MISSION OF THE POPULIST PARTY.

IN the *North American Review*, Senator Pepper, of Kansas, sets forth "The Mission of the Populist Party."

DEMANDS OF THE PARTY.

He summarizes as follows the demands of the party:

"1. An exclusively national currency in amount amply sufficient for all the uses for which money is needed by the people, to consist of gold and silver coined on equal terms, and government paper, each and all legal tender in payment of debts of whatever nature or amount, receivable for taxes and all public dues.

"2. That rates of interest for the use of money be reduced to the level of average net profits in productive industries.

"3. That the means of public transportation be brought under public control, to the end that carriage shall not cost more than it is reasonably worth, and that charges may be made uniform.

"4. That large private land holdings be discouraged by law."

The charge made against Populists that they favor paternalism in government is refuted by Senator Pepper. "They only demand," he says, "that popular functions shall be exercised by public agents, and that sovereign power shall not be delegated to private persons or corporations having only private interests to serve. They would popularize government to the end that it may accomplish the work for which it was established—to serve the people, all the people, not only a few." If it be paternalism, he asks, to require the government to look after any of the private interests of the people, why do we not drive from our grounds as a tramp the postman who delivers our mail?

THE ONLY PARTY IN FAVOR OF GOOD MONEY.

Senator Pepper declares that the Populist party is the only party that honestly favors good money. "Democrats and Republicans alike declare their purpose to make all dollars equally good and to maintain the parity between them, and the recent act of Congress repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman law contains a similar declaration; but when an amendment was proposed to the bill in the Senate to make good the platform promises by incorporating them in the law, there were not enough Senators in favor of it to secure a yea and nay vote on the amendment. We have seven different kinds of money, and only one of them is good, according to the determination of the Treasury officials—gold coin; and Republicans and Democrats are agreed on continuing that

policy; while Populists demand gold, silver and paper money, all equally full legal tender.

"It is evident," Senator Pepper continues, "that we must have more money, and Congress alone is authorized to prepare it. Populists demand not only a sufficiency of money, but a reduction of interest rates at least as low as the general level of the people's savings. They aver that with interest at present legal and actual rates, an increase in the volume of money in the country would be of little permanent benefit, for bankers and brokers would control its circulation, just as they do now. But with interest charges reduced to three or two per cent. the business of the money lender would be no more profitable than that of the farmer—and why should it be?"

GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.

"While the Populist party favors government ownership and control of railroads, it wisely leaves for future consideration the means by which such ownership and control can best be brought about. The conditions which seem to make necessary such a change in our transportation system preclude all probability of its ever being practicable, if it were desirable, to purchase the existing railway lines. The total capitalization of railroads in the United States in 1890 was put at \$9,871,378,389—nearly ten thousand million dollars. It would be putting the figures high to say that the roads are worth one-half the amount of their capital stock. This leaves a fictitious value of \$5,000,000,000 which the people must maintain for the roads by transportation charges twice as high as they would be if the capitalization were only half as much. It is the excessive capitalization which the people have to maintain that they complain about. It would be an unbusinesslike proceeding for the people to purchase roads when they could build better ones just where and when they are needed for less than half the money that would be required to clear these companies' books. It is conceded that none of the highly capitalized railroad corporations expect to pay their debts. If they can keep even on interest account they do well, and that is all they are trying to do. While charges have been greatly reduced, they are still based on capitalization, and courts have held that the companies are entitled to reasonable profits on their investment. The people have but one safe remedy—to construct their own roads as needed, and then they will 'own and control' them.

"This is not a new doctrine. A select committee of the Senate of the United States, at the head of which was Hon. William Windom, then a Senator and afterward Secretary of the Treasury, appointed in December, 1872, reported among other recommendations one proposing the construction of a 'government freight railway,' for the purpose of effectively regulating interstate commerce. A government freight railway would have no capitalization, no debt, bonded or otherwise; its charges would be only what it would cost to handle the traffic and keep the road in repair. That would reduce cost of carriage to a minimum, and nothing else will."

DO WE PAY OUR OFFICIALS ENOUGH?

IN the *American Journal of Politics*, Mr. Charles Robinson argues to show that we are stingy to the last degree in the allotment of cash remuneration to our powers that be. He thinks that this is perhaps most decidedly the case with our ambassadors, and that \$17,000 per year for a first class diplomatic representative is a pittance which will allow only the richest men to take such positions. The establishments which these gentlemen have to keep up to do credit to us cost far more than this amount of money. Mr. Robinson tells us that the French Ambassador to England has a salary of \$60,000 and still his necessary expenses encroach upon his private fortune, while Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, gets \$30,000 a year and a house free. This writer thinks that it is no uncommon thing for our ministers to be put to an actual expense per year of \$100,000, and if that is the case, we can well believe his statement that the appointment to an embassy is a most costly luxury.

Not only with foreign representatives but also with our home officials are we, according to Mr. Robinson, niggardly to an unwise degree. He doesn't think \$3,000 a year sufficient for a cabinet officer who is expected to live at the rate of \$20,000 a year or more.

AS COMPARED WITH ENGLAND.

"As a matter of fact, most of the best talent, as well as the stanchest integrity, is to be found among men of small means. The consensus of opinion seems to be overwhelming that the pay of our cabinet ministers should be largely increased, and it is to be hoped that when Congress comes to deal with the subject it will show a generous disposition. The English secretaries of state get \$25,000 a year each, and, after serving five years, are entitled to a pension of \$10,000 a year for life. Indeed, many of the under-secretaries and clerks in the English departments receive larger salaries than our cabinet officers. During the last session of Congress a bill was passed cutting down the salaries of the assistant secretaries from \$4,500 to \$3,500. This is certainly a move in the wrong direction. So again, while our attorney and solicitor-general only get \$3,000 and \$7,000 salary respectively, the English law officers of the same rank receive \$35,000 and \$30,000 a year, and until this year were permitted to continue their private practice. Under pressure from Mr. Gladstone, however, they have relinquished that privilege, but they still receive in addition to the salary, fees for contentious business.

COULD OUR BEST LAWYERS BE JUDGES?

Mr. Robinson thinks it is rather too much to expect our lawyers of the first class, who have practices worth \$50,000 a year or more, to elect to become judges at one-twelfth such an income, and he thinks that many prominent lights of the legal profession are debarred from doing public service because they cannot afford it.

"Imagine Mr. Choate, Mr. Parsons or Mr. Coudert throwing up their private practice for a judgeship

with a salary about equal to that paid some of their own clerks!

The judges of the United States Supreme Court receive but \$10,000 a year, while the salary of the Chief Justice of the United States, our highest judicial officer, is only \$10,500. Not long since it was rumored that Chief Justice Fuller intended resigning in order to accept the position of counsel to an Illinois railroad company, at a salary which would enable him to leave something to his family in the event of his death. The possibility of such a rumor being true is a national disgrace. The salary of the Lord Chief Justice of England is \$40,000 a year, while the Lord Chancellor receives \$50,000 a year while in office and a pension of \$25,000 for life. The lords of appeal receive \$30,000 a year, and all the other judges get \$25,000. No matter how high a position a man attains at the English bar, his ambition is a seat on the bench. What a change would come over the judiciary if the leaders of our bar could only be induced and encouraged to accept office! This can only be done by a liberal increase in the salaries now paid to our judges.

"It is the same story all through the bluebook. The United States commissioner of education only gets \$3,000 a year. In England the same officer receives \$10,000. Our patent commissioner gets \$2,500 a year less than the English commissioner, whose province is so much smaller. The commander-in-chief of the British army gets \$33,000 a year; the general commanding the United States army receives nothing in addition to his salary as major-general, which is only \$7,500. So again, a rear admiral in England receives \$13,600; with us he gets \$6,000 when at sea and \$5,000 when on shore duty. The speaker of the House of Commons gets \$25,000 a year and a house free; the deputy speaker gets \$12,500, and the clerk of the house gets \$10,000, while the clerk of the House of Lords gets \$15,000. The secretary of our Senate, which is the equivalent position here, receives but \$6,000, and the clerk of the House of Representatives gets \$5,000. The speaker and the president *pro tem* of the United States Senate get the same as the vice-president, \$3,000, which is only \$3,000 in addition to their salaries."

HOW TO FIND THE MONEY FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS.

MR. M. Q. HOLYOAKE reinforces, in the *Humanitarian*, his favorite scheme for "the taxation of pleasure," with a view to providing the funds requisite for old age pensions. He proposes to lay a tax of one penny in the shilling on every ticket for admission to the theatres, race meetings, and other places of amusement. He quotes a number of favorable opinions he has received, among others, from the late Lord Idlesleigh, the late Lord Addington, the Earl of Meath, the Bishop of London, Lord Compton, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Thomas Burt and Rev. H. Price Hughes. He urges as the advantage of such taxes that they fall on the surplus money of the people; on unproductive labor, and would hardly be felt at all.

THE MANNERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, in the *North American Review*, attempts to convey to the American mind a clear understanding of the ways of the House of Lords and House of Commons.

The chief distinction he draws between the House of Commons and other political assemblies of representative men is that the House of Commons alone has the practice of not providing seats enough for its members to sit down in. "You may be elected to the House of Commons by an overwhelming majority of voters. Your return may be recognized as valid and certain beyond the possibility of petition or adverse decision from the judges who deal with questions of electoral law. You may have been formally introduced to the House of Commons by two political comrades, one walking at either side. You may, thus escorted, have walked up the floor of the House to the table where the gowned and wigged clerks are sitting just under the august throne of Mr. Speaker. You may have handed in the certificate of your election. You may have signed the roll. I wonder why one's hand shakes as he signs that roll. I have signed it, I think, six times at successive elections, and my hand always quivered in the process. You may have sworn the prescribed oath and shaken the Speaker's hand of formal welcome. And yet have you found a seat in the House of Commons? Nothing of the kind. You are a member of the House, to be sure, just as much as Mr. Gladstone is—but have you got a seat in the House? No, you have not—at least, you have not got a place to sit down in.

"The House of Commons has some six hundred and seventy members, and it has seats for little more than half the number. Even if we take into account the members' galleries, which run along two sides of the chamber, there still is not nearly room enough for all the men who are entitled to take their places in the House of Commons. What are the members to do who have not got seats? They are to do the best they can—to do anything they like short of taking seats in the House. They may crowd the bar—I do not mean any place of refreshment, although they may crowd that bar, too, if they please; I mean they may stand below the line which is supposed to represent the brass bar that can, when occasion requires, be drawn out from either side, and so conjoined as to represent the division between some petitioner, or some alleged offender, and the House of Commons itself. They may stay in the newspaper room or the tea room; they may fall asleep in the library; they may walk on the terrace; they may lounge in the smoking room, but they cannot sit in the House. As in England there are so many superfluous women who could not possibly find husbands here, under our present matrimonial system, so in the House of Commons there are so many members who cannot possibly find seats. The struggle for seats from day to day is a curious and interesting competition, of which, so far as I know, the English House of Commons has an absolute monopoly.

"In every other parliamentary assembly that I know of, each member has his assigned and recognized place, which he holds until the end, either of the session or of the parliament. In most other parliaments that I know of, each member has a desk to write on while the House is carrying on its debate. In the House of Commons there is no desk for any member, and the rule is that no man is to write a line or take a note or read a book or a newspaper in the debating chamber itself, except for the actual purposes of that debate. You may take a note of something said in the speech of a man to which you propose to reply. You may hold in your hand a cutting from a newspaper containing an account of some facts by which you propose to strengthen your reply. But you must not write an ordinary letter or glance for your own amusement at a book or a newspaper. If you venture to do anything of the kind you have the Sergeant-at-Arms down upon you at once with gentle but firm admonition.

"I have never quite understood why the House of Commons should be considered a highly orderly assembly. I never, during my long acquaintance with the House of Commons, could understand where its title to be considered an orderly and decorous legislative assembly came in. The recent riot—for it was nothing short of a riot during the short time it lasted—in the House of Commons, was mainly caused by the fact that men were pent up so closely together that the movement of one man from his place suggested to another man that he who first sought to push his way through must have had it in his mind to assault somebody. But without considering the recent riot the House of Commons is almost the noisiest and rudest legislative assembly with which I have any manner of personal acquaintance.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's Account.

A vivid and valuable description of "The House of Commons: Its Structure, Rules, and Habits," is contributed to *Harper's* by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. It is an interesting instance of what may be termed the comparative study of legislatures. Beginning with the attendance at prayers, Mr. O'Connor explains Mr. Labouchere's regular and "pious attention" to the chaplain's ministrations on the ground of his wanting to secure his favorite seat, and "the rule is inflexible that a seat can be held only for one night, and that then it shall be won by attendance at prayers." The cry of "Speaker, Speaker," which heralds that official's entry into the House, is described as "a shout which has a strange indefinable effect, however often heard, and stirs the blood somewhat as the dreams of De Quincey were moved by the recollection of the Roman consul passing over the Appian Way. It sounds like a reminiscence and momentary embodiment of all the fierce struggle, oratorical triumphs, tragic and world-shaking events which are associated with the history of the august Parliament of Great Britain."

DESK OR NO DESK.

On this question Mr. O'Connor pronounces a trifle unexpectedly: "A striking difference between the House of Commons and the legislatures of America is that the House of Commons has no desks for its members. They sit close beside each other, with nothing but the back of the next bench in front of them. There is a small receptacle in front where one can lay a few papers, but, as a rule, the ordinary member of the House of Commons has nowhere to hold his papers save in his hands—that is, while he is in the House. . . .

"The first thing that struck me in the House of Representatives when I visited it was the much larger attendance there than in the House of Commons. Except at certain hours of the evening, when the business is rather exciting, the attendance in the House of Commons is very small, not usually as many as the quorum of forty; whereas in Washington the greater number of the members are usually present—at least throughout a good portion of the day.

"The second thing that struck me at Washington was the amount of noise. It seemed to me impossible that any man could speak amid the din by which he was surrounded. There is as much noise in the House of Representatives, whenever even a good speaker is addressing it, as there is in Westminster when everyone is engaged in putting down a bore. This is largely due to the fact that the members in Washington are busy with their correspondence, and therefore can distract their attention from the speaker. . . .

"On the whole I prefer our system; and so, I believe, do some of the leading men of the American Congress. I had a conversation with Mr. Reed while he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and I understood him to say that he thought the abolition of the desk would lead to a reform in the methods of the House of Representatives. The absence of the desk certainly concentrates the attention of the House on the speaking, and in that way makes speaking more actual and debating more real."

"RESPONSIVE AS AN ÆOLIAN HARP."

After observing that "though there is ample accommodation for dining in the House of Commons, very few people avail themselves of it," most members liking to get a breath of fresher air than that of the House of Commons, and the diner-out being still a power in London, Mr. O'Connor confesses that though "the House of Commons is a very sober assembly, there are not always wanting indications of the enjoyment of the evening meal and its accompaniments."

To "question-time"—an institution of which he strongly approves—"there is nothing in an American legislature to correspond," members of the American being excluded from both Houses of Congress. "There is nothing which gives a more perfect idea of the vast extent and the strangely heterogeneous composition of the British dominion and British gov-

ernment than the questions that stand daily on the order paper. They sometimes run up to nearly a hundred, and they occupy one or two hours in being asked and answered. . . . It is a period of surprise, excitement, laughter, rage. . . . All other times are tame and eventless in comparison.

"There is an idea among those unacquainted with the House of Commons, and acquainted with the general sombreness and reserve of the English character, that the House of Commons is an extremely quiet and decorous assembly. The very reverse is the case. It is boisterous, noisy and as responsive as an Æolian harp to every passing mood."

"THAT LITTLE WORD HEAR, HEAR."

Mr. O'Connor confesses that meetings in England and Scotland, consisting in the majority of Englishmen or Scotchmen, are "much more enthusiastic" than his Irish-American audiences. "Indeed, it is only after considerable experience that the speaker from Europe gets accustomed to the coldness of American audiences. At first it is most depressing and disheartening. There are many reasons for this feeling, but I believe one of the chief of them is the absence of that little word 'Hear, hear!'" . . .

"'Hear, hear!' is the one form of expressing emotion which the House of Commons knows."

WHO WOULD BE A WHIP?

Of the whips Mr. O'Connor has much to say that is gratifying to British self-esteem. "To Americans, with whom interest in politics is largely circumscribed, nothing can be much more astonishing than the class of men who are willing to perform certain political duties in England. Of all occupations, one would suppose that of whip would be the very last which would be coveted by any man in the possession of his senses, and not driven to the acceptance of a hard lot by the eternal want of pence. For here are some of the duties of senior whip: He has to read all the newspapers every morning, and give an idea of their contents to the leader of the House of Commons. This means that he must rise pretty early. He has then to see the wire pullers, and have a consultation about the selection of a candidate for a constituency. It may be that he has to settle one of those nasty little disputes which arise even in the best-regulated parties. He has to attend to the demand of his party for speakers to assist at some open-air or indoor demonstration. . . . He has not only to be present when the House meets; he has also to remain there until the very last division has been taken, and finally he has to move that the House adjourn."

Yet "this office, with all its anxieties, is eagerly sought by all kinds of people." Lord Richard Grosvenor, whose high rank and wealth is dwelt upon by Mr. O'Connor, was whip in the specially trying years 1880-1885. Mr. O'Connor does not think that he "could give a better illustration of the difference between the way in which the rich in England and in America look upon political life and political office."

IS ENGLAND TO LOSE COMMAND OF THE SEA?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON contributes to the *National Review* a dispassionate and statesman-like paper on the question: "Is England's Sea-Power to be Maintained?" In discussing this he carefully abstains from partisan recriminations or alarmist rhetoric. He quotes Mr. Gladstone's "perfect" satisfaction at "the adequacy and capacity" of the British Navy, and then proceeds to give a plain statement of the facts: "The purposes for which the British Navy exists are the protection of the colonies, commerce and territories of the British Empire, against the united naval forces of the two strongest existing foreign fleets, by maintaining against such a combination the command of the sea. . . . France and Russia happened to be then, and are still, those two powers, and, therefore, their fleets, present and prospective, form the test."

Lord Hamilton reasons that since other nations have few distant coaling stations and their battleships have inferior coaling capacity, the great naval struggle, if it came at all, would most probably occur in European waters. Hence comparison between the British and the allied navies must leave out of count "all British foreign squadrons abroad (except the Mediterranean) as being too remote from the central conflict, and as being mainly composed as second-class cruisers and small vessels, whose functions are not to fight battleships, but to protect commerce."

BEFORE AND AFTER THE NAVAL DEFENSE ACT.

Lord Hamilton then proceeds to make tabulated comparison at three periods. "In March 1889, before the Naval Defense Act was introduced, . . . we had of effective battleships 32, of 262,340 tonnage, against 23 French and Russian ships of 150,653 tonnage, but . . . many of our ships were old. In April 1894, at the end of the Naval Defense act, . . . the five years' work ending in 1894 . . . shows in battleships alone an addition of 14 ships, 179,300 tons to the British fleet, against 13 ships, 120,300 tons to the fleets of France and Russia . . . Our ships are more modern and have relatively a greater concentration of offensive and defensive power than the ships added to the other navies."

These figures do not include "England's present effective armored and first-class cruisers," which number 29 against a Franco-Russian total of 17.

Thus, as the case of the three greatest naval powers of Europe now stands, "although England may fairly claim to be equal in strength to her two most formidable competitors, no one can pretend that the margin of her superiority is such that she can afford to rest on her oars."

FRANCE AND RUSSIA BUILDING FIVE TIMES AS MUCH AS ENGLAND IS.

Comparing next "the prospective building programme of the three countries on January 1, 1894, as now known. France and Russia will have on January 1, 1894, no less than 23 large ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 210,300 tons, in various stages of construc-

tion, against only 'four of Great Britain, with an aggregate tonnage of 56,000. But at the time I am writing, on three out of the four . . . no actual work has yet begun."

"These figures," says Lord Hamilton, "indicate an urgent danger ahead."

The Law of Sea Power.

The agitation for a strengthened British navy naturally finds reflection in the magazines. "Nauticus," who writes from the point of view of "a naval expert of neutral nationality," and of "a publicist who finds in the *Independence Belge* a tribune," expounds in the *Fortnightly* the laws of "Sea-Power; Its Past and Future." He calls attention to the great discovery published three years ago, by Captain Mahan, of the United States Navy. This was a discovery of the simple fact that sea-power, whether local or universal, cannot be enjoyed by more than one tenant in any given district, and of the law that "sea-power, or mastery of any sea, in proportion as it is complete, confers upon its possessor an ultimately dominating position with regard to all the countries the coasts of which border that sea." This law is verified in the great wars of history in which navies took part. Captain Mahan's demonstration of it has "roused the dockyards of Europe and America to unwonted activity."

GERMANY, NOT FRANCE, ENGLAND'S RIVAL.

Many maritime powers forget, however, that "sea-power does not rest primarily upon the possession of a strong navy, but upon the possession and the maintenance of a superior maritime trade. A navy does not make trade. . . . Spain had at one time the best trade of the two hemispheres. When she lost her naval supremacy she also lost her trade. The Netherlands inherited Spain's business, but preserved it only so long as the Netherlands navy was equal to the task of its guardianship. . . .

"If, to imagine an illustration, a naval war were to break out between France and Great Britain, and if the latter were to experience a decisive and crushing defeat at sea, she would lose her trade. But, in the existing circumstances, it would certainly not pass under the control of France. There is no doubt whatever that Germany, which is already the second commercial power, would immediately become the first." . . .

Unfortunately France remains "blind to the fact that the vacated place would be occupied by Germany. She persists in believing that she could take it. And this is because she will not accept Captain Mahan's law of sea-power."

WHAT EUROPE HAS A RIGHT TO DEMAND.

"Great Britain pretends to the supremacy of the sea, and Europe is, upon the whole, resigned to her enjoyment of it. But . . . Europe has a right to demand that so long as Great Britain continues to put forward her claims, she shall support them so determinedly and with such a convincing display of her ability to maintain them as to accustom her en-

vious neighbors to the idea that in a quarrel with her they are foredoomed to defeat. Upon no other terms is her presence in the Mediterranean either tolerable or defensible. . . . Her sea-power has ceased to be convincing, undoubted, recognized; to-morrow it could be shattered, perhaps immediately, by France alone, if only France had no other preoccupations and if she were assured beforehand of Italy's non-interference. For the citadel of British sea-power, the vantage-point upon which rests the centre of the British position in Europe is in the Mediterranean; and, excluded from the Mediterranean, the United Kingdom would in a few years be no weightier a factor in international politics than the Netherlands or Denmark."

"Nauticus" shows by comparative tables British naval inferiority to France in the Mediterranean, and concludes that England's "present policy of pretension and powerlessness in the Mediterranean is perhaps the most formidable of existing menaces to the peace of the world."

IS RHETORIC WRECKING IRELAND?

THE *Fortnightly* reviewer who signs himself "X" gives us this month his second pessimistic picture of "the Ireland of to-day." He entitles it "The Rhetoricians of Ireland." It is drawn with caustic vigor. "There is," he says, "common-sense in Ireland, but it almost never gets a chance." It is mostly checked and choked by that "disastrous specialty—the visitation of oratory."

"The rhetoricians of Ireland eat one another up at such a pace that a decade suffices for a generation. . . . Each succeeding group rises, talks itself into ascendancy, and culminates either in securing office or in being broken by prison and exile, or on the wheel of public disfavor. Sundry general rules are observable, too, in the alternations. A given series of silver-tongued place-hunters will by reaction produce a crop of violent reformers. . . . It is a story of talk, practically nothing but talk."

THE CHANGE UNDER PARNELL.

In this light the chief Irish movements of the last hundred and twenty years are reviewed: "From Flood to Isaac Butt the controlling idea behind every representative Irish voice had been to produce an effect upon England and the English. Sometimes the design was to cozen or seduce, again to awe and terrify. Now the thought was to curry immediate favor, now to create a dazzling impression of wit and eloquence, now to build up that solid sort of repute which suggests a judgship."

Biggar and Parnell introduced a new era. They imbued their "young bloods" with the "spirit of scorn for English applause and of distrust for English assent." "It is, perhaps, the highest proof of Parnell's power that for six years he was able to keep this big rhetorical force under tolerable control." "The discipline was a rigorous and exacting one."

WHAT UNMUZZLED THE RHETORICIANS.

The result was deeds, not words; the conquest of the English Liberal Alliance and the restoration of belief in Ireland as a nation. But "the fatal trouble was that the new 'union of hearts' and the old contempt for English opinion could not be brought under the same blanket. . . . This release from the tension of discipline unmuzzled the rhetoricians—and in a very short time the Irish Nationalist party had gravitated to pretty much the level of the other Irish parties that had gone before."

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien are selected as initiators of this "reversion to type." When Parnell fell, and they were in jail, "the practical men," the men of the "latent common sense in the country," "held the national ship off the rocks," and got the Nationalist party into capital fighting trim. With the release of the two prisoners began "the triumph of the rhetoricians within the party organization. There is no member of this majority who has to his credit a single clause of effective legislation. Collectively they have done nothing but talk and write during their dozen years of public life. The old taint of self-seeking has reappeared. There are charges of corruption already in the air, and it will be a matter for surprise if, during the lifetime of the present Parliament, a formal rupture does not take place."

CAMEOS IN EPIGRAM.

Then we are presented with a series of what purport to be photographs in epigram of the Irish leaders. "Exaggeration is said to be an Irish failing; with Mr. O'Brien it is a disease." At first "he impressed his associates as a modest man and a good fellow." Then "he blossomed forth suddenly as the most tremendous egotist of anybody's acquaintance" who is yet sincerely conscious of his own utter unpretentiousness. Mr. Dillon "is a narrow man, self-centred to a remarkable degree, and with an extremely small stock of ideas."

Of Michael Davitt we are told: "Where other men carry written the lessons gained in human contact, and acquired knowledge of their fellows, he has a blank space. He does not get on smoothly with others; he picks his co-workers badly; he gets jealous of the wrong people, and is perpetually looking for figs among the thistle spikes."

"Mr. Edward Blake, who was imported from Canada, will go back again some time at the spontaneous suggestion of an entire Irish party. . . . It was hardly worth while to go so far at this late day for an inferior imitation of Butt."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's plans and ambitions "do not bear any appreciable relation to Ireland whatever:" "This self-constituted Directory, having gathered into its hands the reins once held in Parnell's vice-like grasp, discloses no disposition to drive anywhere. Its sole discoverable idea is to stop still and make speeches from the box seat."

Nevertheless "X" declares "the defeat of the practical men" to be "more apparent than real."

HOW FRANCE GOT GOOD ROADS.

IN *Paving*, Mr. Arthur Lagron tells "How France Got Good Roads," and his article contains valuable information for the many people interested in the improvement of country roads in the United States. France, as is well known, has one of the best systems of roads in the world. In that country the roads are divided into three classes, the national roads, built and maintained by the government, and the department roads, built and maintained by the departments, and vicinal roads. Besides the villages have a number of small roads or streets leading to their most important points. Most of the national roads were built by the government for general use previous to the railroads, when freight was hauled from city to city by horse power and public hacks were all the luxury a traveler could enjoy. The roads of France are not, it would appear, the result of a slow, progressive process. Mr. Lagron tells us that about fifty years ago France was in as bad a condition as we are at present.

WHAT CAN BE DONE HERE.

Considering the question "How can we do something similar here," Mr. Lagron says: "The most serious objection I have heard against such a question is that the citizens of the United States are too proud to surrender their rights. Each town and township having charge of the roads will not let the State infringe upon their privileges. I do not pretend to dictate to our legislatures what they ought to do, but it is evident from our experience of the past that a power must be created to order and build roads; in other words, there must be a centralization or there will be no unity of action.

"With unity of action we will have uniformity of work. Some localities have good road-making materials; some have not. Some towns will be so situated as to have but a small mileage of roads to build, where others will have more than their share. The centralization will ~~balance the expense~~ more evenly, and whatever assessments are made, special taxation to property owners should be but a small fraction, county and State paying the rest.

"My opinion is that when the proper authority has decided that a road should be built between two points, passing through one or more other points, a careful survey ought to be made somewhat like for a railroad, looking for the straightest line with the best grade and cheapest location. Of course it would be policy not to injure farms unless for a real benefit to the road. Then when the survey should be approved, a law should be passed to order it built, the right of way secured or condemned, the assessments made upon the State, the counties and the property owners in a certain district through which the road should pass. Then let competent engineers take charge of the construction according to approved specifications.

"By no means should the vigilance of the central power stop here. The question of maintenance is of vital importance and should not be neglected."

THE ITALIANS OF TO-DAY.

As Sketched by a French Artist.

IN recent numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. René Bazin has published three interesting articles on "The Italians of To-day." They are very eloquently written; but so many fine descriptions of Rome and the Campagna exist in literature that the practical details of architecture and husbandry contained in its pages are best worth specifying.

ROME.

Rome is in reality quite a small town, and during the last twenty years it has been struggling in the grip of an alien civilization. Its population has nearly doubled since 1870; for it had then 226,000 inhabitants, and now can boast of nearly 400,000. Out of four people walking in a Roman street barely half are Romans. And to house this surplus of strangers the old city has been pierced as by dividing knives, an attempt being made to construct new streets on a regular plan, of which the chief example is the long handsome Via Nazionale, which possesses undeniable beauty, but might just as well be a thoroughfare in Turin or Milan. Baron Haussmann was in Rome when the Italians became masters of the city, and the trace of his transforming hands is still plainly to be seen. The fever of speculation which seized upon the Roman nobles and made them play into the hands of building firms, and the devastating ruin which fell upon the spiders as well as upon the flies, has become matter of history. Old travelers who remember the Rome of their youth wail over the desecration, and say that a unique result of ages has been destroyed for the creation of a handsome town like any other town; that the new houses are blindingly white or unpleasantly yellow, and the pity of it is that innumerable buildings are left unfinished, the openings walled up with boards and sometimes literally inhabited by squatters. In some instances fine frescoes adorn the walls of half-built buildings, but the dire fate of commercial failure fell upon the masters and men, and a washerwoman may be seen carrying her pile of linen up the unfinished stairs. M. Bazin tells us that the army of 50,000 workmen, contractors, artisans and speculators put to flight by the crisis are gone, and there is no sign of their return.

THE CAMPAGNA.

Leaving Rome, which must ever possess the Coliseum and the Vatican, the seven Basilicas, the rushing fountains of the past, and whose new streets must be endured with resignation, M. Bazin bids us take our stand with him on the steps of St. John Lateran and look across the Campagna. The Agro, or vast land surrounding Rome on every side, is full of tormenting questions and the subject of most contradictory statements. Enterprising husbandmen of all ranks try their hands on it, but it is full of fever, and in the old Roman literature we find lamentations over the malaria which might have been written yesterday, and amidst the ruins of ancient suburban houses of the larger sort are votive stones to the great goddess

Fever. What the Popes did, what the Italian government has done or tried to do, and the story of the immense emigration of Italians to foreign countries, notably to South America, leaving this great and almost uncultivated desert at their very gates, is told very powerfully and picturesquely by M. Bazin. While the rural Italians are leaving their native land, the mountaineers of the Abruzzi are being brought down in hordes to work on the great estates. These poor people receive the smallest pay; they are contracted for as if they were all but slaves. M. Bazin's article is full of feelings of picturesque description. Rome enthroned in its Campagna is the most striking and poetical place in the world; but there appears to be a spell upon all attempts to make it a satisfactory home for modern civilization. Crops there are, and herds of cattle, and men and beasts compose endless unsought pictures; but the genius of the people and place seems to refuse assimilation, and the tide of life beats up against those ancient ramparts and is worsted in the struggle.

NAPLES.

M. René Bazin's concluding article on "The Italians of To-day" deals with the South of Italy, and opens with a piteous picture of Naples. The older portions of the town, those inhabited by the poorer part of the population, were always narrow and squalid, and the piercing of new streets has much impaired their condition. As so often happens, the artificial creation of a workman's quarter has not answered; the new flats are taken by the better class of artisans, and the world of small dealers, sellers of fruit, fish and macaroni, and the hand-to-mouth classes driving small trades, or living on beggary, cannot move into a distant quarter of the city without dislocating their precarious industries. When the cholera seizes on the older streets of Naples it carries off a thousand victims daily, and M. Bazin leaves on the mind of the reader an impression that nothing effectual is being done in the way of remedy.

M. Bazin gives a terrible picture of the condition of the Neapolitan poor, who actually see day by day great palace-like houses erected, not so much in the place of, but absolutely above the miserable hovels which represent to them home. In many cases whole families are turned out at a moment's warning when the edifice above them is advancing near completion.

THE DESERTED GARDEN OF EUROPE.

The country districts of South Italy are in an even worse plight, and nothing is left for the peasants to do but emigrate to the South American States; more than eighty thousand men went in one twelve months, yet M. Bazin observes that in Calabria he looked out from the train on more than three hundred kilometres of lonely uncultivated districts. As for the country populations at Reggio, where bergamot scent is distilled, the workmen go to bed at five in the afternoon, rise at ten, and work all the night through, and until three the next afternoon. For these fifteen hours' hard work in the scent factories they are paid the sum of one shilling a day. Their food is naturally

innocent of meat or wine; breakfast being composed of pepper-pods dipped in oil and eaten with black bread.

Whether modern Italy can ever be brought successfully into the ways and methods of the nineteenth century remains to be seen. The transition from the mediæval to the modern world has been too sudden, the country has not developed from within, all so-called improvements having been imported from without, and as yet alien to the genius of the Italian people. As is but natural from his point of view, the author of the article looks forward to a day, when, discarding the Triple Alliance, Italy will awake to a better tradition, and seek both prosperity and safety by entering into amicable relations with France.

MATABELE MANNERS.

TEN years' residence among the Matabeles enable the Rev. D. Carnegie, of Hope Fountain, a London Missionary Society station in their land, to furnish to the *Sunday at Home* a very interesting series of papers on Matabele customs and beliefs. On Lobengula and his government, Mr. Carnegie thus pronounces: "He is their god, who rules by fear, overrides justice, kills the innocent, plunders his peaceful neighbors' cattle; is, in fact, as far as it suits his cunning heathen craftiness, the same sort of a monster as his father was. Round this heathen monarch and his counselors cling tenaciously superstition, witchcraft, and caste, which are other names for what we term the government of the country, which really is no government worthy of the name, but a patched-up combination of heathen laws and customs, of self-conceit, pride, and arrogance and ignorance, upheld by fear and terror, guarded by jealousy and revenge, and the frequent sacrifice of human life.

LOBENGULA'S TITLES.

Thus far the missionary. The Matabele lavish on Lo Ben among other laudatory titles these: "The Heavens, The Spearer of the Heavens, Rain-maker, Great Father, Great Mother, Great King, Great Black King, King of Kings, King of Heaven and Earth. . . . At the dance they often call him by the titles of Rain, The Full River, Mighty Gushing Sounding Water, The God of Rain, Rain-maker, and other such high-flowing phrases. . . . Many think that by some strange process or other the sun dies every evening, and a new one is born every morning. This opinion is more general in regard to the moon. They believe that the chief creates the new moon every month, and on their first seeing it they thank the king.

The war dance alluded to takes place every year in January and February: "This is held at Buluwayo, where people from every town in the land congregate, dressed up in all their finery, which includes black and spotted calico, pink and black beads, twisted round their legs, necks and arms; skins—monkey, tiger cat, jennette, buck, sheep; old coats, shirts, hats and patches of rags of every description. It is the

annual gala fair to which they come to thank and praise the chief for sending the rain."

"NO WORK, NO FOOD."

With all their savagery the Matebele are civilized enough to impose the labor test on every rank: "Lazy persons who will not help in sowing or reaping are driven from town to town. No work, no food is the motto for them. The queens themselves dig their gardens, and everybody who can must help to prepare for the dry season."

Unfortunately, industry does not destroy mendicinity: "From the queens and head indunas, down to the meanest slave, men and women, and boys and girls, all of them are persistent beggars. . . . Their reason for having this begging propensity so largely developed is 'Because,' they say, 'we white people were created in the long ago—long before them, which accounts for us having so many good things and they so few.'"

A RICH LAND.

Mr. Carnegie speaks highly of the resources of the land: "The soil is very well suited for all kinds of European seeds. You may have two crops a year, and good ones too, provided you attend to your land as you ought to do. You need never be without green vegetables all the year round; fruit trees grow luxuriantly, grapes and oranges and bananas flourish abundantly. The land is rich with deep soil, the valleys are well watered, and fountains bubble up everywhere. Irrigation can be made easy; hundreds and thousands of cattle, sheep, and bucks graze here, and many more would but for the primitive mode of rearing live stock. . . . No doubt coffee, tea and cocoa would also grow if they were planted; and the settler may reckon on fir, spruce, larch, and other kinds of trees thriving as well."

THE KING'S PALACE.

In a similar article in the *Leisure Hour* Mr. Carnegie gives this picture of the royal residence: "There is a dwelling house of red brick at Buluwayo, with three apartments in it, in which are kept tobacco, mats, skins, picks, corn, beer, calabashes and various other articles. One or two pictures grace the walls, the plaster of which, when I was last there, had partly fallen off, and which can scarcely be discerned on account of dust and cobwebs. Her Majesty the Queen's picture is there among others. Rats and bats, not to mention other live creatures, ants, beetles and such like, abound in every part of the house. The original fire place is discarded, and another one, in the form of an old broken clay pot placed in the middle of the floor, is used instead.

"Outside in the veranda are tusks of ivory, rhinoceros' heads, lions' skins, tigers' skins, a box or two, an old chair and some native-made baskets. Just alongside is another brick building in which are stored clothing, calicoes, beads, shawls, guns, powder and other lumber. A brick wagon house, recently built in place of an old pole one, is on the 'sun up' side of the large building, while at the back, and

partly round this inner yard are the huts of the queens and their slaves. Just hard by the wagon house is the cattle kraal; and beyond it the large open inclosure some thousand yards in diameter, round which are built the huts of the town of Buluwayo."

A PLAGUE OF RABBITS.

IN the December *Lippincott's* Mr. J. A. Ingram gives some startling statistics of the plague which came upon the Australian settlers through their inadvertence in introducing bunny to their far away Eastern continent. Three pairs of rabbits were brought by an enterprising settler and deposited upon the 2,900,000 square miles of Australia. They were naturally for some time regarded as curiosities, but having multiplied exceedingly, to the manifest delight and fatness of the wild dogs and various other carnivora, they finally exceeded the capacity of these predatory animals, and began to be noticed in unpleasant numbers among the gardens of the settlers, who were themselves becoming more and more numerous.

"As the bunnies continued to increase the havoc on the crops became greater and the destruction in orchards and gardens more general. The colonists became frantic with their grievance. They called a public meeting to consider the matter. After much argument, it was decided that either the rabbits or the colonists would have to leave. A crusade was organized against the intruders. Volunteers were enlisted and companies organized. The forces moved in mass on the animals. The rabbits moved in mass elsewhere. Their migration did not improve the condition of adjacent districts, nor advance the welfare of the neighboring settlers. The reception of the rabbits was neither cordial nor pleasant. Hostilities were declared in advance, and extermination began on their arrival.

A GREAT ARMY OF BUNNIES.

"On account of dangerous conditions and hostile surroundings, the rabbits formed resolutions of confederation, and banded themselves into herds for general security and private protection. The herds doubled and quadrupled within a few months. As their moving hosts grew they covered the plains like the locusts of Egypt, and swarmed along the borders like sands on the sea-shore. The great armies of bunnies finally numbered millions and tens of millions. They moved over the settlements in such masses as to devastate the farms, deplete the fields, and lay waste whole districts. The grass on the plains was eaten up and the pasturage destroyed; the track of the devastating hosts was left as barren as a desert. No sprig of grass was seen or blade of herbage left. The cattle were driven away into other provinces, or starved on naked plains. The flocks died or were removed from the pathway of the devouring plague. The grazing interests were no less injured than the agricultural.

"The people found themselves powerless to cope with their raiding adversaries. Their forces were inadequate to the war. The increase of the rabbits

surpassed the powers of computation, and the desolation was widespread.

"The nimble legions passed to and fro over the land like an avalanche of destruction, consuming whatever came before them. The continent became checkered with the tracks of the roving scourge.

"The colonists again assembled themselves. Their condition was desperate, their future most unpromising. The rabbits had possession of the land, and bade fair to take charge of the country. The attempt to exterminate the furry hosts had been like an attempt to sweep back the waves of the ocean. The more the people exterminated, the faster the animals increased. Rabbits reproduce when four months of age. They have eight little ones in a litter. They breed seven times a year, and in a few years the offspring of one pair number millions.

HYDROPHOBIA AS A MEDICINE.

At last the colonial parliament had to take up the cudgels in the settlers' fight with the rabbits and a reward of \$125,000 was offered to any one who would invent a way of relieving the colony of the pests. Thousands of people tried, companies and syndicates being formed to advance means for accomplishing the desirable end. Pasteur finally evolved the original theory that by inoculating certain of the rabbits and introducing hydrophobia into the systems of a few hundred bunnies, they would bite their comrades and their comrades would bite *their* comrades, and so on until madness would take off the whole tribe. The French scientist's experts had actually arrived in Australia with their hypodermic syringes when the Australians suddenly considered that this cure might be worse than the disease, since their dogs would bite the mad rabbits and there would be the pleasant prospect of having the whole continent go mad, so that that scheme was abandoned at the last moment.

HOW THE RABBITS WERE FINALLY EXTERMINATED.

"One hundred million acres of territory were overrun by the animals. Although the raiders killed 2,528,000 rabbits per year, and received a bounty from the government for each of the scalps, the rabbits remained in full force. But the great drought of 1888 excelled Pasteur's remedy and all the guns and canines in Australia. The lakes and watercourses were fenced in by wire screens, and the animals died by millions from thirst. Shutting out the water from the bunnies has been found the most successful weapon in all the arsenal of destruction.

"Wire fences were the final resort of the colonists. It was seen that the only way to protect adjacent districts from invasion was to fence in the territory occupied by the rabbits. A fence, two hundred and seven miles in length, was constructed from Narramine, on the Macquarie River, to Bourke, on the Darling River. It was then continued to Barrington, a distance of eighty-four miles. The cost of the fences was four hundred and ten dollars per mile. Other colonies concluded to follow this example. A fence was constructed along the South Australian border from the river Murray a distance of two hun-

dred miles, and then continued one hundred and forty-four miles to the northwest corner of the colony. Queensland also thought it needed some fences. One was built along the southern line of that colony for two hundred and sixty miles, to connect with the northeast corner of New South Wales. Another fence, three hundred and forty miles in length, was projected in New South Wales from Albury to Tran-zie.

"When these fences effect a connection with the other fences the rabbits will be surrounded, and their extermination can by military supervision be reduced to a system. Fences can be handled instead of troops. Raiders can move on the rabbits with wire in the place of arms. Fences can be used within fences. The screens can be advanced, shifted, and deployed to accomplish strategic ends and to achieve extraordinary slaughters. The wires have been put in training and moved on the animals with the most successful results."

HOW OUR ANCESTORS SPENT THEIR HOLIDAYS

AN instructive and amusing article is that in the *Nouvelle Revue* on the medicinal baths of the Middle Ages, by M. Fernand Engerand. Towns may come and towns may go, as war and commerce decide; but wherever curative springs, hot or cold, start unbidden from the earth, we usually find them frequented, from age to age, by an unending stream of visitors.

THE HEALTH RESORTS OF THE SAVOYARD VALLEY.

The Romans have left traces of their thermal establishments all over France. The great arch in the market place of Aix-les-Bains, and the remains of conduits and baths underneath the flowery gardens of a neighboring villa, testify to the long record of the Savoyard valley; and the early Gauls adopted the habits of the Roman imperial colonists and bathed and feasted in like manner. But when Attila came down with his Huns they wrecked the complicated bathing arrangements, and that generation bathed no more. On the withdrawal of the barbarians into Germany, the natives, however, set to work to restore the conduits, and in 484 we find Prince Ambron, son of Clodion the Hair, bathing at Plombières and at Luxeuil, where arose a legend of the seventh century, telling how St. Agile restored a dead man drowned in the bath. Aix in Provence was sought by invalids during three centuries, but Charlemagne preferred Aix-la-Chapelle, and fixed there the abode of his later years for the express purpose of enjoying the hot springs; he liked bathing in company, and his courtiers disported with him in the water.

CAUTERETS AND SPA.

Then came the turn of Cauterets in the Pyrenees, and of Spa on the skirt of the Ardennes. We hardly realize that Spa was a popular watering place in the time of William the Conqueror, and that invalids camped out in tents because the little old town was too small to hold them. In the fourteenth century we find an ironmaster buying wood from the Bishop

of Liège and building "Young Spa," near the spring called the Pouhon.

THE MEDIEVAL BATHS OF SWITZERLAND.

But the strangest story of mediæval baths is that told by Pogge, the Florentine Secretary at the Council of Constance in 1415. Not far from Zurich are sulphur springs still enjoying a mild reputation among the serious and decorous Swiss people. They had been discovered, named and used by the Romans, and may now be found in the then Gazetteer, under the head of Bade, near Aarnau. They were not of much importance in classic times and are not of much importance now, but in 1415 they were the height of fashion! From a radius of two hundred miles and farther, if the trouble and perils of the journey could be surmounted, came the bathers, not, generally speaking, on account of illness, but because they desired a complete holiday; and according to a long letter written by the Florentine to a friend they seem to have had a merry time indeed. Neither Bath in the last century, nor Nice, Vichy or Royat in the present day, can boast of such carnivalesque diversions. The bathers lunched in the water off floating trays made of cork; their hair was garlanded with flowers, tied up with ribbons. Men, women and children played games and indulged in the wildest gaiety. Pogge, the Florentine, seems to have enjoyed it all very much, but we may well be thankful that times are quieter now.

"THE MEN OF ACADIE" IN ANOTHER LIGHT.

DR. T. BOWMAN STEPHENSON continues in the *Sunday Magazine* his chivalrous endeavor to vindicate the British name from the aspersions cast on it by Longfellow's "Evangeline." He quotes from French authorities to show that when peace was declared between France and England, French priests stirred up savages to massacre Englishmen, and French governors supplied the murderers with arms and ammunition. He tells how a French governor wrote: "In order that the savages may do their part courageously a few *Acadians, dressed and painted in their way*, could join them to strike the English."

"NOT THE SIMPLE PEASANTS OF THE POETIC STORY."

"The Acadians, then," rejoins Dr. Stephenson, "were not the innocent, simple peasants of the poetic story." Abbé le Loutre, Vicar-General of Acadie, "habitually employed the savages whom he had converted (!) to terrorize those Acadians who were disposed to dwell peaceably under English rule, and he was the contriver and patron of innumerable villainies."

"The English colonists had abundant reason to fear the continued presence within their borders of a population belonging to an alien race under the complete control of a hostile and unscrupulous priesthood; who were not ashamed, at least at times, to assist savages in their murderous raids, and who declined to give, by oath or otherwise, any sufficient assurance of their having accepted in good faith the government

under which they were living in security and freedom.

"Yet many attempts were made to bring them to a better mind; and long forbearance was exercised towards them. They were absolutely free of all taxation. . . ."

On their instantly demanding the return of their weapons, of which their hostile actions had compelled the British authorities to deprive them, they were told that they must take the full oath of allegiance, and that if they refused "effectual measures ought to be taken to remove all such recusants out of the province." Their deputies point blank and twice over refused to take the oath. Deportation was thus the only alternative left to the British Government. "It should also be remembered that this was not the first deportation of Acadians. What the British did, after long years of forbearance and as a measure of self-protection, the French had for years been doing, with all the power of the sword and crosier, as a matter of policy."

THE STORY OF THE DEPORTATION.

"The deportation in 'Evangeline's' country was entrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Winslow, a colonial officer, descended from the Winslows of "Mayflower" fame. He seems to have been a humane man, to whom his task was very obnoxious, and who strove to do it with as much consideration as was possible. The deportation was of necessity forcible. If no stratagem had been used, the men would have taken to the forests, and there, joined by the savages, would have maintained a fierce guerilla war . . . and the pacification of the province would have been impossible for a generation. The men were therefore summoned to the church to hear a proclamation on a given day. The proclamation told them their fate and the reasons of it. They were detained in custody, but their families were allowed to bring them provisions, and to hold reasonable communication with them. Twenty each day were allowed to go home to settle their affairs, and every effort was made to secure not only that families should not be separated, but even that neighbors should go in the same ship. . . . The whole deportation occupied, not a few hours, as the poem states, but many weeks, and the measure, stern, indeed, even though it was necessary, was carried out with as much consideration as in the nature of the case was possible.

"If this stern and lamentable deed had to be done, it was only done after long forbearance, after plain and repeated warning, and with such care as was possible to prevent needless aggravation of the suffering that was inevitable."

In the *Popular Science Monthly*, Prof. Warren Upham, after reviewing the investigations and estimates of well known scientists such as Lord Kelvin, Darwin, Geikie, Dana, Davis and Wallace, concludes that not over one hundred billion years have ensued since the first crust was formed on what is now known as the earth.

CLIPPING THE LAURELS OF COLUMBUS.

FORESTALLED BY THE NORSEMEN.

Dr. Murray, of the "Challenger" expedition, tells, in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, of the Norsemen who discovered and colonized Iceland and Greenland in the ninth century, and went on to forestall Columbus by well nigh half a millennium. "In the year 1000 Leif Erikson and his companions discovered the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland (Helluland), Nova Scotia (Markland), and New England (Vinland), but the voyages of these bold mariners were wholly unknown to the nations who did not speak the ancient language of the North. . . . The settlements formed by Thorfinn and others early in the eleventh century were soon abandoned, and in 1347 we have the last record of a voyage to America. . . . It is doubtful if Columbus had ever heard of these voyages."

ANTICIPATED BY ANCIENT GREEKS.

The Renaissance, dispelling the geographical night of the Middle Ages, brought to light the ideas of the scientific Greeks. Aristotle had established the sphericity of the earth, and argued that India and the Pillars of Hercules were near to each other. Eratosthenes (third century B.C.) had estimated the circumference of the earth at 25,000 geographical miles. The Italian poet, Pulci, published in 1481 a poem in which he predicted "the discovery of a new hemisphere and the circumnavigation of the globe:"

his bark
The daring mariner shall urge far o'er
The western wave, a smooth and level plain,
Albeit the earth is fashioned like a wheel. . . .
Hercules might blush to learn how far
Beyond the limits he had vainly set
The dullest seaboat soon shall wing her way.
Men shall descry another hemisphere,
Since to one common centre all things tend.

Such was the intellectual atmosphere in which Columbus formed his great enterprise.

ECLIPSED BY MAGELLAN.

The palm of "the most extraordinary voyage on record," Dr. Murray awards to Magellan, when for ninety-nine days he ploughed the waters of the Pacific—a voyage "far surpassing the exploit of Columbus in the Atlantic, both in boldness and in the effect it produced on geographical conceptions. Though he died at the Philippines, and though only one of his vessels ultimately reached Spain, Magellan had finally solved the problem of western navigation, the sphericity of the earth, and the existence of the antipodes. . . . Fifty-seven years elapsed before Drake accomplished the second circumnavigation of the globe."

The whole review of geographical progress leading up to and beyond Columbus is masterly and replete with valuable information. The appended "maps of the world, according to early geographers," constitute in themselves a liberal education in the evolution of geography.

THE BEGINNING OF MAN:

"THE Beginning of Man and the Age of the Race" is the subject of an article in the *Forum*, by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, one of the foremost anthropologists of the time. The very earliest deposit in which there may be said to be a general agreement that man's remains are found is that called the "Drift," a series of gravel beds in the valley of the Thames in England, Somme in France, and the Manzanares in Spain, and elsewhere in western Europe. In these beds his stone tools and weapons are found lying in undisturbed relations with bones of animals long since extinct, and which under the present conditions of the climate could not exist in that locality, these animals belonging to a tropical or subtropical fauna. From this one is led to believe that man lived there at an early date when the climate was much warmer than now, and that he had lived there for a long time, for thousands of his implements have been found in various strata and scattered over a wide area.

WHEN MAN FIRST APPEARED.

After this warm period, a period of extreme cold descended from the north over central and western Europe. Huge glaciers covered Scotland, Scandinavia and Switzerland, and the forests of France were the haunts of Arctic quadrupeds and birds, of musk-ox, reindeer and the white fox. Man, however, weathered this cold period and continued to roam the woods and fish the streams, transferring his habitations to natural caves, where evidence of his hunts and his battles are still to be found. This period of cold is what is called the "glacial period" and by some of our most learned geologists the length of this "icy age" has been placed from twenty to thirty thousand years. Adding this to the former calculation, and allowing a reasonable time for primeval man to develop and spread over the area in which he lived, we have as the approximate time since man has appeared in Europe—where, up to date, we have found the earliest trace of his existence—about fifty thousand years. This Mr. Brinton regards as the minimum allowance for him. Some writers of eminence have required two hundred thousand years to explain all these changes in climate, in organic life, and in geological deposition, but Mr. Brinton points out that the tendency of late years has been toward a reduction of these figures, especially by field geologists, who seem to be more impressed with the rapidity of natural actions than heretofore.

THEORIES OF MAN'S ORIGIN.

Coming next to the consideration of the origin of man, Dr. Brinton declares that "there is no trace anywhere of the missing link. No evidence that man developed out of some lower animal by long series of slow changes." Nor does he accept the doctrine of specific creation as a scientific explanation. There is a third possible theory of the origin of man which Dr. Brinton holds as as good as another, namely, that called "evolution per saltum," or with a jump. "It

is that process, whatever it may be, which produces 'sports' in plants and 'cranks' and 'geniuses' in respectable families. No doctrine of 'heredity' or 'atavism' or 'reversion' can explain these prodigies or monsters, as they happen to be. A family of we know not which of the higher mammals, perhaps the great tree ape which then lived in the warm regions of Central France, may have produced a few 'sports,' widely different physically and mentally from their parents, and these 'sports' were the ancestors of mankind. This is a theory which asks for its acceptance no blind faith in the dogmatic assertions either of science or religious tradition."

WHERE MAN FIRST APPEARED.

As to where man first appeared, Dr. Brinton says: "In fact, we are limited by a series of exclusions to the southern slope of that great mountain chain which begins in Western Europe and Africa with the Atlas Mountains, the Cantabrian Alps and the Pyrenees and continues to the Himalayas and their eastern extensions in Farther India. Somewhere along this line in Southern Asia, or in Southern Europe, or in Northern Africa, we may confidently say man first opened his eyes upon the world about him. Up to the present time his earliest vestiges have been exhumed in the extreme west of this region, but that may be because there search has been more diligently made, but the fact remains that speaking from present knowledge we know of man nowhere earlier than in England, France and the Iberian peninsula."

ARE ATOMS ALIVE?

WRITING "On the Nature of Electricity" in *Merry England* for November, Rev. J. A. Dewe argues that "there is in every material atom a principle of motion," that life is such a principle, and that "the more science advances, the more it discovers that life is bound up with the most elementary forms of matter. . . . Numerous discoveries, moreover, uphold the theory that all material nature is thus animated; the tartar upon our teeth, the corpuscles in our blood, the liquids contained in plants and vegetables, are all living."

Electricity, magnetism, terrestrial attraction, Mr. Dewe holds to be "merely one and the same power acting with different forms and kinds of intensity. That power is generated by the action and reaction of material atoms one upon the other. It increases in intensity according as the superficies of the atoms are so placed that their centres can enter into the closest proximity, thus producing the three different grades of ordinary attraction, magnetism and electricity. The reason why the centres of the atoms—or, to speak more correctly, the atoms themselves—are thus spontaneously drawn toward each other is to be found in the fact, which is being daily proved to be more and more universal, that each atom is animated by a principle of life and feeling. This alone in the whole range of nature is found to be a spontaneous cause of motion. . . . A rudimentary life there must be attached to every atom,

however small; from the highest to the lowest organism there is present life, which, indeed, gradually diminishes so as to become imperceptible in its manifestations, but never does it become altogether extinct."

THE MUSIC OF RUSSIA.

The Late Peter Tschaikowsky.

"THE music of Russia" has been a favorite subject during the last few months. First, there were the papers on the music of various nations read at the congress at the Chicago exhibition, and reprinted in a number of magazines; later M. Albert Soubies published a "History of Russian Music;" and now the death of M. Tschaikowsky again draws attention to the subject. Several magazines contain



THE LATE M. TSCHAIKOWSKY.

articles on the late Russian composer, the most interesting perhaps being that on his lyrical drama, "Eugene Onegin," in the November number of the *New Quarterly Musical Review*.

RUBINSTEIN AND TSCHAIKOWSKY.

"Russian music (says the reviewer) is evidently on the ascendant, for the names of Rubinstein and Tschaikowsky are growing as familiar to our ears as those of Brahms, Dvorák and Gounod, not to speak of the host of new Russian composers, of whom our musical journals are constantly informing us. Both Rubinstein and Tschaikowsky, however, stand out far and away in advance of their native contemporaries, and on the Continent take rank among the greatest living composers.

"The works of the former are, to a certain extent, cast in the classic mold, and are characterized by rugged grandeur, bold conception and breadth of melody; while Tschaikowsky shows a stronger leaning toward the modern romantic school, relying for effect chiefly upon charm of melody, strongly marked rhythms, and the rich coloring of harmony with which his ideas are generally invested; his works, in fact, exhibit finesse in contrast to Rubinstein's force. Distinct as are the styles of these two masters, a

strong national element is visible in their compositions, tending to produce picturesque impressions on the mind."

JURISPRUDENCE AND MUSIC.

Peter Ilitch Tschaiakowsky was born in 1840, and was the son of a mining engineer. From his association with the peasantry the child early imbibed a strong love for music, particularly taking to the folk songs and antique church music; but his father intended him to study the law, and it was not till he was twenty-one that the youth entered himself as a student at the new Conservatoire at St. Petersburg. Among his teachers were Professor Zarembo and Anton Rubinstein, and when he left the Conservatoire in 1865 he took, besides his diploma as a musician, a prize medal for a cantata on Schiller's "Ode to Joy."

Proceeding next to Germany, he became an ardent advocate of the works and ideas of Schumann. In 1866 he accepted a professorship at the Moscow Conservatoire, and remained there till 1878. After this he seems to have devoted himself almost exclusively to the work of composition. It was in the spring of 1888 that he made his first appearance in London to conduct the performance of two of his works at a concert of the Philharmonic Society. Since then his works have frequently been heard in our concert rooms, and the composer himself has come over to conduct several of them. Only this last summer, when the musical society of Cambridge was celebrating its jubilee, Tschaiakowsky was among the five foreign composers upon whom the degree of Mus. Doc., *honoris causâ*, was bestowed. The Czar, who was a warm admirer of his work, granted him some years ago an annual pension of three thousand roubles, and now he has issued an order that three of the dead composer's latest operas shall be given in the native language at the St. Petersburg Imperial Opera House during the present winter season.

"EUGENE ONEGIN."

"Eugene Onegin" was written over ten years ago, but was introduced into this country only in 1892. The text, which deals exclusively with Russian domestic and social life, was furnished by the celebrated Russian novelist, Pushkin. But the libretto is nevertheless a clumsy affair, and it is only by the continuous flow and wealth of melody, the judicious use of harmonies, and, above all, the exquisite workmanship visible on every page of the score, that the composer has succeeded in elevating the music far above the level of the libretto. Musically, the opera is a triumph.

"Originality of ideas and the methods of their developments (says the writer in conclusion) are not the common property of every musician, but with Tschaiakowsky all seems to come naturally. Russia has evident reason to be proud of her Rubinstein and Tschaiakowsky, considering how much they have, by their individual efforts, raised the musical art of their country to a pitch of excellence and prestige in the eyes of all Europe."

THE COMPOSER OF "THE BETTER LAND."

Mr. F. H. Cowen.

IMAGINE Mr. Cowen having to go all the way to Milan to get his new opera produced! And the English a musical nation! The story of "Signa's" misfortunes has been keeping Mr. Cowen's name well to the fore of late, however, and *Sylvia's Journal* for December seizes the opportunity to present its readers with an interesting sketch of the composer by Flora Klickmann, happily not hidden away under the general heading "Musical Notes."

HIS TEACHERS.

Born in Jamaica, on January 29, 1852, Frederic H. Cowen composed his first "work," "The Minna Waltz," in 1858. Two years later this was followed by "Garibaldi," an operetta; and as a souvenir of its first performance Mr. Cowen still cherishes a cup presented to him on the occasion by Mr. Henry Russell. At the age of eight he had Julius Benedict to teach



MR. F. H. COWEN.

him the piano, and John Goss to teach him harmony. Later Mr. Goss taught him the organ, and Mr. Carrodus the violin. In 1865 he entered the Conservatoire at Leipsic, and had as his masters Moscheles, Hauptmann and Reinecke. In 1867 he proceeded to Berlin, but the following year returned to London, and henceforth gave himself up to the life of a composer.

WORKS.

Mr. Cowen's first symphony was composed in 1869, and "The Rose Maiden," one of his most popular cantatas, was produced a year later, when he was only eighteen. A universal favorite is "The Language of Flowers," an orchestral suite. In 1888 Mr. Cowen was summoned to Melbourne to conduct the concerts and undertake the musical arrangements generally for the exhibition. He was *fêted* everywhere, and his visit will be long remembered in the Antipodes. After his return to England he composed the cantata "St. John's Eve" and the opera "Thorgim." His new works, about which we have been hearing so much of late, are "The Water Lily," a

romantic legend, produced at the Norwich Festival, and "Signa," the opera brought out at the Dal Verme Theatre in Milan.

THE COMPOSER AT HOME.

Alluding to Mr. Cowen as a conductor, Miss Klickmann writes: "Calm and concise in every movement, nothing but his face reveals the fact that his whole being is on the alert and strung to the highest possible tension. His memory is apparently inexhaustible.

"At home (Miss Klickmann continues) he looks many years younger than he does on a platform. Of medium height and slightly built, one can readily credit the many stories that are told of his wild mountaineering exploits. A very firm will, and a fixed determination to have his own way, are among the open secrets written on his face.

"In the study, books are on the walls and in every nook and corner. Intellectual, refined, they cover a tremendous range of reading; the humorous element is also well represented. His most engrossing hobby is the pursuit of first editions, and he certainly has a magnificent collection, representing most of our great authors. In many instances he possesses complete sets of their works."

The article is illustrated with portraits of Mr. Cowen at various ages, and a few pictures of his house.

THE WANDERER'S EVENING SONG.

"**V**ELHAGEN" has an article on the Community of Gabelbach, by Herr A. Trinius. Though it is vain to search in atlases and State handbooks for any reference to Gabelbach, the spot has a fame which many another community must envy. In innumerable songs and pictures it has been celebrated; in occasional verses its fame has resounded; and its first poet was one of the most popular with the German people—Viktor von Scheffel.

THE GOETHE-HOUSE ON THE KICKELHAHN.

The wooden house in which the community holds its meetings stands in the midst of fine, proud pine trees, and we cannot visit it without being touched by the charm of German poetry and the silent thought of him who, with his being and his songs, has endeared to us every foot of the ground—Goethe. Gabelbach is indeed founded on classic soil, for Ilmenau, Gabelbach and Kickelhahn are all closely associated with the name of Goethe. He often took refuge here, especially when his feelings and his thoughts were centered in Frau von Stein. He lodged in a tower-like house of wood, two stories high, on the top of the Kickelhahn. In 1870 this building was burnt down, but four years later a faithful reproduction of it was substituted. It was in this curious house that Goethe wrote many of his poems, and from this high place that he addressed his effusions to his beloved, assuring her of his love, and depicted the beautiful scenery of the neighborhood.

"UEBER ALLEN GIPFELN."

The retreat on the Kickelhahn has another special interest. It was in this house, on September 7, 1783, that Goethe wrote the charming little "Wanderer's

Evening Song," beginning "Ueber allen Gipfeln." The words were traced in pencil on the wooden wall of his room, and thirty years later, while on another visit to the place, he retraced the writing, which had meanwhile grown pale and indistinct, and confirmed what he had done by adding "Ren. 29 Aug. 1813." The eve of his last birthday found him once more in his lofty retreat, and when he was looking out into the evening glow, his eye again fell on the words of his song. Now he was deeply moved, the tears rolled down his cheeks, and his lips whispered softly, "Ja, warte nur, bald ruhest du auch!" ("Yes, wait a little, and you too will be at rest!")

AND THE TRANSLATION.

Just four years ago the question of an English translation of the lyric cropped up, and many were the attempts made to give an adequate rendering of it. The late Mr. J. A. Symonds, e.g., "saw that its unapproachable literary excellence depended upon its divine spontaneity in the peculiar, instinctive tact with which Goethe had transmitted a certain felicitous mood of emotion into the simplest language, the most wayward rhythms, the most natural rhymes; all governed by a predominant sense of music, compelling the seeming artless verse to take the inevitable form which belongs to some product of nature—shall I say a frost crystal spread across a window-pane which has been breathed upon—or a film deposited on glass by musical tone acting on a fluid?" Mr. Symonds made three versions, all of which he regarded as failures. Longfellow, Miss Constance Naden, Sir Theodore Martin, Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, and many more, have tried their hands at it; yet the lines still seem untranslatable.

CAN MUSIC DESCRIBE SCENERY?

HOW far music is capable of suggesting scenes which the composer may wish to represent, or of assisting the imagination to realize scenes which may be described by words, is the interesting question discussed by "W. H. T." in *Macmillan's*. The writer is disposed to answer in the negative. "It appears that there is a similarity between the effects of sight and of sound, but it would seem probable that, as the bodily organs of the two senses are distinct, so there are corresponding mental and spiritual faculties appropriated to each which cannot be affected by the other."

He is prepared to grant "that a conventional language could be invented, or might grow up by degrees, by means of which a great variety of ideas might be described by music;" but he is concerned with "the present state of the art." "For my own part," he says, "I do not think that the mind is capable of enjoying to the full simultaneously the beauties of sight and those of sound. . . . In contemplating such a scene as that of the Jungfrau the entire attention is absorbed, and one could not while fully taking in its loveliness, at the same time fully appreciate the finest music; and in the same way, when listening to perfect music, one's faculties are too much occupied to be capable of at the same time fully appreciating such a scene of beauty."

The inquiry ends with advice to the musician to satisfy himself with the limits naturally marked out for his art: "Surely the most ambitious musician has scope wide enough to exercise the fullest powers of his genius and his imagination. Let him be content to leave to the painter and the poet the description of sunny lands and starlit skies, of placid lake and rugged mountain, of peaceful meadow and stormy ocean. The attempt to depict such scenes by musical sounds must fail in the present state of his art, and can only be successful in the future at the cost of genuine musical expression."

These generalizations of "W. H. T." seem to overlook differences in temperament. There are some men to whom the best music is also the mental vision of nature in its various guises. A nocturne of Chopin's affects them almost as precisely as does one of Wordsworth's "Evening Voluntaries."

THE BERLIOZ CYCLE.

A PROPHET is still without honor in his own country. An eminent musician like Mr. Cowen has had to go all the way to Milan to get his new opera, "Signa," produced; and Berlioz, one of the greatest musical glories of France, seems to have found his Bayreuth in Germany! Early in November, Herr Mottl, to whom indeed is due the chief credit for the undertaking, gave a performance in chronological order of Berlioz's operas at Carlsruhe, and to Carlsruhe the pious French have made their pilgrimages in order to be present at the performances of the German versions of their composer's dramatic works, "Benvenuto Cellini," "Béatrice et Bénédict," and "Les Troyens," besides a miscellaneous concert devoted to Berlioz. The *Revue Bleue* of November 18 and other magazines publish articles on this subject. "Les Troyens" has had to wait thirty years for anything like adequate performance. "Béatrice et Bénédict" was first heard at Baden-Baden in 1862, and "Benvenuto Cellini," through well known in Germany, has not been heard in France since 1838.

Very appropriately the November number of *Music* includes a translation of an article by M. Camille Saint-Saëns on Hector Berlioz. He describes his countryman as a paradox made into a man, and says that if there is one quality we must concede to his works, it is the prodigious coloring of the instrumentation.

THE very pressing problem of the teaching of ethics in schools is treated by Mr. John Dewey in the *Educational Review* for November. He strongly protests against the assumption "that if you can only teach a child moral rules and distinctions enough, you have somehow furthered his moral being. . . . The inculcation of moral rules is no more likely to make character than is that of astronomical formulæ. . . . In any right study of ethics the pupil is not studying hard and fixed rules for conduct; he is studying the ways in which men are bound together in the complex relations of their interactions."

JONAS LIE.

THE November number of *Samtiden* is, from cover to cover, devoted to Jonas Lie, and, besides being a graceful tribute to the genius of the great writer, is a welcome and valuable contribution to the magazine literature of the day, giving as it does a perfect portrait of the man who, with Björnson and Ibsen, forms for all time an Orion's belt in Norway's literary firmament. The first study of Lie—for there are several—is given by the eminent writer Herman Bang. In character and person he is Ibsen's Dr. Stockmann—as large of heart, as genial of thought, as broad minded, as blind. Whoever knows Stockmann knows Jonas Lie. And, save for its mistress, the house of Lie is as the house of Stockmann, too.

By request of the editor of *Samtiden*, Jonas Lie himself gives in the same number the portrait of his helpmate, and an intensely interesting portrayal of her exquisitely womanly character and intellectual gifts. They are of the same age, were betrothed at nineteen, married at six-and-twenty, and have lived for three-and-thirty years an ideal life of love and sympathy together. Like John Stuart Mill, he ascribes all that is best in his writings to his wife: "With the exception of 'Nordfjordhesten,' 'Slagter-Tobias,' and a few Adventures, I do not know the book in which she has not been my trusted guide as regards style and, so to speak, my fellow-worker through every chapter, erasing all extravagance, desiring this or that to be written and, under necessity, even writing it herself. It has passed through her sieve; from an artistic point of view my creative powers were undeveloped, and I depended rather on mere chance than on keen and certain sight. That my sea-novels received solid shape is owing to her more intense and developed artist-feeling and clearer artist-eye. The plot of 'The Pilot and his Wife' I had from her. . . . She might well have had her name on the title-pages of my books as my collaborateur. It was, however, not a thing for a 'Frue' of our times to take her rightful place in publicity—her unswerving taste was to content herself with her own consciousness that she was her husband's spiritual equal. . . . But, now that we are entering on our sixtieth year, it seems to me it is time I told that, in all that is finest and best I have written, she has her part."

HOW "KVAERN-KALLEN" CAME TO BE WRITTEN

Among the many vividly interesting articles in this Lie-number is one by Erik Lie, telling how his father came to write "Kvaern-kallen." It was in the month of November. They had just arrived at Rome, and had housed themselves at 52, Via di Capo le Case. Gray, dirty, sleet-weather, cheating and vexations of all sorts had combined to render the first impression particularly disappointing. "Inside the house," says Lie, "we were plagued by fleas—not such little miserable country fleas as we know here in Norway—no, great, fat, shining beasts of prey that grunted like little pigs when one dragged them by the ears to the

washbasin. And not one or two or ten, but regiments. More than once while writing I heard a little pat on my paper, and, looking up, beheld sitting staring at me, believe me, just such a monstrous horrid blood-sucker! Outside in the streets a swarm of jeering, importunate beggars pursued one with prayers and threats alternately, like regular creditors; yes, and the dissatisfied drivers followed one, street up and street down, till one was tempted to appeal to the police. But, worse than fleas and beggars and drivers, was an old witch of a servant, named Lovisa Sorentina. She was a genuine Roman hag, with one solitary fang in her gums, and hands like claws. She was lazy beyond all measure, and so slow in everything that we had at last to have our boots cleaned by a street shoeblack."

To cut the story short, and forego the temptation to give the whole of it in Erik Lie's own fascinatingly vivid style, this charming old lady, who was a pitiless thief and a confirmed drunkard into the bargain, one lucky day fell downstairs and disabled herself, and the overjoyed Lies instantly seized the opportunity to get rid of her. But the old witch got life in her then, and, on hearing that she was discharged, flew up at them like a fury, and hurled a Niagara of round fat curses over their heads. She stormed and thundered, not in ordinary fashion, but in majestic Italian, with eyes agleam and her claws in such swift motion that her fierce gesticulations could only be rivaled by the flood of abuse and menace that gushed and foamed and hissed from her lips. She was magnificent in her rage. Her attitude, her gestures were splendid as those of some glorious tragedy-queen; and, long after the door had been locked upon her, her guttural lashing invective rose from the stairway like some awful decree of damnation. Jonas Lie was deeply and almost morbidly impressed.

It was a night some time later that he was roused from sleep by a strange, horrible song. He rose and looked out of the window. It was two o'clock, and the wineshop over the way had long been closed. But, in the middle of the dark, deserted street stood a solitary being with a turned-down felt hat and a pair of long arms fiercely gesticulating up at the sky. And this being was singing in a rusty giant voice, raw with wine—was "screaming his heart's blood into his mouth," wildly and more wildly yet, horribly, terribly, and more and more satanically in the stilly night. Jonas Lie listened with all his senses, fascinated; there was a gigantic majesty over the man. He was almost on the point of waking his wife, but refrained. The lamps in the street had been extinguished—no soul was about save this creature, whose wild song bellowed forth hate. He had been sent by that old witch of a servant to confirm her curses, and Jonas Lie was to be put to death, pierced, tormented, burnt—hau, hau, hau!—scourged, broken limb from limb; his people cursed to the ten thousandth generation, and evil given for good through all eternity; he was to be flayed alive and, in the biggest kettle of hell fire, burned in burning oil—hau! hau! hau!—the kettle boils! the kettle boils! the kettle boils! Jonas

Lie paled where he stood. It might be a forewarning of death, this! Ten minutes more of blood curdling curses, and then the mystic being vanished like a shadow round the corner, and peace reigned once more. The morrow came, and the next, and yet another, and Jonas Lie lived on. The days flew by in merriment—now an evening spent with Arne Garborg, now an evening with the artist Ross, and so on. "Winter passed as through a sieve, and our nine months' stay in Rome was marked only by stronger and stronger flea bites!" But on the night before their departure, lo! the peaceful slumber of Jonas Lie was once more broken by the weird song of curses, and there in the deserted street stood that mystical ally of the witch, with colossal scorn and menace in his throat! But this time triumph mingled with the abuse and threat—triumph that the foreigner was leaving, was leaving the place—going far over the mountains to the people whose blood is green, and whose God is Satan! Branded like a slave, he was fleeing from Italy's sunshine, and the Romans would see him no more before their eyes—would see him no more—would see him no more—ho! ho! ho! ha! ha! ha!

The next morning the Lies left Rome, and traveled homewards, and some two months afterwards there grew out of the witch's curse and other Roman reminiscences the story called "Kvaern-kallen."

THE MOST POPULAR NOVELS.

IN the December *Forum*, Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie takes as a text the statistics which the publishing firm of Messrs. Tait & Sons have collected in regard to the novels most often called for at the public libraries of the United States, and the editor of the *Outlook* analyzes and argues from these data to find out the character and standard of literature which really appeals to our public taste. The results are far more encouraging as to the true instincts of that popular taste than one would think. Among a list of the one hundred and fifty most popular novels, judged on this basis, "David Copperfield" is first, "Ivanhoe" is second and "The Scarlet Letter" third.

Among the first eleven Mr. Mabie finds that eight are novels of the highest literary workmanship and artistic quality, indeed among the greatest in all literature. A further analysis of the statistics shows, by comparing the popularity of different works by the same author, that the public prefers dramatic force and freshness of feeling and touch, among the abstract qualities of literature. Among the whole list of one hundred and seventy-seven Mr. Mabie finds that no less than seventy-six are books of very high or of the highest order of literary quality. He notes a remarkable absence of foreign names, and that neither Tolstoi, Turgenieff, Gogol nor Dostoyevski are found there, and what is much stranger, neither Balzac, Daudet, De Maupassant nor Zola. Of the surprises among the English and American novels, Mr. Mabie considers the greatest surprise that Thomas Hardy, "the most powerful and most artistic writer of the former" is un-

recognized. He attributes this omission of the popular taste to the themes, unproductive of cheerfulness, which Mr. Hardy chooses, and he explains the absence of Mr. Kipling's name on the theory that Mr. Kipling is a writer for men, and that, as Mr. Howells has said, "the readers of books in America are women."

CRUMBS FROM THE "AUTOCRAT'S" TABLE.

REV. H. R. HAWEIS chats very pleasantly in the *Young Man* on his personal acquaintanceship with Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. He tells of three-and-a-half hours spent, during his English visit in 1888, in the "Autocrat's" company, along with Bishop Ellicott and Dr. Samuel Smiles: "The talk wandered freely over all sorts of fields—literary and scientific and social—until it got entangled inevitably in "occultism"—ghosts, double psychic phenomena—on all which questions the Bishop keeps a singularly fair and open mind. Talking of brain waves, Oliver Wendell Holmes went off in his best style. 'I think we are all unconsciously conscious of each other's brain waves at times; the fact is, words and even signs are a very poor sort of language compared with the direct telegraphy between souls. The mistake we make is to suppose that the soul is circumscribed and imprisoned by the body. Now the truth is, I believe, I extend a good way outside my body; well, I should say at least three or four feet all round, and so do you, and it is our extensions that meet. Before words pass or we shake hands, our souls have exchanged impressions, and they never lie; not but what looks count for something.'"

PIONEERS OF CULTURE ON THE STUMP.

Having heard Mr. Haweis lecture at Boston, Dr. Holmes gave a glimpse of the infancy of the American institution of lecturing, which sheds interesting light on his younger days: "'You star lecturers,' he added, 'who come over here now and pocket your hundreds and thousands of dollars, little know what we poor fellows, the pioneers of art and letters in America, had to go through. I assure you, when I began, and Emerson and Theodore Parker, there were places in the States, calling themselves civilized, that did not know what was meant by a lecture. I have arrived at a schoolroom or hall on the night, and found it empty, and we have had to send out and whip up an audience; and so we went up and down the land, trying to get a hearing for poetry, literature, art, science, tramping on foot, too, when we could not get a conveyance. Well I remember arriving at a lone, forsaken place after traveling all day, and at last walking across fields in the mud to get there in time, and finding it was the wrong day. Another time the committee waited on me at the close, the attendance having been uncommonly thin, and asked me to lower my fee. Well, those were good days all the same; we were young then; and then, when you did get your fee, the joy and content of sitting in the sanded parlor of the village or town inn with your feet on the mantel-piece, and rattling the dollars in your trouser pockets, so hardly earned.'"

EMERSON AT LONGFELLOW'S BIER.

A touching story of Emerson in his latest days was told by Dr. Holmes. "After Longfellow died, he was laid in the chapel on a bier, his face was exposed, and numbers of his friends went in to take a last look. Emerson was at that time failing—his memory was almost gone—but as he had been so intimate with us for so many years I thought I would take him into the chapel. As we were both silently contemplating our dead friend, Emerson turned to me and said, 'That is the face of a very amiable gentleman, but I don't know who it is.' This," remarked Holmes, "was very interesting, as well as very touching. It showed that, although his memory was gone, his perceptive and intuitive powers and a certain instinctive judgment of character, all remained unimpaired to the end."

Walt Whitman, on being told this incident, did not think it sad. He said: "Emerson's decline always seemed to me quite harmonious. This slowly sinking back into the arms of Mother Nature when one's work is done—and well done—it is like the decay and slow decrease of fruit-bearing capacity of an old apple tree in a great orchard; at last the old tree crumbles away and sinks naturally into the soil from whence it sprang."

MR. BALFOUR AS CRITIC OF IDEALISM.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR contributes "a criticism of current idealistic theories" to this month's number of *Mind*. He describes the exponents of transcendental idealism as "a metaphysical school, few indeed in numbers, but none the less important in matters speculative." Its central position is that of "a mind (thinking subject) which is the source of relations (categories), and a world which is constituted by relations . . . a mind which is conscious of itself, and a world of which that mind may without metaphor be described as the creator." It claims thus to free us from skepticism, to make reason the essence, cause, origin and goal of the world, and to secure the moral freedom of self-conscious agents.

Mr. Balfour is sorry to object to a theory promising so much: "We may grant without difficulty that the contrasted theory which proposes to reduce the universe to an unrelated chaos of impressions or sensations is quite untenable. But must we not also grant that in all experience there is a refractory element which, though it cannot be presented in isolation, nevertheless refuses wholly to merge its being in a network of relations, necessary as these may be to give it 'significance for us as thinking beings'? If so, whence does this irreducible element arise?"

THE SELF-CONSCIOUS "I."

To Mr. Balfour it "certainly appears" that transcendental idealists are not warranted by their own essential principles in making mind the sole creator of experience. Their analysis of experience leads them to the conclusion "that the world of objects exists and has a meaning only for the self-conscious 'I'."

(subject), and that the self-conscious 'I' only knows itself in contrast and in opposition to the world of objects. Each is necessary to the other; in the absence of the other neither has any significance. How then can we venture to say of one that the other is its product? And if we say it of either, must we not in consistency insist on saying it of both?"

The universe is as much or as little the creator of the self-conscious principle as the self-conscious principle is of the universe. "All, therefore, that the transcendental argument requires or even allows us to accept is a 'manifold' of relations and a bare self-conscious principle of unity, by which that manifold becomes inter-connected in the field of a single experience." Mr. Balfour then proceeds to view the bearing of this result on theology, ethics, and science. The combining principle, which, apart from the multiplicity it combines, is only an empty abstraction, and which is only real in its relation to that multiplicity, cannot be God, who by hypothesis distinguishes Himself from Nature. Just as little can the combining principle, taken together with the multiplicity, be other than non-moral, because it holds in its all-inclusive universality every element, good and bad, of the knowable world. The "unifying principle can as such have no qualities, moral or otherwise." Lovingness and equity belong to the realm of empirical psychology, and Mr. Balfour does not see "how they are to be hitched on to the pure spiritual subject."

THE IDEALISTIC THEORY.

The freedom ascribed by idealists to the self-conscious "I" is metaphysical, not moral; for it belongs only to the subject "in virtue of its being *not* an agent in a world of concrete fact." Mr. Balfour comments on the "difficulty which exists on the idealistic theory in bringing together into any sort of intelligible association the 'I' as supreme principle of unity, and the 'I' of empirical psychology, which has desires and fears, pleasures and pains, faculties and sensibilities; which *was not* a little time since, and which a little time hence will be no more. The 'I' as principle of unity is outside time: it can have, therefore, no history. The 'I' of experience, which learns and forgets, which suffers and which enjoys, unquestionably has a history. What is the relation between the two?"

It will not do to make the latter a phase or mode of the former which is then identified with God or an eternal consciousness: for, argues Mr. Balfour, the idealistic theory pressed to its furthest conclusions, precludes us from supposing that either the eternal consciousness or any other consciousness exists save only our own.

Similarly with regard to science, Mr. Balfour endeavors to make out that the transcendental "solipsism," which is the natural outcome of such speculations, is no more valid or reassuring than the "psychological, or Berkeleyan form of the same creed." He concludes: "I am unable to find in idealism any escape from the difficulties which, in the reign of theology, ethics, and science, empiricism leaves upon our hands."

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH'S VIEWS ON OUR HISTORY.

IN the pages of the *Forum* Mr. Woodrow Wilson gives a searching and pretty severe criticism of the recently published outline of American political history by Mr. Goldwin Smith. Mr. Wilson finds that Mr. Smith's personal view gives a cynical and impracticable quality to his book; that the treatment of the American Revolution gives evidence of the British nationality of the author, and that Mr. Smith's reading of our own historians does not give sufficient weight to the newer and more scholarly canons of historical criticism now obtaining.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

As to the Englishman's view of our Revolution, in which he saw few elements of greatness and merely the necessary outcome of a relation radically false from the start, Mr. Wilson writes: "The claim to representation, though it may have no legal basis, had a very substantial historical foundation. The American demand was, that the colonists be allowed to act through their representatives, whether in Parliament or in America, as they had always done hitherto, according to a principle lying deeper in the English constitution, as they conceived, than even the privileges of Parliament or the powers of the Crown. If this was in effect a claim to independence, that is why a war for right so suddenly became a war for separation. There had been virtual separation in matters of this kind all along; if it could not remain virtual, it must be made real. That was the revolution; and it is vain to cry 'Woe!' The direful spirit of civil war did all the rest, that was not just, but bitter and shameful. The cause itself was great, if the spirit of English liberty is great; and Mr. Smith differs from the greatest English historians, not only, but also from most informed and liberal Englishmen of our day, in not perceiving that it was really the authentic spirit of English liberty that moved in the Revolution. No other outcome was conceivable, except by us who sit at this cool distance.

Mr. Wilson seriously objects to that view of American history which dwells mainly on "The Expansion of New England," and the clash of Virginian sentiment and principles with those of the Yankee. Our history, says Mr. Wilson, "is far from being a history of origins. It is just the opposite: it is a history of development," and it is in this connection that one is bound to give more attention than Mr. Smith has given to the importance of the Middle States.

THE TYPICAL AMERICAN.

Readers of Mr. Smith's outline will remember that he found a great deal that was approvable in the character of Washington, but looked somewhat askance upon the more rugged and native heroes of our national struggle. Mr. Wilson does not wonder that a search through our history for correct English gentlemen of a modern university and cultured stamp is somewhat disappointing. "We may wish that the typical Americans of the past had had more knowledge a more cultivated appreciation of the value of

what was old and established, a juster view of foreign nations and foreign politics; that they had been more like Webster and less like Jackson; and we may hope that the typical American of the future will be wiser and better poised. But in the meantime the past is to be understood and estimated as the facts stand, and only a thoroughly sympathetic comprehension of these men who have actually been the typical Americans will enable us to effect that purpose. The fact that Clay rather than Webster, Jackson and not John Quincy Adams, represented the forces which were really predominant and distinctively American in our development is commentary enough on any theory that makes either of the peculiar sections of the Atlantic seaboard the principal or only theatre of American history. Mr. Smith stares and shudders in Jackson's presence, and looks upon Clay very much as one would regard an uninstructed child."

THE CIVIL WAR.

Mr. Wilson finds that Mr. Smith's view of our Civil War does not take sufficiently into account the constitutional basis of the struggle. "It is a sense for law that has given to the whole development of the nation its cohesion. It is because of this that our great community, while it has spread, has not fallen to pieces. The sentiments of the war time were steeped in legal conceptions. The surviving soldiers of that war would feel with keen shame that they had fought unrighteously if they could not still feel that they had fought for law, not to make a right but to preserve one—not to 'reannex,' but to keep the South. It is this strong conscience and instinct for law, indeed, which has rendered our written constitutions valid and serviceable as sound vehicles of the national life. Those constitutions are not causes, but results—results of inbred character and of a desire for distinct coherence in respect of every step of construction in the development of institutions."

COUNT TAAFFE'S CAREER.

TEMPLE BAR contains a clever sketch of the Austrian statesman, Count Taaffe, whose bill for the establishment of universal suffrage a few weeks ago electrified the world. From the account of the writer it seems that this was but the crowning paradox in a thoroughly paradoxical career. "He is in politics a moderate Liberal, yet he has been hailed as chief by the Ultramontanes, high Tories, and fierce Radicals. He is devoted to progress, yet he has sanctioned the most reactionary of measures; in keen sympathy with the poor, he has passed laws intensifying the sting of poverty; a thorough-going educationalist—apparently at least—he has helped the priests to capture the schools. Whilst leading one party, he has constantly proclaimed his preference for the principles of the other, and when his own adherents have met with a defeat, he has carried on the government by the votes of their rivals. Amidst all his tergiversations, however, he has never forfeited for one moment the confidence of his sovereign, or the enthusiastic support of the more patriotic of his countrymen."

IRISH AND CZECH AND TEUTON IN ONE.

He comes of an old Irish stock: the Taaifes once "played an important part in Ireland," even to the extent of gaining a peerage. The family is now a fairly equal blend of Celtic, Czech and Teutonic elements. Born in 1833, "he fought his first battles for the oppressed" on the playground of the gymnasium. As student, he was a thorough-going democrat. He rose rapidly in the service of the provincial governments. The Emperor and he had been as boys warm friends and constant companions, and when, after twenty years' separation, they chanced to meet again at Linz, they formed the close attachment which has lasted ever since. In 1867 he was called into the Imperial Ministry for the first time—as chief of three departments. The courtiers "scoffed at his ill-made clothes, and marveled that a man of his rank could eat and drink in third-rate restaurants, surrounded by clerks and tradesmen." "He is singularly lacking in the personal gifts by which most men win popularity; he is no orator, no genius." But the Emperor believed in him, and made him premier in the very next year. After less than two years in this office he resigned, and in 1871 went off as viceroy of Tyrol. He found the province poverty-stricken, ill-governed, discontented, oppressed under a badly adjusted taxation, and left it, after seven years of vigorous reform, "one of the best governed and most contented provinces in the empire." In 1879 he became premier once more in a "ministry of reconciliation." Rejected by the Liberals, his natural allies, he won the support of the other parties by lavish concessions—so much so that his official residence was dubbed "the concession market." Yet he was able often to neutralize reactionary concessions. "Not the least of his merits as a strategist is the power he possesses of taking back with one hand what he gives with the other; and of casting a glamor, as it were, over the husks he throws away." In his educational policy he secured as an administrator what he had seemed to surrender or imperil as a legislator. His protectionist policy is condemned, but as a set off are noted many useful measures of social legislation. In 1881 he lowered the franchise as far as his followers would let him. The writer declares that his last bill must pass "sooner or later, in one form or another," and the electorate rise at a bound from 1,700,000 to twice that number. His policy in regard to the nationalities was finally rendered impossible by Czech extremists. In laying down his fourteen years' premiership, he has stepped aside—the writer is confident—"only for a time."

THE KEY TO HIS CAREER.

The key to the Count's career is said to be this: "By nature he is a straightforward, plain-dealing man; and it was only hard necessity that drove him to govern by playing off party against party, nation against nation, and lavishing on each in turn bribes, promises and threats. In any other country in Europe a minister who played Count Taaffe's rôle would be a miscreant and a traitor; but in Austria it is otherwise; there opportunism is the one art of ruling."

A GRAND OLD MARKSMAN.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, of Wistow Hall, Leicestershire, is styled by Mr. Harry How, in a bright "illustrated interview" in the *Strand*, as "The Grand Old Man of Shooting." Among his twenty-one prizes are "those of the Albert at Wimbledon in 1862 and the same trophy at Bisley in 1893, a record lapse of thirty-one years!" He was eight years old when he had his first gun, and last year, on his sixty-fifth birthday, "he adjourned to the field adjoining the house, which makes a capital range, and rattled off a dozen or two bull's-eyes." He is himself a practical gunmaker.

THE COLOR OF "THE BEST SHOOTING EYES."

"Whilst he was handling the tobacco," says the interviewer, "I noticed the difference between the shape of the right hand as compared with the left."

"Ah!" said Sir Henry, in reply to my query, "you can alway tell the hand of a man who has shot much. Look at that second finger—it is quite disjointed; indeed, the whole hand is turned. Then many men bear the kiss of the rifle butt on the jawbone. The eyes, too, are a guide in singling out your rifle shot. I always think that blue or gray are the best shooting eyes; that's why the Scots are so successful at the target, for apart from their thoroughness in all they undertake, there are more blue eyes amongst them. An eye with a very small pupil is a great advantage. Brown eyes seldom come in; the marked exception to this, however, is Lamb, who is as good a shot as any man, and his are chestnutty brown . . ." Then I learnt that amongst shooting men the larger proportion of them are non-smokers. The veteran is a persistent smoker, and, practically, never shoots without a pipe in his mouth. "Let me put in a plea for the pipe," he said merrily. "I was once shooting in one of the matches for the Elcho Shield—and shooting very badly. 'Why, where's your pipe?' somebody standing by asked. 'Light up—you'll do better.' And I did. I hadn't been smoking for some little time, but with the first few puffs my very next shot was a bull's-eye!" . . .

"The primary necessities to make a good shot are nerve, carefulness, a calm temperament, eyesight and power of concentration. I don't think you will find any man who is not a steady liver last long at shooting. Let young volunteers remember that the student of habit and a good shot must run together."

LORD SALISBURY AS A SCHOOLBOY.

It was at Sir Henry's ancestral hall that Charles I slept before the battle of Naseby, and again on the flight from Naseby to Leicester the King and Prince Rupert changed horses there. The royal saddles they left are still preserved as heirlooms. Among Sir Henry's school-fellows at Eton was the ex-Premier, of whom he remarked: "I think I may say that Lord Salisbury was one of the few boys who never got into any trouble. He was always very reticent kept a good deal to himself, not 'hail fellow well met' with the boys. He wasn't a boating or cricketing man, but more of the literary class. Everybody liked him."

MISS WILLARD AS "PRECEPTRESS."

IN the *Young Woman* Miss Willard continues the Story of her Life, describing now her career as "pupil and pedagogue." She speaks out of her own experience when she urges that "there is no teacher and no school that can compare to the companionship of large-minded and loving-hearted home folks. For ever and a day it will be delightful to me to remember that my dear mother taught me my A B C. She was not in the least bit of a hurry about it, either. . . . She let me run wild, playing the same games that my brother did, and given over to the big outdoors, until at last I fairly cried for my primer."

THE CHILD AND THE BIBLE.

Miss Willard, it seems, early began to busy herself with Biblical criticism. She says: "Father and mother . . . did not teach us creeds; I never saw a Catechism until I was emerging from my teens. We read the Gospels, and sang the dear old hymns hallowed by generations of reverence and affection. I think it was the hymns that did the most for me, for I had a hardy mind, and wondered how we knew that a book had come to us from God, and used to ask my mother if she could tell me who had seen it handed down, and whether it was fastened to heaven by a gold chain? She never said that I was naughty, but would take me on her knee and talk to me about the wonders of the world around us, and give charming little lectures on natural theology. "Not till she was fourteen years of age did Miss Willard go to school. To this fact we probably owe much of her unconventional charm and originality of initiative. Later she went to college at Chicago, "invested solid years in study, attained the usual diploma, and was afterwards preceptress of the natural sciences, and later on (when this institution was merged in the great University of the Northwest) became Professor of the History of the Fine Arts."

AS MORAL HORTICULTURIST.

A teacher for fifteen years, she confesses herself more intent on the "moral horticulture" of her two thousand pupils than on merely mental acquisition. She tells how she called her pupils together, told them that coming from Christian homes they knew as well as she did how they ought to act, and proposed that they should "make themselves behave." She formed them into a sort of upper and lower House of Parliament, where they made their own rules, and based their standing wholly upon conduct, thus giving the dull scholar an equal opportunity with those of nimble mind. The lower House had their names on the Roll of Honor, the upper on the Self-governed list.

"This method worked so well that it diminished the friction of school-life to a minimum, making of what we call 'discipline' a means of culture to the students, and greatly relieving the teachers. Another admirable idea which turned the dramatic instinct to valuable educative ends was 'The Good Behavior Club,' which proved to be a favorite feature of the school. Teachers and pupils were all members, and

shared the offices. Representations were given of all social observances, from the White House reception to the morning call; personations of distinguished characters adding the dramatic charm so attractive to both young and old."

HOW PRINCESS LOUISE DID THE IRONING.

IN the *Woman at Home* Miss Katherine Lee gives a gossiping sketch of Princess Louise, as daughter and bride, sculptor and painter, as well as royal personage. She tells an incident of the Princess' sojourn in Canada, for which she is unable to cite the authority, but which she thinks "is worth repeating as an instance of that total absence of 'fine ladyism' which is, in its bad sense, so noticeably absent among our royal ladies. It seems that one day the Princess was walking without any attendants near her, when she came to a cottage. The only person visible was an old woman busily ironing one of her husband's shirts. The Princess was thirsty after her walk, and stopping at the cottage door asked the old woman if she would kindly get her a glass of water. The busy old woman somewhat shortly refused to do so. 'The spring was a little distance,' she said, 'and she was busy ironing her old man's shirt, for he was going with her to see the Queen's child on the morrow.'

"The Princess, no doubt with a secret thrill of amusement, said that she would iron the shirt if the old lady would fetch her the water. The compromise was quickly agreed on. The old woman went to the spring and the Princess did the ironing. . . . When the old woman returned the shirt was handed over to her. Needless to say, it was nicely ironed. . . . In exchange for the glass of water the recent laundry woman informed the astonished old woman that she was the 'Queen's child.' The startled old woman took the shirt, declaring that her old man should never wear it, but that she would keep it forever as a memento of the 'Queen's child.'"

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME AMERICA.

THE much-debated question of the origin of the name America is considered by Dr. John Murray, of the "Challenger" expedition, in a most interesting article in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for November. He points out that in the Cantino map—the oldest but one of the New World, prepared in part, it is believed, by Vespucci—the name *Tamarique* occurs "towards Darien and in the direction of Nicaragua." To this day a little to the westward of Nicaragua is a range of mountains called *Sierra Amerrique*, inhabited by a tribe (once widely extended) called *Amerriques*. Again *Amarca* or *America* is shown by their Sacred Book to have been the national name of the Peruvians. *Tamarique* is, therefore, supposed to stand for *Terra Amerique*. "It was an age of nicknames. What more natural than that Vespucci should be called America Vespucci? His Christian name of Amerigo would lend itself to, or

even suggest, the nickname. It is possible that the New World may have given Vespucci his celebrated name of Americus, and not Vespucci his Christian name to the New World."

THE MANUFACTURE OF "ANTIQUITIES."

MUCH curious information is contained in Sir John Evans' article in *Longman's* on the "Forgery of Antiquities." "Both counterfeits and forgeries," he says, "abound in every department of archæology." The fabrication of lapidary inscriptions is said to have begun some four centuries ago. The number and verisimilitude of the forgeries in the first half of this century was so great as to reduce considerably the value of genuine antique gems. "It is probable that more than half of the 'old' Dresden china now exposed for sale is counterfeit." The forgery of ancient carved ivories has developed "two distinct schools"—one in Southern France, the other near Cologne.

A DRIVE TO IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION.

The German Becker seems to have been the modern prince of antique coiners: "He engraved dies for upwards of 300 types of coins, principally Roman, and as most of these were struck in gold—a metal that does not change in appearance with time—he realized large sums from unwary collectors. . . . How to take off the appearance of novelty from the freshly-struck coins was a question of difficult solution. He solved it thus: He had a small box constructed, which he partly filled with iron filings, and screwed to the springs of his carriage, and in this box he placed his newly-struck coins, and then, as he expressed it, 'took his old gentleman a drive' on the road between Frankfort and Offenbach. The coins came out of the box, still fresh, but with the too glaring bloom of youth judiciously toned down."

The most frequent coin forgeries are those cast from genuine originals. "Wherever excavations are carried on . . . when coins are inquired for they are sure to be produced."

THE ART OF "PREHISTORIC" PRODUCTION.

Even "prehistoric antiquities" are manufactured. The making of "palæolithic implements takes rank as one of the fine arts" in the valley of the Somme and in the neighborhood of London. So with neolithic implements. "Modern flint axes and arrow-heads are not so easily distinguishable from the ancient." A certain artificer of this craft, nicknamed "Jack Flint," when from their abundance his forgeries lost their sale, earned a somewhat honest penny by publicly exposing his tricks of trade. Objects of the bronze period are also obligingly prepared.

The writer concludes with the consoling reflection that "great as may be the forger's skill, not one of his frauds in a thousand escape detection," and that the existence of fraud sharpens and tests archæological discernment.

HOW TO MAKE BOYS MANLY.

PROFESSOR DRUMMOND gives a receipt in the December *McClure's*—a “New Process” as he deems it. He accepts the boy as he finds him, a primitive savage.

THE OLD METHOD THAT DOESN'T WORK.

“Let us suppose you have gathered a number of boys together, and treat them at first in the old or time-dishonored plan of having a Bible-class for them on Sundays. Infinite trouble and infinite bribery have brought these creatures together, and as they come solely to amuse themselves, your whole effort is spent in keeping order—in quelling riots, subduing irrelevant remarks, minimizing attacks upon the person and protecting your Sunday hat from destruction. No boy—I am not speaking of an ordinary Sunday school class, but of a *gamin* class—has yet succeeded in listening to you for two consecutive minutes. They have learned nothing whatever. Respect is unknown, obedience a jest. Even the minor virtues of regularity, punctuality and courtesy have not yet dawned upon their virgin minds. What is wrong is that they are street-boys, and you have treated them as if they had the motives and interests of domestic boys. The real boy-nature in them has never been consulted. You may be a very remarkable man, but it is not their kind of remarkableness, so you are a person of no authority in their eyes. They believe you to be a thoroughly good fellow in your way, only it is an earth's diameter from their way; and that you should know precisely what their way is, they guilelessly give you opportunity of learning every single second you spend among them.”

DRILL THEM!

The essential spirit of boydom that is the *sine qua non*, Professor Drummond finds in the moral effects of caps and belts and rifles and drills. He tells with charming humor how this transfers the power, in a meeting with boys, from their irresponsible multitude to the man who calls “tenshun!”

“The genius who discovered this astounding and inexplicable psychological fact ought to rank with Sir Isaac Newton. Talk of what can be got out of coal tar or waste paper! Why, you take your boy, your troglodyte, your Arab, your *gamin*, on this principle, and there is no limit to what you can extract from him or do with him. Look at this quondam class, which is to-night a Company. As class it was confusion, depression, demoralization, chaos. As Company, it is respect, self-respect, enthusiasm, happiness, peace. The beauty of the change is that it is spontaneous, secured without heartburn, maintained without compulsion. The Boy's own nature rises to it with a bound; and the livelier the specimen the greater its hold upon him.”

HOW THE BOYS' BRIGADE WAS STARTED.

“It is well known that not alone the *gamin*, but many boys of the working class, will submit to almost no parental authority. They are done with school before any habits of self-control are formed; and

being now wage earners, they become independent, and grow up untamed, unprincipled and lawless. What they need first of all is *discipline*. Now it so happens that there is one form of discipline which is not only the most thorough conceivable, but which is actually congenial to boy-nature; for *military organization* in every shape and form boys have a natural aptitude. It occurred, therefore, to a Scotch volunteer officer who took part in the work of a large Sunday-school to utilize this in the hope of securing a finer and more spontaneous discipline among his senior boys. By banding them into a military company for week-day drill he thought he could teach them valuable lessons—obedience, reverence, patience, manliness, neatness, punctuality—without their being directly conscious of it, and almost in the form of an amusement. Drill—not mere playing at soldiers, but regulation drill in its most thorough forms—was instituted, and kept up during a whole winter. At the end of the experiment the result was successful beyond expectation. The school was transformed, discipline was perfect, manners were acquired, the physical bearing was improved, the moral character was strengthened, and the foundations of religious principles laid. Other companies were speedily formed in the neighborhood on the model of the first. The idea was gradually taken up in one district after another, and the movement spread throughout the country.”

JERUSALEM OF TO-DAY.

MR. CHARLES A. DANA contributes to the December *McClure's* an excellent paper on Jerusalem, in which he tells of the city as it exists to-day. He says: “Roughly speaking, then, Jerusalem in its highest splendor was not larger than the area of the Central Park below the reservoir. Moreover, this limited space has always been diminished by the extent of the area leveled and walled, set apart of old for the Temple, and still held sacred by the Turkish authorities against the erection of ordinary buildings. This area contains, I should suppose, from thirty to thirty-five acres. It is the one conspicuous green spot in Jerusalem. It is covered with grass and adorned with trees; and the only buildings on it are the glorious and beautiful Mosque of Omar, the Mosque of Aksa, and one or two other dependent structures.

“The present population of Jerusalem is not far from forty thousand, and more than half are Jews. They live in a separate quarter of their own, as do also the various divisions of Christians, as the Armenians, the Greeks and the Protestants. All these quarters are densely built, with narrow and irregular lanes for streets, but the prevailing prosperity does not seem to reach the abodes of the Hebrew. The indications are all of extreme poverty. A synagogue was pointed out bearing an inscription showing that it was the gift of a Paris Rothschild; but its mean appearance and unattractive surroundings bore no suggestion of critical refinement in the congregation. The articles of food set out for sale in the petty

little shops were often squalid and repulsive. We came so often upon spoiled salt fish among the stores exposed by the venders, that we concluded it must form a regular element of diet in the quarter. There was no visible sign of industry by which the people might earn their living; and no one need be surprised to learn that in various parts of the world the well-to-do and charitable Jews are regularly called upon to contribute to the support of their pauper brethren in Jerusalem."

MR. LILLY'S BLAST AGAINST DEMOCRACY.

IT is quite in the academic style that Mr. W. S. Lilly proceeds to enlighten the readers of the *Fortnightly* on the nature and method of true self-government. He is moved with a lofty pity at the vulgar notion that self-government is realized by current democratic institutions. He draws—chiefly from Mr. Bryce's writings—a picture of the partisanship corruption and "boss" rule which prevail in the United States, and exclaims: "This is what you call self-government in its greatest perfection!" He then turns to Great Britain and says: "Self-government in England, as in America, means party government; and in England, as in America, the two great parties represent little more than a desire for power and place. . . . The fact is certain that to win or retain office, not to carry out principles, has become the dominating motive of the two chief political parties. . . . True, the system of Ring-and-Bossdom is at present inchoate among us. But surely the Parliamentary party, of which Mr. Bryce is an ornament, is essentially a ring, and, most assuredly, the Prime Minister is a Boss in *excelsis*! And he rules his followers with an absolute sway which an American Boss might envy. . . . In England, then, as in the United States, 'self-government' really means bossdom in fear of the Irish vote."

Mr. Lilly knows no more signal proof of the deep degradation of English public life than the way Mr. Gladstone thrust Home Rule on his reluctant adherents.

He next looks to France, but finds there the same story repeated. "Self-government in France, as in the United States, is party government; nor does the machinery of politics in France differ substantially from the American, although it is less highly organized. . . . These parliamentary engineers are the bosses of France, who set up one phantasmal ministry after another, filling meanwhile their own pockets."

WHAT TRUE SELF-GOVERNMENT IS.

From these "counterfeits of national self-government," Mr. Lilly passes on to consider what the true article is. "Self-government in an individual man means the supremacy of the rational nature over the emotional; the predominance of the moral over the animal self. The lower powers and faculties of a self-governed man are brought into subjection, and kept in subordination to the higher."

So is it in the nation. But—and here we come on a piece of Toryism as old as Plato—"in the social

organism the masses (as the phrase is) represent passion, impulse, emotion." And they must be ruled by reason. "Civil society arises from the nature of things." The State must be based on morality, on justice therefore. Justice requires that every man "should count in the social organism for his true political value. And the political value of men differs greatly."

"All the elements of national life should be represented in just proportion. All should be subsumed in the reason of the organic whole. . . . 'pure democracy,' as it is called, the unchecked domination of numbers, is not a form of government at all.

For the present deplorable state of things Mr. Lilly has two remedies to offer: "the increased separation of the executive from the legislative government;" and "a strong second chamber" as a "safeguard against the tyranny of a debased popular chamber."

A EULOGY ON KHAMA.

MR. GEORGE COUSINS, of the London Missionary Society, supplies the *Leisure Hour* with a glowing eulogy on "Khama, the Bechwana Christian Chief." He recounts how Khama as a youth came under missionary influences, and how his refusal, "on account of the Word of God," to take a second wife enraged his father. Khama suffered much under the reigns of his heathen father and uncle. It was only in self-defense that Khama revolted, drove out his uncle, and became king in 1872. On his accession he refused to perform the customary royal rites. "Khama emphatically announced his own adherence to the Word of God. He would not prohibit heathen ceremonies, but they must not be performed in his 'khotla,' and as their chief he would contribute nothing towards them. He was about, by public prayer to Almighty God, to ask a blessing upon their seed sowing, and afterwards would set to work. Whoever wished to have his seed charmed could do so at his own expense. . . .

"For twenty-one years Khama has been in power, and his reign throughout has been in thorough harmony with that early declaration. All who know him bear testimony to his consistent life, his sagacious and enlightened rule, and to the general strength, probity and nobility of his character."

AS A RULER.

Mr. Cousins thus sums up this British ally: "Undoubtedly this chief stands out conspicuously among South African princes as the finest, noblest of them all. He rules with a firm hand, is soldierly in bearing, a keen sportsman, a good rider, every inch a man; but combined with this strength there is remarkable patience, gentleness and kindness of disposition, and none who know him doubt his sincerity or earnestness as a Christian. The remarkable way in which by the force of his own example and conduct he has led his people forward in the pathway of enlightened Christian progress furnishes striking evidence of this."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

IN the preceding department will be found reviews of the articles on the tariff by Mr. A. Augustus Healey and Hon. W. J. Coombs ; "The Beginning of Man and the Age of the Race," by Dr. D. G. Brinton ; "How to Deal with the Filibustering Minority," by Mr. John B. McMaster ; "The Most Popular Novels in America," by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, and Mr. Woodrow Wilson's criticism of Mr. Goldwin Smith's "History of the United States."

THE CORRUPT USE OF PATRONAGE.

"Are Presidential Appointments for Sale?" is the subject of the first article, the general tone and scope of which is suggested by the writer, Mr. William D. Foulke, in the following paragraph : "We have had to witness a great many instances of the corrupt use of patronage. Offices, high and low, have been divided among party bosses, and services, often discreditable, rendered to political organizations, have been rewarded by public place and paid out of the treasury of the State. We have seen a code of morality which even in the army has become extinct revived in times of peace under republican government. Our political sensibilities have become so blunted that we have almost come to believe it right that the victor should carry off the spoils. In our municipalities, bargains are made and money buys the place and we pay little heed to it. Our State legislatures have been corrupted and men have won their way through the power of the dollar even to the Senate of the United States. But until very recent years we have had no reason to believe that the sanctuary of our Federal Executive had been invaded by the defiling influence of gold. It is this last step which indicates only too clearly the direction in which our political morality is moving. The appointments of Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Van Alen are two long steps downward and backward toward the abyss from which free government can never rise. The descent must be stopped before it is too late."

FRANCIS PARKMAN.

Reviewing the life of Francis Parkman and his work, Mr. Julius H. Ward thus sets forth the historian's wonderful gift of historical imagination : "He dwelt so entirely with his subject that he could feel it to his fingers' ends. It inspired and mastered him, and when he attempted to tell the story he made it as real to the reader as it was to himself. It caught hold of the roots of his mind, and it held him as he holds his readers. He wrote these narratives as the painter fills out his canvas. He put feeling and color into the story, and gave it the lights and shades of actual life, lifting it, as all great literature is lifted, so that it reflects the changes of human conflict as they are seen to-day. The result is that the story is like Shakespeare's plays. It reproduces the past and has the touches of life in it. The history is enjoyed by the young as much as by the scholar, and it enters by right of inheritance into the permanent literature of the country. It is work done in simplicity, with power, with an adequate sense of its value, and with a thoroughness that produces the best results. This historical imagination is the rarest of gifts, and it lifts the work of its possessor to the highest plane. Parkman had the power to throw

into his story the elements which made it real and graphic, and he felt its meaning so intensely that it throbs and thrills in his narrative and makes it a transcript of actual life. What is remarkable in him as an historian is that this power to infuse his narratives with the passion and excitement of life without apparent effort is almost as prominent in his first volume as in the latest ; and yet nearly half a century lies between them."

CHILD STUDY.

Mr. G. Stanley Hall contributes a paper, the purpose of which is suggested by its title, "Child-Study, the Basis of Exact Education." Mr. Hall glances hastily at a few of the methods which have been employed in the study of children, and points out some of the most salient results that have been accomplished. He concludes his paper with the practical suggestion "that one or two of the largest colleges should cause a well trained and tactful man to devote his time to the study and improvement of college life, calling freely upon others to co-operate. Abundant material for the study of the natural history of students is afforded by the more than two hundred publications in the country, the court, code of honor, fraternities, etc., the tabulations of choice of study with reasons therefor, essays, and now the daily themes at Harvard, religious life and needs of students and above all habitual acquaintance with students and personal friends on the ball grounds—this suggests a new field and method which might be called the higher anthropology."

HOW BETTER TO UTILIZE RICH MEN.

Why do we not make better use of our rich men is the subject discussed by Mr. Frederic Harrison. "We waste them," he says, "and let them run to seed, a burden to themselves and a nuisance to the public." He urges that we ought "to utilize and make citizens of them, lifting them from inaptitude and degradation to be respectable citizens of the commonwealth." He points out that the rich men of the United States have taken the lead of the rest of the civilized world in the matter of giving to the public splendid gifts of libraries and colleges. After urging the rich men of the Republic to continue the good work of endowing institutions for the public, Mr. Harrison has a word to say for the artistic rather than the scientific or educational form of endowments. There are, he says, certain forms of art that no State or locality can ever provide for itself out of its public revenue, and he appeals to the rich men to supply these.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department are reviewed at length Governor Russell's article on "Political Causes of the Business Depression," "The Mission of the Populist Party," by Senator Peffer ; "Parliamentary Manners," by Hon. Justin McCarthy, and three articles on the Hawaiian situation.

THE BATTLE SHIP.

Captain W. T. Sampson, of the United States Navy, writes on the battle ship. His definition of a battle ship is "that fighting ship which combines in the highest possible degree the powers of offense and defense." We have cruisers, large and small, protected cruisers, armored

cruisers, commerce destroyers, gunboats, torpedo cruisers, torpedo boats, etc., each of which has its characteristics in which speed, the number and size of guns, coal endurance and manœuvring powers are made much of, but none of them, or all of them together, could be expected to meet the battle ship in fair fight. "She mounts heavy guns to pierce the armor of her enemies; she mounts numerous guns of lighter calibre to enable her to meet similar fire from all sorts of craft and to destroy the quick-moving torpedo boats which would escape the slow-working, heavy guns; she carries armor to protect herself against any but the heaviest projectiles, and, so far as possible, against even these; she carries torpedoes to destroy an enemy who may, in the manœuvres of battle, come within her reach; she carries such a supply of coal and ammunition as will enable her to perform her duty between the times when she can renew her supply. Being essentially a fighting machine, she does not require high speed to enable her to escape from an enemy. When war shall come between any of the great nations which depend in whole or in part upon their naval strength, it will be the battle ship which will settle the issue. And such, in brief, is the battle ship of to-day."

OUR PATENT LAWS.

Mr. W. E. Simonds, discussing our patent laws, suggests that they should be amended in two particulars: 1, That no innocent user of a "manufacture" or "composition of matter" shall be sued for infringement so long as the maker or seller can be reached; and, 2, that a patent shall begin to run not later than three years after the first application thereof.

WHAT DREAMS ARE MADE OF.

Dr. Lewis Robinson sums up his article, "What Dreams are Made of," as follows: "1, It would be seen that, owing to the unceasing 'unconscious cerebration' which is a necessary concomitant of our powers of intellect, the brain is always in part awake, and is especially active in shifting memorized matter; 2, the cerebral centers connected with the sense organs are (for some reason which we cannot at present explain) continually and independently employed in stimulating impressions from without; 3, certain of the senses (especially that of hearing) remain open to external influences during sleep and convey actual vibrations to the brain; 4, there exists an ever active and purely involuntary predisposition on the part of the mental apparatus to compare and collate all the messages which come, or seem to come, from without, through the sense channels; and to collate these again with what is brought to the consciousness by involuntary recollection; 5, associated with this there is a tendency (also automatic) to combine the evidence (real or bogus) so collected into a coherent whole, and to make the result either explain the more emphatic thoughts or impressions, or else answer some questions which occupied the attention before sleep began; 6, no voluntary power exists during sleep to pick out from the jumble handed in that which is relevant to the problem to be solved, or even to discern whether any piece of *pseudo* information is appropriate or the reverse for such a purpose; 7, just as there is no power to discriminate real from false impressions at the outset, so, throughout a dream, we are completely oblivious to the most glaring fallacies and inconsistencies."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Mr. H. G. Prout, editor of the *Railway Gazette*, compares the number of railway accidents in this country with that in England, concluding that it is anywhere from

five to sixteen times as dangerous to travel by rail in the United States as in England, and attributes this to the facts that England has per unit of railways lines more than ten times as much double tracking, eighteen times as much block-signaling and ever so much more interlocking of switches and much better single-tracking.

THE ARENA.

JOHN DAVIS, M.C., writes an interesting account of "The Bank of Venice," that famous institution, "the most perfect of its kind that was ever devised by the mind of man," on which the "Queen of the Adriatic" laid the foundations of her greatness and wealth during the middle ages. Deposits of specie were made in the institution and used by the government in carrying on its wars and foreign relations, and credit was given the depositor on the books of the bank. The specie was never returned, and no promise was ever made to do so, but the credits, being exempt from taxation, were eagerly sought and finally rose to a value actually above that of the coin of the republic,—ten ducats in bank credits equaling twelve in gold. No notes were issued, but the credits were everywhere accepted and negotiable. With this system, there could be no hoarding, no contraction or inflation of the currency. The government held all the metal in the country. The author thinks the system applicable to the United States with the modification that notes in place of credits be allowed the depositor.

CAN THE BIMETALLIC STANDARD BE RESTORED?

"Can the United States restore the bimetallic standard of money?" Dr. George C. Douglas thinks it can do so by means of a discriminating tariff, practically closing our markets to countries like England and Germany, which are monometallic, while filling the place of their products by the goods of America, France, Italy and Holland, and by the enactment of a law providing for free bimetallic coinage. He contends that our markets are too valuable to England and Germany to be sacrificed in the interests of their money-holding classes.

THE WONDERS OF HINDOO MAGIC.

Craving for the marvelous and supernatural is part of a human being's inheritance, and there is much food to satisfy it in "The Wonders of Hindoo Magic," by Heinrich Hensoldt, Ph.D. Commenting on the later tendency of scientists to accept with more credence the tales of Eastern travelers, he proceeds to offer some explanation of the wonder-working powers of the Hindoos. As the Greeks were given to plastic art and the passion of Egypt was for stupendous buildings, so the ruling fancy of the Hindoos from remote ages has been for a "speculative philosophy" based on intuition, and Mr. Hensoldt does not doubt that they have discovered some forces of which we are ignorant, and among the first of which was hypnotism. The conjurers may be divided into several classes; the lower orders, Fakurs and Pundits, mere street jugglers, plying their trade for a livelihood; the higher classes, Yoghis and Rislies, who, living in the wilderness, are seen but seldom and whose miracles are never used for gain, but as the Disciples used theirs, to attract attention before telling the story of their faith, generally one of the "Birth-Tales" of Buddha.

"The Practical Application of Hypnotism in Modern Medicine" is illustrated by Dr. J. R. Cocke, by cases from his private and hospital practice.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE December number of the *Contemporary* contains many solid articles, but none, perhaps, of the most striking kind.

LORD COLERIDGE AND THE POET BROWNING.

Lord Coleridge discusses the time-honored distinction between education and instruction, describing education as the drawing out of the powers of the mind. He urges that technical instruction, however valuable, requires, in order to heighten its value, more general culture. The authors which he would recommend for special study stand in this order—Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Gray and Wolfe. He omits Tennyson; Browning he also omits, because, though admiring him, he has not always understood him. He tells how the poet used to send his volumes. "Soon after one had thus been given me, he asked me how I liked it. I replied that what I could understand I heartily admired, and that parts of it, I thought, ought to be immortal; but that as to much of it I really could not tell whether I admired it or no, as I could not understand it. 'Ah, well,' he said, 'if a reader of your calibre understands ten per cent. of what I write I think he ought to be content.'"

THE DEGRADATION OF THE LITTLE TOE.

The controversy which has been proceeding in the *Contemporary* as to the possibility of the transmission of acquired character, in which Mr. Herbert Spencer has taken the affirmative and Professor Weismann the negative side, is continued this month in a rejoinder by the synthetic philosopher. Much of the article is fully intelligible only to biologists, but it opens with a reference to the curious and much debated degradation of the human little toe. It was in the first instance supposed that the progressive disappearance of his digit was due to the inherited and accumulated effects of boot pressure. Professor Weismann had pointed out that the same fusion of the phalanges was found among people who go bare-foot, and in Egyptian mummies. Mr. Spencer rejoins by carrying the explanation further back. He points out how the change from arboreal habits to terrestrial habits has led to the development of the great toe as being nearer the line of direction. The inner digits have increased by use, while the outer digits have decreased by disuse.

BLACKCOATS ON THE WARPATH.

Mr. John Darfield does not understand why so much noise has been made about the parish charities which are claimed for the disposal of the new parish councils of England. He shows that "in the country at large £400,000 a year spread over fifty-two counties is all that is touchable by the bill." "This gives an average of about £77,000 per county." He laments "the waste of energy that has taken place in the whole army of blackcoats going on the warpath for such a twopenny-halfpenny matter as this clause turns out to be. It is the more striking, because, while the thirteenth clause gave to the Parish Council so very little, the definition of ecclesiastical charity stamped as Church property what had never been the Church's before."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Crawford gives an interesting sketch of "McMahon and his Forebears." Professor Max Müller has been aroused by "a most alarming bombshell" thrown by Mr. James Darmesteter, who assigns the Gathas, the oldest portion of the "Zend-Avesta," to the first century A.D., whereas the generally adopted date is from 2000 to 1500

B.C. He admits that from a strictly historical point of view it would be difficult to resist Mr. Darmesteter's criticism, but he brings forward strong philological arguments in support of the traditional date. Mr. Rendel Harris takes occasion from the recently discovered Dilectation of Tatian to show that Bishop Lightfoot, whose defense of the Johannine authorship created a general revolution of opinion in its favor, has understated, rather than overstated, his case. Dr. Anthony Trall treats of the compulsory purchase of land in Ireland. He complains of the way in which the seller is now harassed by costs of proofs of title. He urges more freedom in the creation of perpetuities by the fining down of rents.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

FIFTEEN articles, for the most part bright, instructive, suggestive and brief, make the *Nineteenth Century* stand out this month superior to the influences which seem to beset the far-end of the magazine year. Mr. Michael Davitt leads off by tearing up what he calls "Fabian Fustian." Mr. A. C. Swinburne's "Recollections of Professor Jowett" do not give us the Master again quite as vividly as the work of many a humbler and more Boswellian writer. He describes him on his literary and æsthetic sides. Dr. Jowett was, he tells us, "perhaps the last of the Old Whigs." He greatly admired Dickens, and would have ranked him above Tennyson and Carlyle. Of Carlyle he spoke with distaste and severity, as a preacher of tyranny and apologist of cruelty. Voltaire elicited expressions of dainty distaste. He delighted in Scott. His favorite Shakespearean play was "The Merry Wives of Windsor." He showed his general admiration of Browning's genius along with a comparative depreciation of Browning's works.

THE ITALIAN SENATE.

The Marchese F. Nobili-Vitelleschi describes the Italian Senate in the first of a series of articles on "Upper Houses in Modern States." In Italy "the appointment of an unlimited number of life Senators is reserved to the king. But the royal prerogative of appointment is limited to twenty-one categories of persons past the age of forty. It is only among these that the king can choose his Senators." The writer suggests that this method of selection from categories should be carried out by electoral colleges in each class. Dr. H. P. Dunn tells "What London People Die of" in an article crammed full of fact and thought. London, he shows, is increasing in healthiness; once, in 1881, its mortality fell below that of England as a whole. The most startling fact he brings out is that the death-rate for diseases of the nervous system in London is almost the lowest among all registration districts. The wear and tear of city life lead one to expect quite the opposite result.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Yves Guyot, late French Minister, laments as an Individualist over "Socialism in France," that whereas it was once a movement for liberty, it now might be defined "The intervention of the State in contracts of labor, always directed against the employer and to the exclusive profit of the laborer," to result in "the seizure by the State of the whole economic activity of the country and the forcing of every man fit to work into the ranks of State functionaries."

Mr. W. B. Stevens recounts the singular diplomatic relations between "Queen Elizabeth and Ivan the Terrible" and their successors. Russia seems to have been spe-

cially eager to form an English alliance. The execution of Charles I so incensed the Czar that he straightway expelled all English merchants from Russia.

Mr. Theodore Bent traces "the origin of the Mashonaland ruins" to builders well versed in geometry and studiously observant of the heavens, probably of Semitic race and Arabian stock. Rev. Edward Miller, under the ironic heading "Confessions of a Village Tyrant," retails his social service as village parson. Mr. H. D. Traill discusses "the anonymous critic," and decides in favor of keeping him anonymous. Mr. W. Laird Clowes describes the fortifications and accommodation of Toulon and tabulates the strength of the French fleet, to show that in the Mediterranean France is both stronger and readier than England.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

IN common with most of the English December magazines the *Fortnightly* falls rather below the average. It contains much interesting matter, but hardly any article of the first rank. Mr. Lilly's curious invective against popular notions of "Self-government," "Nauticus's" instructive essay on "History and Sea Power," Canon Barnett's methods with "the Unemployed," and "X's" satire on "the Rhetoricians" of "the Ireland of to day," have received notice elsewhere.

LETTERS OF KEATS.

Mr. A. Forbes Sieveking contributes "some unedited letters of Keats," addressed to two sisters named Jeffreys, the son of one of whom made them over to Mr. Richard Archer. Mr. Sieveking thinks that now for the first time the family at Teignmouth, with whom Keats corresponded, and about whose names he was very reticent, can be identified with these Jeffreys. In one letter Keats coins a convenient word, where he says, "Many interesting speeches have been demosthenized." A passage in another letter recalls Browning's "What porridge had John Keats?" "One of the great reasons that the English have produced the finest writers in the world is that the English world has ill-treated them during their lives and fostered them after their deaths. They have in general been trampled aside into the bye-paths of life and seen the featherings of Society."

MAORI SOCIALISM.

Mr. Fred. J. Moss describes "A South Sea Island and its People:" "In all their islands each Maori has some share in the common possessions, and personal want in the midst of public plenty is unknown. . . . Famine may possibly come, but cannot starve one without starving all. Children bring with them no care, being provided for as soon as born. Work is made a pleasure, and the poorest breathes as pure an air and is nearly as well fed and clothed as the ariki whom he reverently obeys. . . . There is not a lunatic, a jail, nor a consciously degraded person. The sovereign and the chiefs are in touch with the people, and the people are in touch with one another. The Maori, in short, is a good deal of a Socialist." Mr. Moss suggests the formation of a society to inquire into the unseen biological causes of Maori decay.

Mr. A. R. Wallace continues his discussion of the Ice Age and its work, and maintains, against the notion of "earth movements of various kinds," Sir A. Ramsay's theory of the ice-erosion of the valley lakes of highly glaciated regions. A dialogue by the late Francis Adams canvasses the idea of "a hunt for happiness" as the law of life.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE December number rises distinctly above the general high level of this review. Lord George Hamilton's admirable article, "Is England's Sea Power to be Maintained?" is noticed elsewhere.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S WORKS.

Mr. Leslie Stephen's study on Matthew Arnold is a feast of fat things. He attributes to Arnold's poetry "the quality, if not of inevitableness, of adhesiveness." The "Scholar Gypsy" is selected as his masterpiece. "The function which he took for himself was to be a thorn in the side of the Philistine; to pierce the animal's thick hide with taunts, delicate but barbed; to invent nicknames which might reveal to the creature his own absurdity; to fasten upon expressions characteristic of the blatant arrogance and complacent ineffable self-conceit of the vulgar John Bull, and repeat them till even Bull might be induced to blush."

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

The O'Connor Don reminds his Unionist readers of "The Unsolved Irish Problem." The Home Rule bill, "whatever may have been its shortcomings, has been read a third time. It has been passed by the democratic branch of the legislature of the United Kingdom. It is idle even for the most extreme Unionist to shut his eyes to these facts. The step taken can scarcely be retracted, and some form of what is called self-government for Ireland will haunt whatever Ministry may be in power." What, then, must be done? Independence is out of the question; Federation must certainly not begin with Ireland. The thing to do is to hold the Imperial Parliament every three years in Dublin, in Edinburgh, and in London. Let there be also a royal residence in Ireland. This rotation of location would meet the needs of the case.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

Rev. Dr. Story approaches the subject of "The Kirk and Presbyterian Union" from the standpoint of one who loves the auld kirk very much, but whose zeal for Union is rather tepid. "In order to unite with the Established Church the Dissenters would have to surrender nothing. The U. P.'s would still retain, in unimpaired vitality, both the theory and the practice of Voluntaryism." The Free Church would simply revert to her vaunted "disruption principles," which include Establishment. The Church, on the other hand, in accepting Disestablishment would make an enormous surrender. "Even were the sentiment of Union predominantly strong in the Established Church, we could hardly expect it to gratify itself at such a sacrifice. But, in point of fact, that sentiment is one which evokes little enthusiasm among Churchmen."

SCHOOL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon Hayman, D.D., discusses "The Voluntary School Crisis" in language more vigorous than convincing. He begins by describing Mr. Acland as the "modern successor" of Julian the Apostate, "the demagogue-tyrant of a department, [who] is profiting by the august precedent, and destroying religion by destroying religious schools. That universal Board Schools mean the extinction of vital religion from education is as certain as symptoms of tendency can make any statement concerning human society."

He is deeply moved by the "official silence" of Anglican dignitaries at this crisis, and concludes by asking, "Will not the verdict of posterity be that the English Church in the crisis of her destiny counted many excellent bishops, but lacked an episcopate?"

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* contains several timely and attractive articles. Mr. Macdonald's "Problem of the Unemployed" is noticed elsewhere.

Lady Knightley, of Fawsley, enumerates, in a most businesslike catalogue, the following "New Employments for Educated Women": Giving lectures and teaching to County Council Classes; carving; as sanitary inspectors—a class which ought to increase and include in their purview workhouses also; horticulture, as learned at Swanley, Kent; as librarians—a calling likely to be overcrowded; as University Extension Lady Lecturers; house decoration; plan tracing; wood engraving; painting on glass; dispensing; as trained nurses in workhouse infirmaries; as lady nurses for children of the upper classes; secretarial work; care of insane patients; and rent collectors or managers under Miss Octavia Hill's scheme.

Mr. Frederick Boyle bewails "The Decay of Beauty," and traces it to the artificially secured survival of the unfit, the "swaddling" of almost the entire body in woollens, the disuse of the bath, and other causes. Mille. Blaise de Bury gives a most interesting account of Charcot, as physician, professor, in his relations to hypnotism, and as head of the modern neuropathic school. Apparently a skeptic, he believes strongly in the personal faith of the patient in his doctor, adviser, and ultimate cure.

Prof. Max Müller contributes a beautifully picturesque sketch of "Constantinople in 1893." He wonders why so many people go to Switzerland and Rome, when a few days more would bring them into an entirely new world, and into a climate in some seasons almost perfect. He has been much impressed with the Turks: "Whatever may have been said of the 'Sick Man,' there is many a sign that the Turk has recovered, and that he will prove a tough morsel to whomever wishes to swallow him. The pure Turk is strong and steady, and determined to fight to the bitter end before he surrenders what for over four hundred years he has called his own."

"The Indictment of Dives" is Mr. W. S. Lilly's epitome of Socialism. Of the thousand volumes written by Socialists, "all bring the same charge, substantially, against Dives—that he is a thief; that is the head and front of his offending; their first count in the indictment against him. 'Property is theft.' Is this true?"

Not of private property in the abstract, he replies: "The philosophical justification of private property is that it is necessary for the explication of personality in this work-a-day world." But as to property in the concrete, Mr. Lilly fears the charge is too true."

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

REV. HERBERT H. GOWEN contributes a good article on salmon fishing, in which he tells of the methods employed in netting and canning on the Fraser river. Into the small city of New Westminster alone this industry brings about a million and a half dollars each season. Every fourth year there is a tremendous glut of salmon, and in an average season of six or seven weeks a boat manned by two men, who have to wield a great net 300 feet long, will take from 6,000 to 11,000 fish, while an average cannery packs about 200,000 fish in a season.

In a paper on Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Mr. J. Castell Hopkins is outspoken in his efforts to correct any too fervid belief on the part of Americans that the new Governor-General has any specific aims toward closer connection between Canada and the United States.

"Such utterances overlook the vital fact that Canada

does not exist for the sole purpose of unifying British and American sentiment, and that the Governor-General of Canada is not here as an ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, but as a representative upon Canadian soil of the sovereign of our own Empire. The great interest so generously taken by Lord and Lady Aberdeen in the Chicago fair has led, in certain quarters, to this strange misconception of their duties."

THE CENTURY.

THE December *Century* has a special cover in which the holly leaves suggest Christmas in a cheery way, and the art papers and poems, as is the custom of the *Century* at this season, suggest the new year even more strongly in their portraits of those who made the first Christmas. Indeed, this is distinctly a holiday number and matters of more serious discussion are discarded for the time to give place to papers on the "Old Dutch Masters" by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, to an especial article for artist folk on Rembrandt by Timothy Cole, to "Chats with Famous Painters," with very charming bits and studies reproduced by Wallace Wood, and to Mr. Hopkinson Smith's first article in the artist's adventure series.

The feature of the number so far as fiction is concerned is the beginning of Mark Twain's serial novel, "Pudd'n Head Wilson," the scene of which is laid in Southwest Missouri thirty-five years ago. The first chapters give but small indication of that humor which made Mr. Clemens' fame. Curiously enough, the plot, if one may presume to prophesy from the first chapters, is going to center around the mixing up of two babies, one of whom is a white child and the other a mulatto with a slight strain of negro blood, the two being under the charge of the fond mulatto mother; so that we may expect to find Mark Twain drawing some healthy moral concerning the race problem before we are through with "Pudd'n Head Wilson."

Apropos of the current discussion for and against football in the colleges, William Conant Church contributes an "Open Letter" to this number, in which he gives some striking facts to show that the football player is just as good and faithful a student as his less athletic fellow, and that the effect of the training upon the player himself is highly advantageous in its obligation to keep good hours, to preserve strict temperance in food and drink, to refrain from the use of tobacco, to eat only nourishing food and be systematic with cold baths, rubbing and healthy exercise. He thinks it even more important, perhaps, that it teaches the American youth what they find very hard to learn—that they must give prompt and direct obedience to instructions. Says Mr. Church:

"It is doubtful whether the percentage of accidents among undergraduates would lessen were football forbidden. Nature will exact her tribute in physical injuries for her bestowal of surplus energy upon the young, and I have known one young man to break an arm three times in jumping over horse-posts. The physical dangers, such as they are, could be greatly lessened by a proper regulation of the game. It should be recognized as a part of the college curriculum, to the extent at least of encouraging every student to participate in it, grading the players according to their several abilities. It is found that systematic training reduces the risk from injuries. If football is beneficial, as would appear to be the case, the benefit should be extended to all students alike. As it is now, those who most need the exercise are debarred from it by the natural disposition to exclude all

but the sturdier men. At Annapolis and West Point physical training is an essential part of the course, and it should be so in every college. It will be so when we have wholly escaped the influence of the false doctrine that the body is the instrument of Satan, and must be bound in fetters as a preliminary to intellectual and spiritual development."

HARPER'S.

WE have reviewed elsewhere at length Mr. T. P. O'Connor's article on the House of Commons. Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, who is always charming, and who is especially so in his native and appropriate subject of Virginia, writes this month on the "Old Dominion" in a paper which Mr. Reinhart's illustrations make exceedingly attractive. Of course we can leave Mr. Page alone to find the romance, which, to be sure, is anything but hard to find in "Ole Virginny." As to the material reconstruction of the State, he bears witness to the great change which has come from the terrible period of reaction just after the war. He concludes that the boom which carried values and hopes in Virginia to inflated proportions really never stopped the steady advance on lines of commercial prosperity which the State has made for the last ten years. He contends that the time has fairly come when the Old Dominion is a good place to go to instead of being a good place to come from. The Southwest is furnishing great foundries and furnaces with iron and coal, and hundreds of saw mills with fine lumber, and in the east, where some of the poorer sections are to be found, a new industry has grown up in the trucking which furnishes fruits and vegetables for the markets of the Northern cities.

In his "Editor's Chair" Mr. Charles Du'ley Warner takes a conservative step in his advocacy of criticism as a concomitant to our literature. He thinks that it is time our strong spontaneous literary growth should be, if not checked, at least qualified by criticism, and he talks very plainly in his statement of opinion that we are quite an arrogant young nation in our disavowal of the need of any such criticism.

"We are growing in the habit of being sufficient unto ourselves. We have not Philistinism, but we have something else. There has been no name for it yet invented. Some say it is satisfaction in superficiality, and they point to the common school and to Chautauqua; the French say that it is satisfaction in mediocrity. At any rate, it is a satisfaction that has a large element of boastfulness in it, and boastfulness based upon a lack of enlightenment, in literature especially a want of discrimination, of fine discernment of quality. It is a habit of looking at literature as we look at other things; literature in national life stands alone; if we condone crookedness in politics and in business under the name of smartness, we apply the same sort of test—that is, the test of success—to literature. It is the test of the late Mr. Barnum. There is in it a disregard of moral as well as of artistic values and standards. You see it in the press, in sermons even—the effort to attract attention, the lack of moderation, the striving to be sensational in poetry, in the novel to shock, to advertise the performance. Everything is on a strain. No, this is not Philistinism. It is sure, also, that it is not the final expression of the American spirit—that which will represent its life or its literature. We trust it is a transient disease, which we may perhaps call by a transient name—Barnumism."

The Christmas *Harper's* is a very beautiful magazine in its gold, white and green binding and in the exceptional array of contents. The artistic feature centers in the last

of the Abby-Lang exploitation of Shakespeare's comedies and the artist's beautiful interpretations of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona." *dramatis personæ* are rather the most attractive in all this series.

SCRIBNER'S.

"SCRIBNER'S" naturally numbers itself among the special Christmas numbers, but it is comparatively modest in putting on a holiday dress, for the original cover is retained and two conventional trees with real green leaves are printed thereon in sign of the Christmas time.

There are several treats for special scholars in the number, notably a very valuable archaeological article by Professor Allan Marquand, in which he tells of the search for the Della Robbia monuments in Italy. For the very "practical" man who may be inclined to cavil at such special labor there is a good answer in Professor Marquand's closing paragraph, in which he speaks of the value which these resurrected monuments have for our modern sculptors and decorators in suggesting the variety of uses to which terra cotta may be applied. Few people, probably, know that terra cotta, while far more economical as a material than marble, is exceedingly durable, standing the onslaughts of time and rain, and does not fade in the sunshine.

Even in this age of realism there will be plenty of followers of Andrew Lang and lovers of the Waverley novels who will appreciate the hitherto unpublished letters by Sir Walter Scott which appear in this number, prefaced by Mr. Lang's introduction. These letters were so unsuspected by antiquarian lovers of Sir W. Scott that even Mr. Lang himself was fooled at first by the rare archaic spelling and general improbability of such a find.

A very charming feature is the prettily illustrated paper in which Mr. F. S. Church tells of "An Artist Among Animals"—of all men the best to write on such a theme. Mr. Church's strong contrasts of lovely girls and fierce wild beasts, and the fetching verisimilitude of his smaller birds and beasts, make these reminiscences of especial interest. Of his famous lions and tigers, he says:

"I paint the lioness much more than I do the lion. Probably few notice the difference, but I use the tigress in all my pictures in preference to the male. There is something in the female of the cat species particularly that appeals to me much more than the male. She has certain lines, movements, alertness and quickness of perception, with a sort of you-had-better-look-out expression, which I don't see in the male. I often think of that tigress I read of in a report of the London Zoo, who, accompanied by her two cubs, stealthily approached in the middle of the night a small temporary board shanty, where some native East Indian railroad workmen were sleeping. Leaving her cubs at the door, she stole in, grabbed one of the sleeping men and made off with him before the horrified occupants could realize the situation. Just think of the peculiar intelligence shown not only in her successful raid, but in her instructions to her cubs, whom she made wait outside for her while she did her terrible work!"

It certainly seems that there should be a field for a first-class magazine devoted especially to university matters, and an enthusiastic Princetonian, Dr. M. M. Miller, is aiming with much earnestness to occupy this field with the *University Review*, the third number of which comes to us dated December. The new monthly aims to cover both the more active serious discussions which come

up in the college world and also to give full attention to the intercollegiate sports of the day and to a qualifying strain of fiction and verse. The December number is largely taken up with the recent Cornell celebration, of which it gives the history, together with pictures of the Cornell authorities and some pretty half-tones of Ithacan scenery.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THIS number of the *Cosmopolitan* exploits fully the magazine's reputation for beautiful, clear, half-tone pictures, scores of which are devoted to World's Fair subjects. On the theme "After the World's Fair," the pens of such men as Paul Bourget, John J. Ingalls, F. Hopkinson Smith, Robert Grant, Arthur Sherburne Hardy and Walter Besant are enlisted, while even Mr. Howells' Altrurian traveler is lured into the prolix beauties and wonders of the White City.

Prof. Charles A. Young, of Princeton, tells in the department "The Progress of Science," of the very latest determination of the sun's distance from the earth.

"The work was very thoroughgoing, involving the co-operation of no less than twenty-one different observatories in determining with their meridian circles the places of the stars which were used as reference points along the planet's track. Then all through the summer the position of the planet itself, with reference to these stars, was assiduously observed by Gill and Auwers at the Cape of Good Hope; by Elkin and Hall at New Haven, and in Germany by Hartwig at Göttingen, and by Schur at Bamberg. The instruments employed in their observations were heliometers of the most perfect construction, and the measurements made with them rank among the most accurate and refined known in astronomy. Altogether, between June 15 and August 27, while the planet was near its opposition and for a time at a distance from the earth less than four-fifths the distance of the sun, over eight hundred complete sets of measures were secured, and only six nights were wholly missed.

"The reduction of this mass of material has occupied nearly three years, and the result has only just been published. Dr. Gill, who originated the campaign and has reduced the observations, finds for the parallax of the sun 8".809, corresponding to a distance of 92,800,000 miles; and he further finds that the hitherto accepted mass of the moon must be reduced somewhat more than one per cent. to satisfy the observations: in other words, the earth's monthly swing due to her motion around the common centre of gravity of earth and moon was found to be about one per cent. less than had been assumed."

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

M'CLURE'S comes out for December in the gayest of Christmas covers of very green background, with very red trimmings. Arthur Warren interviews Archdeacon Farrar, and is told by the famous prelate:

"Well, I am at work at half-past eight in the morning. I have a large mail, as a rule, and when that is sifted and answered I work at one thing or another till ten in the evening. I do a good part of my task at the Athenæum Club in the afternoon. But, of course, the chief part of it is done in this study, and at this tall desk by the window. You have probably noticed that I prefer to stand while writing. An hour or two before bedtime I devote to reading. Besides, of course, as Chaplain to the Speaker, I am bound to regular attendance at the House of Commons."

The working hours of a very different celebrity are described by E. J. Edwards in his article on "Governor William McKinley." "If McKinley had been seen by the American people when he was engaged in acquiring and applying knowledge, he would have been discovered at his committee rooms sometimes eight or ten hours a day, or in consultation with his committee at his private rooms often until long past midnight. He would have been seen exploring the mysteries of chemistry; reading the reports of trade associations; sometimes with great volumes massed up before him, through which he searched with the penetrating industry of one who compiles history; and in addition to these duties was his occupation upon the floor of the House."

The wonderful adventures of the detective Sherlock Holmes are brought to a close in this number by Dr. Conan Doyle, who kills off his hero after one of the most stirring of his experiences.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

"VILLAGE Life in Ireland," by Prof. J. P. Mahaffy, of Trinity College, Dublin, forms the subject of the opening paper of the December issue. Beginning by asking if such a thing really exists in the Emerald Isle, the author goes on to consider the reasons for this condition, which he finds in the perfect safety of the country, and the almost infinitesimal division of the land among tenants. Untidiness and squalor, with their attendant misery and sadness, are habits of the people, but poverty is by no means always the cause. Social talent and tact, everywhere present, are the more remarkable for the environment. The *shebeen* or pot house is the curse of the land, and the controlling influence, too often misused by priest and landlord, is all that stands between the Irish peasantry and the loss of their virtues and social charm.

"The Study of Crime and Criminals," by Mr. J. B. Macdonald, is perhaps the most interesting in the "Required Reading." Since criminology has become a science, attention and study have been diverted from the crime to the criminal. Like other sciences, it has its divisions into general, special and practical departments, and it holds seven cardinal principles, which he enumerates. In relation to sociology, the criminal himself, not law books, must be minutely studied; his brain, where we are now almost completely at sea; his sensibility, which seems obtuse, whether moral or physical; his almost complete moral insensibility, his stupendous vanity and his power of deceit even in the face of the scaffold. "The author thinks that the danger from criminal hypnotism has been exaggerated, and in conclusion, speaking of the remedies for crime, he takes an optimistic view. "The great majority are susceptible to reformation, or at least improvement. The remedy consists in religious, moral, intellectual and industrial training of children and youth."

M. Ferraris writes of "Italian Finances," finding two lasting and four occasional causes for the bankrupt condition of the country. The former consist in the successive economic crises since 1885 and the steady decline of the money market; the latter are found in the suspension of silver coinage in India and restrictive measures in the United States, the hostilities between France and Siam, the demand for the dissolution of the Latin Union, the new Italian banking laws. He attacks the policy of the late ministry and declares that the raising of the rate of discount, the control of the money market by the Treasury, and agrarian laws on a broad basis are the remedies for the present condition.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for the month of November opens with an historic article from an historic pen : a chapter of the history of the Princes de Condé, by Henri d'Orléans, Duc d'Aumale, their successor at Chantilly. This palace, almost totally destroyed at the Revolution, has been rebuilt in all its splendor, enriched with priceless memorials of the history of the Condés of France, and will fall into the possession of the French Academy on the death of its aged possessor, by virtue of his irrevocable deed of gift. The chapter printed in the *Revue* refers to intricate negotiations between Mazarin, Minister of the young King, Louis XIV, and the Crown of Spain, with which Condé (M. le Prince), cousin and rival of Louis, was involved. The quarrel is matter of common history ; not so the intention of King Louis to get hold of Chantilly by confiscation. He went there, found himself *fort bien*—"extremely comfortable"—and said to his courtiers that he should include the palace in the treaty. The Duchesse de Châtillon writes to Condé that she "hopes not to lose him as a neighbor." M. le Prince replies angrily that he should take the confiscation as an "awful affront." "It is quite false," says he, "that the King ever had a passion for the place. His Majesty never would halt there to see him, and if they made Louis go there it was purposely done to vex him,—Condé." "It is the only spot where I can go while I am out of court favor, and as I see no early chance of being resorted to that, the least I can claim is a pleasant place in which to pass the time of waiting." Fortunately Chantilly escaped confiscation ; the young King contented himself with St. Germain and Versailles, then a hunting-box of Francis I. How Louis made it into the great palace he who runs can read ; but the Sun King and his descendants have vanished, while the Duc d'Aumale still is at Chantilly writing the history of his race and on the best of terms with the French Republic.

"Spelling Reform," by M. Michel Breat, also of the Institute, touches on a very pretty quarrel in the French press, wherein the arguments *pro* and *con* seem to have been tossed about like shuttlecocks. Neither foreign students of French, brought up upon the older literature, nor the natives of conquered Tonquin, can be appealed to in favor of phonetic spelling. The cultivated student buys and treasures up old editions of the French classics, and enjoys the antique appearance of *roy* and *foy*. "What venerable editions do we not see cherished across our frontiers," remarks M. Michel Breat ; and the aged Latin language survives in churches and universities and courts of law, beside her own modern daughters. He opines that if France wrote phonetically, and with any great modifications of the old spelling, her enemies would take it as a proof that she was crumbling to pieces. The complicated English language, which in orthography is, scientifically speaking, the worst of sinners, has been practically taught on all points of the globe to two hundred millions of men.

The last edition of the dictionary of the French Academy was revised in 1835, since when, "if we consider all the tributary themes which poetry, the drama, politics, science and popular slang have brought into the French language in sixty years, it is obvious that something more than a re-edited reprint is required."

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

IN addition to M. Engrand's interesting account of mediæval watering places, noticed elsewhere, the *Nouvelle Revue* contains other articles of note. M. Perrens, of the French Institute, describes eloquently the life of a sixteenth century apostle of tolerance. The man thus styled was none other than Sebastian Castellion, the author of the celebrated dialogues which, published in 1542, became one of the literary successes of the century. Castellion, a Swiss by nationality, has been styled by one of his critics "the Protestant Fénelon." When the black death burst out in Geneva he remained in the town, although the pastors fled from the hospitals, and he did his best to help the people. But notwithstanding the many proofs of moral and physical bravery which he gave to both his friends and enemies, M. Perrens' hero was publicly condemned by Calvin. With him, it seems, he only differed on two trifling points, of which the most important was as to what had been the precise spirit in which Solomon had written the Canticle of Canticles. Renan once declared that Castellion was the first to recognize the true character of these writings. Be that as it may, his quarrel with Calvin practically exiled him from Geneva, and he lived a quiet, retired life at Bâle with his wife and family, translating the Bible into Latin and French, and writing constantly in favor of tolerance and universal charity. But Calvin still continued to actively persecute "that infamous pest," "that dog." At last, worn out by the incessant struggle, Castellion was just preparing to go to take refuge in Poland when death surprised him on September 29, 1563, when he was only forty-eight years of age. Although none of his followers at Bâle had dared to defend him during his lifetime for fear of irritating Calvin, his death put the whole town, and especially the university, into mourning.

In the same number M. de Lessus begins what promises to be a remarkable addition to the social history of France, namely, a series of articles on the famous Hôtel de Bourgogne, and the origin of the Comédie Française. The Hôtel de Bourgogne, we are told, went through some curious phases, having been built in the reign of St. Louis by the King's brother, the Comte d'Artois, and some centuries passed before the Hôtel de Bourgogne became in any way associated with the theatre. The first plays acted there were Passion plays, which were acted for the benefit of a troupe who styled themselves Brothers of the Passion ; but they soon had to make place for King Louis XIII's comedians, and it was there that ultimately the famous Italian company really taught the dramatic art to their French *confrères*.

M. Diamanti gives a delightful picture of Russian Turkestan and the Trans-Carpathian Railway, or rather that extension of it which penetrates into Turkestan. This Russian possession, by its geographical position, touches on China, Bokhara, and the north of Afghanistan and is in itself a land where will soon be established coal, tin, copper, gold, silver and lead mines, and should form an unexpected and much-needed addition to the wealth of Russia as a nation. If all that M. Diamanti says is true, Turkestan should form a valuable outlet for the Russian emigrant, for the land, he declares, could easily be made marvelously fertile by means of a system of canalization, and even now the cotton-growers of Turkestan are amassing year by year enormous wealth.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Essays on Questions of the Day. Political and Social. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. 12mo, pp. 360. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

Mr. Goldwin Smith is a writer whose discussion of every subject he touches is marked by originality of view and fascination of style. Several volumes from his pen have quite recently appeared from the press of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., and the latest is a volume of essays on questions of the day. These essays are largely drawn from articles contributed by Mr. Smith to leading periodicals. They are, however, revised and extended. The volume includes the following essays: Social and Industrial Revolution; The Question of Disestablishment; The Political Crisis in England; The Empire; Woman Suffrage; The Jewish Question; The Irish Question; Prohibition in Canada and the United States. As an appendix there is reprinted an article upon the Oneida Community and American Socialism, written by Mr. Smith some twenty years ago.

Essays and Studies. By Emile de Laveleye. First series. Paper, 12mo, pp. 412. Paris: Félix Alcan.

Many admirers of the late Emile de Laveleye, scattered through all the countries of the civilized world, will be glad to know that his very numerous miscellaneous writings are to be brought together in a series of volumes of essays and studies. The first series has now appeared and includes writings covering the period from 1861 to 1875. There are sixteen essays in the volume, and they deal with various educational, literary and political topics, with all of Professor Laveleye's characteristic ingenuity, scholarship and charm of style.

Principles of Political Economy. By J. Shield Nicholson, M.A. Octavo, pp. 465. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

An important contribution to the literature of political economy has appeared from the pen of Professor J. S. Nicholson, who holds the chair of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh. Volume I is now in the hands of the public. Professor Nicholson's work rests in the main upon the basis of Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill. He gives particular attention to history and affairs as illustrative of economic principles. The work is clearly and attractively written.

Principles of Economics: The Satisfaction of Human Wants, In So Far as Their Satisfaction Depends on Material Resources. By Grover Pease Osborne. 12mo, pp. 454. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. \$2.

Mr. Grover P. Osborne, of Cincinnati, presents the principles of economic science under a somewhat original, and certainly a very striking and important grouping of topics. He considers that economics should deal with the "satisfaction of human wants in so far as their satisfaction depends on material resources." His six main divisions or "books" treat of the following subjects: 1. The Resources for the Satisfaction of Wants; 2. Population—the Number of People Whose Wants are to be Satisfied; 3. Ownership and Control of the Resources for the Satisfaction of Wants; 4. Economical Uses of the Resources; 5. Exchange; 6. Distribution of Produced Wealth. Economic students and intelligent general readers will find this book a safe guide to the main doctrines of economic science.

The Distribution of Wealth. By John R. Commons. 12mo, pp. 258. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Professor John R. Commons, whose contributions to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS have familiarized the readers of this magazine with his insight, clearness and force as an economic writer, has made a positive and permanent addition to the theoretical literature of political economy in his new work, "The Distribution of Wealth." It is not a book for general readers, but it must give Dr. Commons a high standing among economic thinkers.

An Introduction to the Study of Political Economy. By Luigi Cossa. 12mo, pp. 597. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.60.

Professor Cossa, the Italian economist, has for years been recognized as the most studious of all the compilers of economic bibliography and biography. He enjoys a high reputation for his work on the Principles of Taxation, and has made

a very exceptional and valuable addition to economic literature in the present treatise. It supplies detailed information accessible in no other convenient form, and the English translation of it will be welcomed by all economic students in this country. It is very much fuller than the early editions of his introductory work.

Essays in Political Economy. By Michael Corcoran. Paper, 12mo, pp. 108. Omaha, Neb.: Published by the Author. 25 cents.

Mr. Michael Corcoran, of Omaha, Neb., has published in pamphlet form certain essays in economic science, which are dedicated to Cardinal Gibbons. The esteemed Cardinal, in accepting the dedication, commends Mr. Corcoran's efforts in behalf of the laboring classes.

Politics in a Democracy. By Daniel Greenleaf Thompson. 12mo, pp. 176. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Thompson is a well known member of the New York bar, an original thinker, and an author of some repute. This little volume, which upon its face would appear to be a theoretical dissertation upon the science of politics, passes, after an introductory essay or two upon monarchy, democracy and so on,—into an elaborate defense of Tammany Hall. Practically the entire body of the book is taken up with an argument for what the author calls the modern development of the government of cities "by syndicate." He holds that all great modern cities are falling under a type of government of which Tammany is the best instance. Unfortunately he does not cite the other cities which are in this condition, and he has built a superstructure of political philosophy upon no basis whatever. The book contains much shrewd dissertation and much high sentiment, mingled with large proportions of sophistry.

The Mark in Europe and America. By Enoch A. Brannan, A.M. 12mo, pp. 170. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

President Bryan, of Vincennes University, while studying history and economics at Harvard, entered upon an examination of the so-called mark theory of the origin of Teutonic village life, and property in land. He succeeds in throwing very considerable discredit upon a doctrine which has had great influence both in the study of early institutions and in the propaganda of land reform.

Chances of Success: Episodes and Observations in the Life of a Busy Man. By Erastus Wiman. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: The American News Company.

Mr. Erastus Wiman is a man whose energy and great capacity have made him one of the most influential men of affairs of this generation. His influence and personal force have been felt in every portion of the English-speaking world. So strong is his personality that it is wholly agreeable to find in this new book of his a half-veiled hint of autobiography from beginning to end. The sub-title is explanatory of the character of the book—"Episodes and Observations in the Life of a Busy Man." Each chapter is complete in itself, and most of them fill only a page or two. Mr. Wiman's knowledge of the business world is greater than that of any other man with whom we are acquainted, and his fund of human sympathy is broad and unfeigned. The book is full of interesting anecdotes, sound business maxims, broad and trenchant views upon economic and social questions, and the cheering optimism of a man who believes in his fellow-men and permits nothing to dishearten him.

The Housing of the Poor in American Cities. By Marcus T. Reynolds, Ph.S., M.A. Paper, 8vo, pp. 132. Baltimore: American Economic Association. \$1.

Very timely in view of the pressing practical problems that concern all our largest towns, is an essay on the housing of the poor in American cities, by Marcus T. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds won the prize offered by the American Economic Association for the best monograph on this subject. His bibliographical references are valuable, and he has compiled much pertinent information.

Women Wage-Earners: Their Past, Their Present and Their Future. By Helen Campbell. 12mo, pp. 325. Boston: Robert Brothers. \$1.

Mrs. Helen Campbell is the most indefatigable and doubt-

less the best informed of all the American students of the question of woman as a factor in the modern industrial system. Her present contribution to this subject is a useful addition to economic literature and to the practical discussion of a topic of current moment.

Public Assistance of the Poor in France. By Emily Greene Balch, A.B. Paper, 8vo, pp. 179. Baltimore: American Economic Association. \$1.

Another valuable publication issued by the American Economic Association is entitled "Public Assistance of the Poor in France." This monograph is practically historical. It has, however, much information that gives it value to the practical reformer.

Local Government in the South and the Southwest. By Professor Edward Bemis, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 118. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.

An exceptionally valuable contribution to political science is the latest publication in the Johns Hopkins University studies. It is entitled "Local Government in the South and the Southwest," and has been prepared by Professor Edward W. Bemis, lately of the Vanderbilt University, now of the University of Chicago, with the co-operation of his Vanderbilt University students. It informs us concerning the existing systems of local administration in twelve Southern States. The tendency, as pointed out by Professor Bemis, is decidedly towards the development of self-government. Bound up with the foregoing monograph is an interesting study upon the Popular Election of United States Senators, by Mr. John Haynes, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University.

A Colony of Mercy; or, Social Christianity at Work. By Julie Sutter. Octavo, pp. 364. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

The picture of "Social Christianity at Work," which we have presented in these pages, has a value for the student of social problems in general, and a considerable, perhaps larger, value for those interested in philanthropy with a direct religious purpose. In a certain colony in Germany called "Bethel," which has been in existence for about a quarter of a century, the author found a "vision of a programme of Christianity realized." She has related with great enthusiasm the work that is being done at this privately-managed institution, or group of institutions, for the epileptic, the drunkard, the laborer out of employment and the needy of all classes who are willing to work. Under the direction of Pastor von Bodelschwingh's ability and zeal this institution in Westphalia has extended its usefulness even to Africa, and has had a large influence upon other labor colonies in Germany. Of these and of the provisions made in various ways for "Darkest Germany Tramping," our author has given us interesting though fragmentary information. It is a curious fact that by means of stations where a man is allowed to earn his living an unemployed laborer "can travel through the length and breadth of the Empire *without having one penny in his pocket*." The chapter upon "The Workman's Home" is possibly the one of widest general interest. With the text go twenty-two relevant illustrations and a plan of the colony in its various subdivisions.

Resources and Development of Mexico. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. Octavo, pp. 337. San Francisco: The Bancroft Company.

Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft's new volume on Mexico is devoted principally to a question of the actual condition of the country as regards natural resources, mines, agriculture, stock raising, communication, manufactures, commerce, etc. The book is highly optimistic in tone, and is apparently written with a view to attracting attention to Mexico as a field for the investment of capital or a desirable home for enterprising emigrants.

World's Congress of Bankers and Financiers. Octavo, pp. 615. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

Numerous volumes are making their appearance as a result of the World's Congresses at Chicago. A very useful one has been edited by the well-known Chicago banker, Mr. Lyman J. Gage, entitled the "World's Congress of Bankers and Financiers." It contains important addresses upon financial topics, and will preserve in permanent form much that will have value for purposes of reference.

Addresses Delivered before the World's Railway Commerce Congress. Official Report. Octavo, pp. 270. Chicago: The Railway Age. \$3.

The Railway Age, of Chicago, has published in a valuable volume a report of the addresses delivered before the World's Railway Commerce Congress, held at Chicago in June, under the auspices of the World's Fair Auxiliary. This congress

commanded superior ability, and the volume will be in demand as a distinct addition to the literature of railway operation and economics.

Conversations Between the Rabbi of the Boarding House and a Company of Intelligent Ladies and Gentlemen. By Hon. H. H. Young. 12mo, pp. 371. St. Paul, Minn.: B. Ramaley & Son.

Mr. H. H. Young, a well-known citizen of St. Paul, and for a long time an official of the State of Minnesota, has under the above-named title prepared a series of papers discussing a great variety of current questions. His discussions take the form of dialogues in a boarding house family, somewhat after the fashion set by Oliver Wendell Holmes in his *Breakfast Table* books.

A Cityless and Countryless World: An Outline of Practical and Co-operative Individualism. By Henry Olerich. 12mo, pp. 447. Holstein, Iowa: Gilmore & Olerich.

Mr. Olerich's book is another contribution to the already very extensive library of Utopias. He pictures an ideal society in which development of mind and character has reached such a point as to make what he calls co-operative individualism suffice for everything, and in which all social and political institutions are done away with.

Police and Prison Cyclopædia. By George W. Hale. Revised edition. Octavo, pp. 810. Boston: H. O. Houghton & Co.

The new edition of Mr. George W. Hale's *Police and Prison Cyclopædia* is worthy of commendation. It serves a variety of purposes. It concludes with an interesting biographical sketch of the author and compiler, who is now a member of the police department of Lawrence, Mass. There follows a treatise on police officers and their duties, including a definition of criminal terms and other cognate information. The body of the book is devoted to lists of the prisons of the United States with a vast collection of prison statistics, and of the police departments of all towns having ten thousand people or more. Finally, there is an extensive report upon the prisons and police departments of foreign countries, with abundant statistics and a variety of miscellaneous material falling under the general head of criminology. The book will be gratefully welcomed by many who will have occasion to draw upon it for information otherwise almost absolutely inaccessible.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

William Jay and the Constitutional Movement for the Abolition of Slavery. By Bayard Tuckerman. Octavo, pp. 205. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

William Jay was the second son of the first Chief Justice of the United States, and was a distinguished philanthropist who bore a leading and influential part in the anti-slavery movement. He was also very prominent in behalf of the cause of international peace, and his career is worthy of a full biography. Meanwhile, Mr. Tuckerman's work, devoted chiefly, however, to William Jay's services in the constitutional movement for the abolition of slavery, is a valuable contribution to American history and biography.

History of Slavery in Connecticut. By Bernard C. Stiner, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 84. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 75 cents.

Among the recent publications of the Johns Hopkins University there should be mentioned Dr. Bernard C. Stiner's "History of Slavery in Connecticut," a thorough and elaborate study from original sources.

The Making of Virginia and the Middle Colonies, 1578-1701. By Samuel Adams Drake. 12mo, pp. 338. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

"The Making of Virginia and the Middle Colonies" is a very attractive companion volume to Mr. Drake's "Making of New England" and "Making of the Great West." It should find a place in the schools of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. It has many pictures, and is a clear and accurate narrative.

A First History of France. By Louise Creighton. 16mo, pp. 321. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Miss Louise Creighton, whose first history of England is so well known, has now successfully attempted to cover the whole course of French history in a small volume suitable for use in schools or for the reading of young people at home. It is to be heartily commended.

Henry of Navarre and the Huguenots in France. By P. F. Willert, M.A. 12mo, pp. 483. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. P. F. Willert, of Exeter College, Oxford, has given us a very brilliant and readable book on Henry of Navarre and the French Huguenots. It is at once scholarly and attractive. It is the latest issue in the "Heroes of the Nations" series.

A Friend of the Queen (Marie Antoinette—Count de Fersen). By Paul Gault. 12mo, pp. 383. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

The Count de Fersen, the "friend," whose history we have given in the pages of this translation, was a Swedish nobleman, who in his boyhood days met Marie Antoinette at the French Court, and remained in a more or less close intimacy with her until the fatal days of the Revolution. M. Gault has based his narrative upon recently discovered or recently published documents and believes that the view of the French Queen given therein is valuable and more accurate than it is customary to present. Count de Fersen served as an aide-de-camp to Rochambeau in our American Revolution, and after honors from his native Sweden was torn to pieces by an angry mob of his countrymen in Stockholm in 1810. This pleasantly written and unstrained record throws considerable light on the events and people prominent in France and other countries near the close of the eighteenth century. There are portraits of the Queen and her friend. The translation has been made by Mrs. Cashee Hoey.

Two German Giants: Frederic the Great and Bismarck. By John Lord, D.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 173. New York: Forda, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.

Dr. John Lord, well known as a popular expositor of history, has prepared two useful essays, one on Frederic the Great, the other on Prince Bismarck. The publishers have bound together with these a character sketch of Bismarck by Bayard Taylor, written some twenty years ago, and Bismarck's speech before the Reichstag in 1888.

General Thomas. By Henry Coppée, LL.D. "Great Commanders" series. 12mo, pp. 343. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

The latest volume in the "Great Commanders" series is Prof. Henry Coppée's life of General Thomas. George H. Thomas was one of the bravest and ablest of the generals on the Union side in the late war, and this book is the first adequate account of his life and services.

History of the Scandinavians and Successful Scandinavians in the United States. Compiled and edited by O. N. Nelson. 12mo, pp. 643. Minneapolis, Minn.: Published by the Author.

A book the value of which will be better appreciated fifty years from now than it can be to-day is Mr. O. N. Nelson's "History of the Scandinavians in the United States," together with a series of brief biographical sketches of successful American Scandinavians. The volume gives faithful accounts of the beginning of the different settlements of Swedes, Norwegians and Danes in the United States, and supplies historical data which, but for the author's studious labors and those of his associates in the compilation of this book, might have become irreparably lost. Mr. Nelson has been ably assisted by a number of the foremost Scandinavians of the Northwest.

ART, BELLES-LETTRES AND THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE.

Greek Lines, and Other Architectural Essays. By Henry Van Brunt. 12mo, pp. 274. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

The author of these essays has had an active professional experience in architecture for more than thirty years, and his pages show him to have also a high conception of architecture as an art. The chapters are partly historical and partly critical, and so arranged as to form a sequence. The essay upon "The Royal Chateau of Blois, an Example of Architectural Evidence in the History of Civilization" is quite fully illustrated, and the chapters upon the "The Present State of Architecture," "Architecture and Poetry," with other chapters, are timely and of interest to many readers who are not directly engaged in the building art—in fact, to all serious students of modern æsthetic tendencies.

The Brontës in Ireland; or, Facts Stranger than Fiction. By Dr. William Wright. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

The details of Dr. Wright's account have been gleaned at first hand from original documents and from people who per-

sonally knew the Brontës. The history of the Irish branch of that family of genius seems never to have been thoroughly investigated heretofore, and lovers of "Jane Eyre," "Wuthering Heights," etc., as well as all who are interested in the ramifications of English literary history will be very glad to obtain the results of Dr. Wright's investigations. His pages are easy reading and are enlivened by a number of diagrams and illustrations. The author has deemed his results of such a nature as to warrant the sub-title "Facts Stranger than Fiction."

Goethe Reviewed after Sixty Years. By J. R. Seeley. 12mo, pp. 169. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

The author of "Ecce Homo" has brought together a number of essays along various lines of Goethe criticism, some of which have been previously printed. In spite of the number of works about the great German author, the view of his genius and personality which we find in these chapters upon "Some Limitations of His Genius," "Literary Phases of Goethe," "Wilhelm Meister," "Another Religion," etc., seems to be fresh and stimulating. There is an excellent portrait of Goethe after a painting by Stieler.

The English Religious Drama. By Katharine Lee Bates. 12mo, pp. 254. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

These essays upon "Passion Plays," "Saint Plays," "Miracle Plays" in various aspects and "Moralities," embody lectures given by Professor Bates in a summer school at Colorado Springs last July. They convey a good deal of information and have something of the character of text-book work, but are popular and fresh enough to deserve place among literary studies proper. The English religious drama is a subject in which ordinary readers are not very proficient, but it is of great importance to any one really desirous of understanding the history of the English stage and of the Anglo-Saxon dramatic spirit.

The Beginnings of the English Romantic Movement; A Study in Eighteenth Century Literature. By William Lyon Phelps. 12mo, pp. 200. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Professor Phelps has done a real service to all earnest students of literature in working up with enterprise and faithfulness the subject of the origin of the romantic movement back in the forty years between 1725 and 1765. In order to comprehend clearly our nineteenth century developments it is necessary to examine their origin, and it seems rather strange that Mr. Phelps found no work published which discusses in detail the exact period and the exact topic which he has investigated. Like Professor Bates' volume, Mr. Phelps' study could be well placed among educational books, but is also adapted for general reading by students of literature. It is the result of genuine research.

The Near and the Heavenly Horizons. By the Countess de Gasparin. 16mo, pp. 311. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.

The general tone of the Countess de Gasparin's writing may be deduced from a quotation out of her introduction: "There is nothing here for utilitarians, nothing for so-called realists, for lovers of the dramatic, for acute connoisseurs; nothing, indeed, I believe, for any but me and those like me—dreamers, satisfied with little, whom a poem scares, but a flower half opened, a holiday bee, a rustic outline, can throw into infinite reverie." In the "Near Horizons" we have short sketches in an idyllic, reflectively-religious style, of peasant life in Southern Europe, or in a few cases in burdened Paris, with the pathetic element predominating. The matter in the "Heavenly Horizons" is more directly religious and somewhat more systematic. The book might perhaps be called a collection of religious musings controlled by a literary temperament and lacking an Anglo-Saxon vigor, but excellent in certain other qualities.

Saskia, the Wife of Rembrandt. By Charles Knowles Bolton. Octavo, pp. 133. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Bolton's pages give us scant but entertaining glimpses of the home life of the great Dutch painter, who was eminently of a domestic nature, and of the part which his wife plays in his paintings. A number of portraits of Saskia and other illustrations are given, and Mr. Bolton has added bibliographical notes and other relevant matter.

Boswell's Life of Johnson. Edited, with an introduction, by Mowbray Morris. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 608-607. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.

Meers, Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. place in their "Standard Library" a handsome two-volume edition of Boswell's

"Life of Johnson." The edition is, in substance, a reprint from the British one edited by Mowbray Morris, with some notes added, and with the letters of Dr. Johnson and his friends retaining the original quaint and peculiar spelling. The frontispieces are portraits of the biographer and his famous hero. For general library use the edition appears to be very desirable; it certainly is attractive in appearance.

Our Village. By Mary Russell Mitford. 32mo, pp. 348. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. 60 cents.

The idyllic side of English village life has a charm for very many readers, and no better embodiment of it is found than in the classical and popular sketches of "Our Village." Messrs. Charles L. Webster & Co. furnish lovers of literature with a convenient and neat little edition of Miss Mitford's principal work.

The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century. By William Makepeace Thackeray. 16mo, pp. 286. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

Sartor Resartus: The Life and Opinions of Herr Teufelsdröckh. By Thomas Carlyle. 16mo, pp. 301. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

These two classics are published in small, convenient volumes and in the same general style, though the larger amount of matter in Carlyle's work requires a somewhat smaller type than is used in "The English Humorists."

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

None Such? There Will Yet Be Thousands. By Emory J. Haynes. 12mo, pp. 331. Boston: The North Publishing Co. \$1.25.

Doctor Emory J. Haynes, a clergyman who has been called the "business man's preacher," has written a story which as a piece of genuine, unmistakably American fiction deserves high place, and as a study of certain contemporary social conditions is among the most prominent productions of 1883. The chief character of the story is an ex-governor of one of the New England States who has reached his fourscore years and is burdened with the question, "How shall I best dispose of my rightfully accumulated \$35,000,000?" It can be said with safety that this Governor Randall is one of the most real personages of present day fiction, and a strikingly true type of the better class of our millionaires—"touchy," gruff at times, at others tender as a child, faithful to old friends, a severe and unmerciful opponent in the stock markets, reaping almost no benefit so far as happiness goes from his own wealth; to one who knows how to "get at him" a true and simple nature. Denman Thompson, of the famous "Old Homestead," likes the essentially dramatic treatment of the story—finds in it the germs of a great play—and believes that "time will find Dr. Haynes' Randall kept, referred to and valued as Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom is, or—as I believe—Uncle Josh will be." The aged but shrewd money king is besieged by college presidents and other typical beggars, but finally disposes of his property in a rather novel way. He leaves it in the hands of a sub-hero of the tale and the heroine, to be distributed in small sums—say of a few hundred dollars even—to worthy and struggling young people; especially those who might by a timely assistance create and foster a home life. There are numerous other strongly drawn personages in the book, including a very rascally judge; there is a description of a private car, an account of a meeting of laboring men, a scrimmage or two, etc., etc., but the purpose of the volume lies in this predicament of the wealthy Yankee and the manner of its solution. There is nothing here to satisfy an over-refined aesthetic taste; nothing to satiate an appetite for the morbid or the mysterious; there is a straight-forward humorous, convincing—i.e., realistic—American, nineteenth century story which has been highly entertaining to many prominent business men; a story of which Doctor Edward E. Hale writes: "I have more than once planned a book of the same purpose, but I am glad Dr. Haynes has done it instead of me, for I think it better done." The title may now be interpreted to mean: Are there "none such" as Governor Randall? "There will yet be thousands."

Sustained Honor: A Story of the War of 1812. By John R. Musick. 12mo, pp. 463. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

The last three volumes of Mr. Musick's extended series of "Columbian Historical Novels" are devoted, respectively, to the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Civil War; that is to say, Mr. Musick has made these events the central thread of his stories. Volume Ten, which has just come to our desk, is entitled "Sustained Honor," under which phrase Mr. Musick designates the success of the war spirit over the sectional peace-party spirit which manifested itself in New England during what is frequently called the Second War of Inde-

pendence. As in previous issues from Mr. Musick's pen, we have historic events and romantic episode woven together. The author has related the causes of the war, as well as the progress of its battles and of popular sentiment at the time. There is the usual number of illustrations.

Pan Michael: An Historical Novel of Poland, the Ukraine and Turkey. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. 12mo, pp. 543. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Sienkiewicz is now widely recognized as the greatest of living historical romancers, with probably no rival in this century except Dumas. He has recently given us a novel of modern life and a volume of short stories, but in "Pan Michael" he returns to the particular field in which he is a master. This novel of the seventeenth century is a sequel to "Fire and Sword," and with that book and "The Deluge" completes a trilogy which is a delight to all lovers of stirring, adventurous fiction. The translation from the Polish has been made by Jeremiah Curtin.

A Gentleman of France: Being the Memoirs of Gaston de Bonne, Sieur de Marsac. By Stanley J. Weyman. 12mo, pp. 418. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Another historical romance with plenty of flash and fire comes from the pen of Stanley Weyman, the author of the highly praised "The House of the Wolf." "A Gentleman of France" is a story of the time of Henry of Navarre, of whose reign we have a historical view in a book noticed elsewhere in this department. Mr. Weyman's tale gives us insight into the turbulent public times in which the scenes are laid, but our interest is mainly centred in the stirring and lively experiences of the hero and his immediate friends.

Seven Xmas Eves: Being the Romance of a Social Evolution. By Clo Graves and others. 12mo, pp. 264. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

The unique idea of producing a novel in chapters contributed by separate authors seems well carried out in this volume, which is sub-headed "The Romance of a Social Evolution," and has the name of seven English authors on the title page. We trace with real interest the history of the hero and heroine, "Nick" and "Nan," from the time when we are introduced to them by "Mrs. Mary Cheevers," washerwoman, until "Nick" reaches—and deservedly—the position of member of Parliament. Each chapter is supposed to be told by some person who came into close relations with the characters of the story. The fitting illustrations are by Dudley Hardy.

A Spinster's Leaflets. By Alyn Yates Keith. Octavo, pp. 137. Boston: Lee & Shepard \$1.25.

Alyn Yates Keith's quiet but interesting story of New England life—at least, the atmosphere of the story seems to be that of Yankee land—is reprinted from the columns of the New York Evening Post. The plot is entertaining and the characters are well drawn. This spinster, as we believe is common with good-natured spinsters, takes a lively interest in some young people's matrimonial affairs, and watches until as successful an outcome is reached as our imperfect world allows.

A Coign of Vantage. By John Seymour Wood. 12mo, pp. 264. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

Some of "John Seymour Wood's" stories have been in an apparently pessimistic vein, but "A Coign of Vantage" is, on the contrary, very bright and amusing. It belongs to that large class of stories dealing with Americans abroad, and brings together in Switzerland a group of people from various parts of the United States.

A Daughter of this World. By Fletcher Battershall. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

It strikes us that some of the characters and situations in "A Daughter of this World" are rather too romantic for current taste, but there is no question as to the general interest of the novel. It is an American story of our own time and centers to some extent about the old question of art versus love in a woman's heart. The personages who play a part in this drama—tragic, though with happy termination—are drawn with marvelous distinctness.

In the Dwellings of Silence: A Romance of Russia. By Walker Kennedy. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

Adventurous rescues, flights and pursuits abound in the pages of this romance. The main characters are some Russian people of high standing who are thrown into exile and some Americans who encompass their deliverance. There may be an element of "purpose" in the tale, but in the main it seems told for its own sake.

Namesakes: The Story of a Secret. By Evelyn Everett-Green, 12mo, pp. 411. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

We have referred more than once to the "Oak Leaf Series," issued by the Fleming H. Revell Co. The novels of the series furnish one with excellent stories that are moral in bearing, without belonging to what is frequently called a "Sunday-School type." "Namesakes" is a vivacious English story with a plot of sufficient intricacy to excite our curiosity and enough play of character to repay one who reads for improvement. It has a number of whole-page illustrations.

A Latter Day Saint. By Mrs. Alfred Almond McKay. 12mo, pp. 279. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

"A Latter Day Saint" is pronouncedly romantic in tendency, though it deals with familiar enough people of our own day, and it is decidedly religious in tone.

The Bailiff of Tewksbury. By S. E. D. Phelps and Leigh North. 16mo, pp. 199. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

The pens of our two authors carry the reader back into merry old England and relate a tale of the days and haunts of Shakespeare; the dramatist himself appears, although he is not the principal character. The illustrations preserve the old-time atmosphere.

The Lost Canyon of the Toltecs: An Account of Strange Adventures in Central America. By Charles Sumner Seeley. 12mo, pp. 275. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

The scenes of Mr. Seeley's story of adventure are laid in some out of the way corners of the Isthmus of Panama. The pages are exciting in a wholesome way and offer us many a picture of scenery and native customs in Central America.

Pomona: By the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission." 12mo, pp. 296. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

For the Fourth Time of Asking. By the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission." 16mo, pp. 90. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 50 cents.

Roberts' Brothers send us two stories by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission," etc. "Pomona" is a live and healthy English story, particularly for girls who are nearly women, with a plot having enough complexity to make the reader desirous of learning its solution. The other story is a slight amusing sketch, with more than a touch of pathos, about two aged lovers.

SHORT STORIES AND SKETCHES.

The Delectable Duchy: Stories, Studies and Sketches. By "Q." 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Cornwall seems to rival Brittany and our own New England as a corner of the world which readily furnishes entertaining types of the human species. The material of Mr. W. Quiller Couch's ("Q.") short stories, studies and sketches in his new volume is mainly drawn from this Southwestern nook of England. "Q." has a keen eye for the humorous and pathetic and a ready pen. He draws his characters with a discriminating human sympathy, and it seems to us that "The Delectable Duchy" is one of the very best collections of its kind which one could ask for. Many of the pages have the typographical marks arranged to indicate the Cornish dialect.

Mademoiselle Miss, and Other Stories. By Henry Harland (Sidney Luska). 12mo, pp. 192. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

"Mademoiselle Miss" is the first in the collection of five stories, it and the second dealing with Bohemian artist life in the Latin Quarter of Paris. All of the chapters are in a light vein, hardly deep enough, perhaps, to be called cynical, and showing rather more of the trivial than of the moral side of life.

Prisoners of the Earth, and Other Stories. By H. D. Lowry. 12mo, pp. 248. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

Most of the two score or so stories in this volume are reprinted from the (English) *National Observer*; they are good tales of various aspects of the life of common people in

Cornwall, and told quite largely in dialect. Perhaps there is a little overstraining of the pathetic.

A Daring Experiment, and Other Stories. By Lillie Devreux Blake. 12mo, pp. 360. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

A volume of short stories varying in tone from those which culminate in a dark catastrophe to others which we leave with a smile. They relate to American life in the neighborhood of the Hudson for the most part, and are told in a clear, straightforward style.

From Wisdom Court. By Henry Seton Merriman and Stephen G. Tallentyre. 12mo, pp. 208. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

The confines of London furnish us with these humorous suggestions "On Visitors," "On the Sea," "On Love," "On Honour and Glory," and many other topics. Beneath a light and confiding style there is the basis of a sensible philosophy of life. The pages have many illustrations by E. Courbin.

The First Supper, and Other Episodes. By Jonathan Sturges. 12mo, pp. 176. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Keynotes. By George Egerton. 12mo, pp. 192. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

OLD FAVORITES IN FICTION.

The Waverly Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. International Limited Edition. With Introductory Essays and Notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. XX, XXI, "The Abbot." Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$2.50 each volume.

Volumes twenty and twenty-one of the "International Limited Edition" of Scott, to which we have already called frequent attention, are devoted to "The Abbot." This romance, though not the supremest of the "Waverly Novels," has, as Mr. Lang affirms in his editorial introduction, "qualities as great as the best." As in previous volumes of the edition, the illustrations are up to a high standard and constitute a main attraction. We have photo-etchings of Melrose Abbey and of Mary Stuart, together with ten other etchings from drawings by eminent artists.

The Village Rector. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo, pp. 346. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

Miss Wormeley proceeds bravely with her praiseworthy undertaking of giving to the English-reading public that world in itself known as the "Comédie Humaine." "Le Curé de la Campagne," which she has translated under the title "The Village Rector," belongs to the little group of three novels which Balzac denominated studies of country life, and was written in 1837. It is a strong work, in which the depths of human sin and the nobility of human forgiveness are laid bare.

Rumour. By Elizabeth Sheppard. With an introduction and notes by Harriet Prescott Spofford. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 344-346. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.50.

"Rumour" is not the greatest of Miss Sheppard's novels, but the many admirers of "Charles Auchester" and "Counterparts" will undoubtedly be desirous of placing it beside its somewhat more important fellows. Those who wish to acquaint themselves with the novelist's personality and style as explained by a strong admirer of Miss Sheppard will do well to read the brief introductory note by Harriet Prescott Spofford prefixed to "Rumour." Beethoven and Louis Napoleon are prominent figures in the romance and their portraits serve as a frontispiece to the two volumes. Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. have done a favor to a large public in preparing this attractive and convenient edition.

Picciola, the Prisoner of Fenestrella; or, Captivity Captive. By X. B. Saintine. Octavo, pp. 228. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Most school children know the anecdotal germ of the story of the "Prisoner of Fenestrella" and the flower which brought him back to belief, love of life and happiness. Saintine's romance of the days of Napoleon—French to the core and recalling the flavor of "Paul et Virginie"—is given to the public by D. Appleton & Co. in a handsomely bound and well-printed edition with numerous illustrations by J. F. Gueldry.

The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green, an Oxford Freshman. By Cuthbert Bede, B.A. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 500.

Little Mr. Bouncer and his Friend Verdant Green; also, Tales of College Life. By Cuthbert Bede. 12mo, pp. 307. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. The three volumes \$5.

Almost at the opposite pole from "Picciola" are the humorous stories of Oxford life, which have been popular since Cuthbert Bede gave them to the world some forty years ago. Messrs Little, Brown & Co. offer in several different styles of binding, a set of three volumes. Each volume has an etched title and frontispiece, and the text is made still more fun-provoking by a large number of illustrations by the author. The edition is a handsome one and will prove acceptable to those who love the flavor of English University life in the old coaching days—that species of life which included rather more rowing, boxing, cricketing, flirting, dining and getting into scrapes than it did of studying.

POETRY.

The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri. Translated by Thomas William Parsons. 12mo, pp. 372. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

It was in 1843 that Dr. Thomas William Parsons published in Boston a little pamphlet which contained a translation into English verse of the first ten cantos of Dante's *Inferno*. From that time to his death, in 1892, the poet was a devoted student of the great Italian, and little by little, in the scrupulous method of one whose task is done for the love of art, he extended the translation. So conscientious was his work that even after a half century, in this volume which remains as the legacy of Mr. Parsons to the Dante admiring world, we have but a fragment of the *Paradise*, and an incomplete rendering of the *Purgatory*. Miss Louise Imogen Guiney writes a brief memorial sketch, and the preface is contributed by Professor Charles Eliot Norton. Professor Norton, while declaring that Mr. Parsons' translations have the tone and style of the translator, not of Dante, nevertheless asserts that these lines, so far as they go, have no superiors as a rhymed English version of the *Divine Comedy*. Mr. Parsons was something of a recluse as regards the world at large, and his name is not a very familiar one among the average American reading classes, yet he undoubtedly deserves a high place among our poets for the quality, if not for the quantity, of his work, and for his life-long sympathy with the spirit of the great mediæval epic.

Proverbs in Porcelain; to which is added "Au Revoir," a Dramatic Vignette. By Austin Dobson. Octavo, pp. 112. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

A new edition of Mr. Dobson's old-time-flavor "Proverbs in Porcelain," together with "Au Revoir, a Dramatic Vignette," is among the most charming reissues of the holiday season. As to the two dozen or so full-page illustrations which interpret the rhymes, we only need to emphasize the second sentence in this quotation from Mr. Dobson's prefatory note: "I confess that I felt some misgiving whether these miniature studies, so frail in structure, so slight in substance, would lend themselves readily to pictorial embodiment. But this was clearly to reckon without the vitalizing power of Art and the accomplished pencil of Mr. Bernard Partridge."

Low Tide on Grand Pré. A Book of Lyrics. By Bliss Carman. 16mo, pp. 120. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1.

Bliss Carman has a secure place among the poets of the younger Canadian school, and his name is a familiar one on the pages of our magazines and other periodicals. His slight, newly published volume contains some two score poems, "collected with reference to their similarity of tone," which are in the main lyrics of love and of nature—particularly of the seaside. Mr. Carman's versification is easy and finished for the most part, but we believe he would oblige a good many readers by ridding out occasional obscurities of conception and vagueness of diction, or what appear obscurities and vagueness to uninitiated minds. However, Mr. Carman's verses belong, as it seems to us, to that species of verse which is called poetry.

Sometime, and Other Poems. By May Riley Smith. 16mo, pp. 168. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.25.

The versification and the thought of May Riley Smith's poems are clear and simple. Among the numerous short

lyrics are a few in light vein, but the majority show a deep moral tone, and many are expressive of directly religious feeling. Her collection makes a safe volume to put into the hands of any lover of tender and true reflective poetry not too deep for a tired brain.

Under the Nursery Lamp. Songs about the Little Ones. 16mo, pp. 105. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.50.

No compiler's name appears with the songs here gathered, and a considerable number of the poems have no name attached. There are a half dozen charming full-page photographic illustrations in the spirit of such verses as Stevenson's "My Bed-Boat," Dobson's "The Child Musician," Celia Thaxter's "An Old Saw," Margaret Vandegrift's "The Sandman," Tennyson's "Sweet and Low," Field's "Little Boy Blue," and numerous others. No daintier bit of literature could be desired by one who cares for the poetry inspired by child-life.

Pictures from Nature and Life. Poems by Kate Raworth Holmes; illustrated by Helen E. Stevenson. Quarto, pp. 105. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.50.

Though we cannot truthfully say that we admire the covers of this volume, the lyrical versification by Kate Raworth Holmes and the attractive illustrations by Helen E. Stevenson give it rank among the better class of gift books. The ten poems are upon various aspects of love and nature, and are clearly printed in a decorative style of type, which well preserves the delicate and reflective sentiments of the verse.

The Other Side: An Historic Poem. By Virginia Frazer Boyle. 12mo, pp. 64. Memphis, Tenn.: A. R. Taylor & Co. \$1.

This poem, dedicated "To Confederate Soldiers Living and Dead and to the Women of the South," is a reverie in imaginative style and written largely in blank verse, upon the cause of the rupture between North and South, of the war, of reconstruction, and particularly of the part Jefferson Davis played in the cause of the Confederacy. Mr. Davis, as the poem pictures him to us, is a hero and a martyr. These lines have a sustained dignity and a poetic expression which make them worthy to be read by any lover of good verse. The genuine feeling of affection for the "true, tender, loving, proud old South" ought to appeal to any unprejudiced respecter of the impulses from which art is born.

Cristoforo Colon: An Epic Poem. By Oscar A. Fliesburg and Lewis P. Johnson. Paper, 4to, pp. 102. St. Paul, Minn.: Swedish-American Book Company. \$1.75.

"Cristoforo Colon" is an epic poem whose *origin d'être* was the late Columbian anniversary. The poem was originally written in Swedish and then translated into English with the rugged and varied metres of the Northern tongue preserved. This method of composition is unique, as is also the legend of Columbus' descent from viking blood, and the story of his visit to Iceland, which precedes an account of his famous voyage of discovery. There are many excellent, vigorous passages in the course of the poem, and it is worthy of examination by those who would be naturally interested in such subject and treatment. There are a large number of full-page illustrations.

In This Our World. Poems by Charlotte Perkins Stetson. Paper, 16mo, pp. 120. Oakland, Cal.: McCombs & Vaughn.

Some of the shorter lyrics in this little collection from the Pacific Coast are decidedly good—poetic in conception and execution.

Sun-Sealed. By George F. McIntyre. 12mo, pp. 186. Chicago: Astronomic Publishing Co. \$1.25.

Mr. McIntyre is a professional Mystic of the city of Chicago, and his verses are "astrologically arranged under the incentive planet aspected by accurate calculation at each inception."

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Mental Development in the Child. By W. Preyer. 12mo, pp. 196. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Among the educational works which come to our desk this month two are of importance and presumable interest even to those whose immediate activity may not be along educational lines, in a professional sense. As number twenty-four of the "International Education Series," which our Doctor William T. Harris is editing, we have a translation by H. W.

Brown of an able German treatise by Professor Preyer, of the Physiological Department at Jena. Professor Preyer's "Die Seele des Kindes," first published in 1881, has already, in English form, found place in two volumes of the series to which the present translation belongs. The author is an enthusiastic investigator of the phenomena of child life, especially for the first five years, and desirous of stimulating a wider study of a subject, surely fascinating and strangely enough almost entirely new. Dr Harris tells us in his editorial preface to the "Mental Development in the Child" that the particular object of the book "is to initiate mothers into the complicated science of psychogenesis. Accordingly he [Dr. Preyer] has taken unusual pains to present the more important points upon which the development of the child's mind depends in a form easy of assimilation." Many interesting results of Professor Preyer's studies are presented in a practical form in these pages, one of the most striking being his proof that language is subsequent to the intellectual perception of space, time and cause. The scope of the volume may be further defined by an examination of the chapter headings: "The Senses of the New-Born Child," "Temperaments in Infancy," "The First Perception of Ideas," "The Origin of the Will," "The Development of Self-consciousness," etc. Parents and teachers of small children will be especially benefited by a reading of Doctor Preyer's facts and suggestions.

The Science of Education. By Johann Friedrich Herbart. 12mo, pp 284. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.

In this department we have had frequent occasion to mention works more or less closely connected with the Herbartian philosophy. Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. now add to their "Pedagogical Library" a translation of two works of the master himself—the "Æsthetic Revelation of the World," and "The Science of Education" ("Allgemeine Pädagogik"). The translators, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Felkin, have written some fifty or sixty pages upon "Herbart's Life and Educational Work," and they have rendered his chief educational treatise into English upon the principle that "accuracy, faithful representation, is a translator's first duty and virtue." It is probable, therefore, that the reader will find here as close a contact with Herbart's pedagogical principles as is possible to one not reading the original German.

The Ethics of Hegel. Translated from his "Rechtsphilosophie." With an Introduction by J. Macbride Sterrett, D.D. 12mo, pp. 228. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

The particular object of the "Ethical Series" edited by Professor E. Hershey Sneath of Yale, in which Dr Sterrett's book finds place, is to stimulate a better method and spirit in undergraduate collegiate study in ethics by putting the student in direct contact with important works. This volume contains an English rendering of about one-half of Hegel's "Philosophie des Rechts," with extracts from two other of his works. Like other members of the series it is furnished with a bibliography, biographical sketch, exposition of the text and statement of the relations of the subject-matter to previous and subsequent ethical doctrine. Dr. Sterrett states that he has made his introduction popular, and he has also added a vocabulary of the chief technical terms employed by Hegel.

The Eighth Book of Vergil's Æneid. Edited for the Use of Schools by John Tetlow, D.Sc. 16mo, pp. 208. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

Doctor Tetlow believes it to be beneficial for student and teacher to vary monotony by reading one of the later books of the Æneid. He has prepared the text of the Eighth Book, and with a view of making it useful in sight-reading added map, foot notes, some fifty pages of notes arranged together, a large number of "word-groups," and a vocabulary of about eighty pages.

Cinq-Mars. By Alfred de Vigny. Abridged and edited, with introduction and notes, by Charles Sankey, M.A. 12mo, pp. 291. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

This volume is a new addition to D. C. Heath & Co.'s admirable and extended "Modern Language Series." So far as the text goes Mr. Sankey has made his selection upon the principle of preserving the work's "historical value as a picture of Richelieu and his time, its interest as a romance, and the classical purity of its style," and by narrative in English supplied the place of necessary omissions; his editorial labor also includes a historical introduction, notes mainly historical, a brief biographical sketch, etc.

Popular Science. Edited and annotated by Jules Luquiens, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 252. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

Doctor Luquiens has brought together the original French text of seven short selections of such nature as to come under

the heading "Popular [as distinguished from pure] Science." The aim of the book is to "provide material suitable for imparting the habit of careful reading and, in a measure, the vocabulary of scientific literature."

La Prise de la Bastille. By J. Michelet. Paper, 12mo, pp. 55. Boston: Ginn & Co. 25 cents.

A condensed selection from Michelet's "History of the French Revolution," edited and annotated by Doctor Jules Luquiens, of Yale University.

Goethe's Dichtung und Wahrheit. Edited, with introductions, notes and index, by C. A. Buchheim. 12mo, pp. 337. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.05.

This volume, which is an addition to the well-known "Modern Language Series," contains the first four books of Goethe's famous autobiography. Doctor Buchheim states in his preface that he has "explained throughout all the historical, biographical, literary and other allusions," and he has added a great deal of annotation in general.

Brigitta. By Berthold Auerbach. With introduction and notes by J. Howard Gore, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 123. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

"Brigitta" was written in 1840, only two years before the author's death. Dr. Gore believes it is well adapted for "sight-reading or regular work for a less advanced class."

The German Declensions Simplified and Symbolized so as to make their acquisition rapid and permanent. By William A. Wheatley. 12mo, pp. 53. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.

Elementary Laboratory Cards. Mechanics and Electricity. By Harlow W. Eaton, A.M., Ph.D. Chicago: W. A. Olmsted, 182 Wabash Avenue.

Dr. Eaton prepared this card system for his own classes and has found it of excellent service in the teaching of physics. A separate card, with directions for experiment, is put into the hands of each pupil. The cards form a series from 1 to 153 and we suppose an unlimited supply of any number or of all can be obtained.

The Essentials of Chemical Physiology, for the Use of Students. By W. D. Halliburton, M.D., F.R.S. Octavo, pp. 177. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

The author of this treatise is professor of physiology in King's College, London, and holds other English academic positions. His pages, well illustrated, are the outgrowth of practical teaching, and furnish information regarding the chemistry of foods, digestion, the blood and allied subjects.

Little People's Reader. By Georgia A. Hodskins. 12mo, pp. 107. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

Simple reading matter in large print and simple illustrations, designed for the first grade of pupils.

My Saturday Bird Class. By Margaret Miller. 12mo, pp. 107. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

The author of this little volume has had success in interesting small children in the study of nature, and with a view of extending her plan has given a sort of journal of her walks and talks, and dialogue with her pupils. Her pages are illustrated, and she gives a brief scientific substratum to her bird lore, as "Hints for the Teacher."

History and Literature in Grammar Grades. By J. H. Phillips, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 17. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 15 cents.

A paper read before the Department of Superintendence at Brooklyn, some time ago. Dr. Phillips is at the head of the public school system of Birmingham, Ala.

The School Singer. A Collection of Favorite Songs and Chorals for Schools. Compiled by George A. Veazie. Octavo, pp. 168. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

Mr. Veazie's preface states that his volume is "not a book of exercises, but a careful compilation of popular songs and choruses of medium difficulty, from 'The Coda,' and which are expressly adapted to school use." It has selections for

Arbor Day, graduation day, and other important occasions in school life, as well as for the usual routine periods. The print of both music and words is very clear and attractive.

JUVENILE.

The Young Navigators ; or, The Foreign Cruise of the "Maud." By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 356. Boston : Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

Oliver Optic's indefatigable pen is still moving and producing books to satiate the boys' appetite for the adventurous and marvelous. In the "Young Navigators" the hero and his friends sail about storied Greece, and the author weaves in mention of many historical and mythological events. The book is the second volume of the second series of "All Over the World Library."

Oscar Peterson, Ranchman and Ranger. By Henry Willard French. 12mo, pp. 380. Boston : D. Lothrop Co. \$1.50.

Boys will appreciate a story which tells in a live way of adventures with wild animals, Indians and desperadoes in Manitoba and along a trail through the Dalrymple farm and Deadwood to the Colorado mines. The book is illustrated by a number of full page and lesser cuts.

Through Thick and Thin, and The Midshipmen's Mess. By Molly Elliot Seawell. 12mo, pp. 215. Boston : D. Lothrop Co.

Molly Elliot Seawell writes two stories which are, in the main, recitals of two sensible heroic deeds in the United States army and in the naval service respectively. The author tells us that the incidents related are both real happenings. The cover and illustrations are such as boys like.

Odd Business : High Art in Fun, Frolic and Fancy with the Pencil and Quill. By L. J. Bridgman. Quarto. Boston : D. Lothrop Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Bridgman's book has fun per pencil and pen on every page and a pun upon a good many of them. He is a capital humorist and surely successful in the pleasant task of making little folks laugh.

The Child's Day Book : With Helps Toward the Joy of Living and the Beautiful Heaven Above. Arranged and compiled by Margaret Sidney. Quarto. Boston : D. Lothrop Co. 50 cents.

Margaret Sidney's compilation has morning and evening prayers, grace before meals, a text from the Bible and a prose or poetical selection for each day of the month, all adapted for young children. There is a large number of illustrations, including five full-page colored inserts.

Chatterbox for 1893. Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M.A. Quarto, pp. 412. \$1.25.

The favorite annual Chatterbox has already, in its 1893 covers, delighted the hearts of thousands of children, but if any parents have overlooked it in the stress of the gift-giving season it will still be a welcome addition to the young folks' book shelves. We do not see that the anecdotes of great men, of adventure, of heroic deeds, of animal life and the puzzles, stories, poems and, of course, the illustrations, are less interesting than they were in our own "Chatterbox" days.

The Out-Door World ; or, Young Collector's Hand-Book. By W. Furneaux, F.R.G.S. 12mo, pp. 439. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

Mr. Furneaux has had the enviable purpose of cultivating a taste for natural history in the minds of young people, and has told accurately, but in popular language, about a large number of insects, birds and larger animals, sea-weeds, wild flowers, forest trees, etc., etc. He has also given practical directions about the collection and care of specimens. The text is made very attractive by sixteen colored plates and by over five hundred minor illustrations. Unfortunately for young enthusiasts in America, the author deals mainly with British animal and vegetable life.

Talk by Queer Folks : More Land and Water Friends. By Mary E. Bamford. Quarto, pp. 179. Boston : D. Lothrop Co. \$1.25.

Mary E. Bamford allows the Hyena, the Blue-Jay, the Anemone, the Earth Worm and various other interesting people to tell some portion of their own story for the benefit of the little folks. Her book is printed in large type and is well

illustrated ; it is apparently fitted to yield both entertainment and instruction for children eight or ten years of age or even younger.

TECHNOLOGY AND MANUFACTURE.

Photographic Mosaics : An Annual Record of Photographic Progress. Edited by Edward L. Wilson. Thirtieth Year. Paper, 16mo, pp. 295. New York : Edward L. Wilson. 50 cents.

Mr. Edward L. Wilson has been prominent in photographic circles for something over a quarter of a century, and the new issue of his annual, "Photographic Mosaics," is the thirtieth. It contains a summary of progress in the various departments of photographic science for the year 1893, and a long series of short, specially contributed articles by prominent lovers of the art, devoted mainly to matters of technique and artistic judgment. To the progressive amateur the whole volume is indispensable, and the fully-illustrated article upon Brittany, by A. R. Dresser, will be of general interest. The volume is indexed and in every way seems creditable.

A Field Book for Civil Engineers. By Daniel Carhart, C. E. 16mo, pp. 293. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$2.50.

Mr. Carhart, who is Professor of Civil Engineering in the Western University of Pennsylvania, has prepared a new manual treating systematically of field work in railroad surveying from reconnaissance to track laying. It presents a neat appearance, is well illustrated and apparently serviceable.

Continuous Current Dynamos and Motors. By Frank P. Cox. 12mo, pp. 271. New York : The W. J. Johnston Company. \$2.

The student for whom this work has been prepared is supposed to possess a "general knowledge of electricity and is conversant with the names of the different parts of the machines," and, in the mathematical field, with algebra and elementary geometry. It is an eminently practical manual and illustrated with a number of helpful diagrams. Two chapters are devoted to the action of steam in an engine.

A Text-Book of Mechanical Drawing. Part III. Machine Drawing. By Gardner C. Anthony, A.M. Tufts' College, Mass. : Published by the Author.

This illustrated treatise is, according to the preface, "intended to teach the practical application of the principles of projection to the illustration of machinery ; to inform the student concerning many of the exceptions to the laws of projection ; and, finally, to furnish such practical examples as may serve for problems to the student and suggestions to the draftsman."

The Manufacture of Liquors and Preserves. Translated from the French of J. De Brevans. 12mo, pp. 204. New York : Munn & Co. \$3.

This book is a translation of a practical and precise manual for the distiller and liquor manufacturer, which appeared in France a few years ago. The translator states that the value of the work "consists in the formulas, which are so arranged that if the manufacturer has no distilling plant, he can still make many of the liquors from the essences." With sixty-five illustrations.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE AND BUSINESS.

Congressional Manual of Parliamentary Practice. By J. Howard Gore, Ph.D. 32mo, pp. 112. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

Dr. Gore has deduced the contents of his little manual from the rules and rulings of the national congress. The subjects are arranged alphabetically.

Parliamentary Tactics for the Use of the Presiding Officer and Public Speakers. Arranged by Harry W. Hoot. 12mo, pp. 51. New York : Scientific Publishing Company. 50 cents.

A novel feature in this flexible covered booklet is the marginal index, which serves also as a list of motions in the order of precedence. Rapid reference is the object in view.

Walsh's Perpetual Calendar and Almanac. By James A. Walsh. Washington : Brentano's. \$1.

Mr. Walsh's perpetual calendar is simple and convenient, and with its added moon table, sun table and other matter will probably prove of service to lawyers and professional and business workers in general.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. November.

The Photographic Salon. George Davison.
Beginner's Column.—I. John Clarke.
Fallacy of Using Different Developers. A. L. Simpson.
The Camera and the Pulpit. A. W. Fatten.
Film in Relation to Amateur Photography.

The American Journal of Politics.—New York. December.
Political Reunion of the United States and Canada. F. W. Glen.

The South for a Protective Tariff in 1896. G. C. Sibley.
Taxation for Support of the Common Schools. J. W. Mason.
Industrial Depressions: Their Cause and Cure. F. H. Cooke.
A Study of the Social Evil. J. W. Walton.
Experimenting on Capital Criminals. J. S. Pyle.
What the American Civil War has Not Done. H. Olerich.
Our Underpaid Officials. Charles Robinson.
Our Public Schools—The Nation's Safeguard. Mabel C. Jones.
The Graduated Income Tax. J. J. O'Neill.
The Farm and the Ship. A. C. Houston.
Cranks. E. R. Gregg. A. J. Palm.

Andover Review.—Boston. November-December.

The Christian Ministry. T. C. Pease.
Theory of the Marriage Tie. Samuel W. Dike.
Missions and Colonies.—II. C. C. Starbuck.
"Born of the Virgin Mary." C. H. Hopes.
Archæological Notes. J. P. Taylor.

Antiquary.—London. December.

The Real Sir Harry Lee, of Ditchley. Viscount Dillon.
European Coins.
Notes on Archæology in Denstone College Museum. A. Archibald Armstrong.
Holy Wells of Scotland: Their Legends and Superstitions. R. C. Hope.

The Arena.—Boston. December.

The Ascent of Life. Stinson Jarvis.
Aims and Methods of the Higher Criticism. W. Sanday.
The Bank of Venice. John Davis.
The Wonders of Hindoo Magic. Heinrich Hensoldt.
The Bimetallic Standard of Money. George C. Douglas.
Practical Application of Hypnotism in Modern Medicine. J. R. Cocke.
Rent: Its Essence and Place in the Distribution of Wealth. T. L. Brown.
Realism in Literature and Art. C. S. Darrow.
A Southern View of the Financial Situation. G. C. Kelley.
Gerald Massey: Prophet and Reformer. B. O. Flower.

The Art Amateur.—New York. December.

Art in Public Schools and Colleges.
German Painting at the World's Fair.—II.
British Painting at the World's Fair.—II.
The Holy Family in Art. Roger Riordan.
Drawing for Beginners.—IV.
Artistic Qualities and Use of Oil Colors in Figure Painting.
Flower Painting in Oil.—II.
Landscape Painting in Water-Colors.—I. M. B. O. Fowler.
Hints about Magazine Illustrating.

The Art Interchange.—New York. December.

Mary E. Tillinghast. Gilson Willets.
Pen and Ink Illustration.
Women in the Secondary Arts.
Taste in House Decorations. Isa C. Cabell.
Ornamental Iron Work at Elmhurst. G. H. Willets.
Bent Ironwork for Amateurs. L. Marshall.
Jean Charles Cazin.

Atlanta.—London. December.

The Stately Homes of England: Haddon Hall. Edwin Oliver.
The Golden Circle: Rings. Benjamin Taylor.
Wonderland: Yellowstone Park. Percival T. Rivers.

The Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. December.

Thoreau and his English friend Thomas Cholmondeley. F. B. Sanborn.
Birds at Yule-Tide. Frank Bolles.
In the Flat-Woods. Bradford Torrey.
Western Landscapes. Hamlin Garland.

Ideal Transit.
Democracy in America. Francis N. Thorpe.
"Mere Literature." Woodrow Wilson.
Chaucer's Pardoner. George L. Kittredge.
Some New Light on Napoleon.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. December.

The Year 1893: A Retrospect. R. H. Inglis-Palgrave.
Trust and Finance Companies: Their Losses. Arthur Ellis.
The Future of Silver. J. W. Maclellan.
Mr. Frank May and the Bank of England.
A Knotty Point in Employers' Liability.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. December.

Armed Europe: How Coming Events Cast their Shadows Before. Gen. Sir A. Allison.
Ben Johnson in Edinburgh. Prof. Masson.
Man's Place in the Cosmos: Professor Huxley on Nature and Man. Prof. Andrew Seth.
Successful Fish-Culture in the Highlands. John Bickerdike.
Pope Alexander VI and Caesar Borgia: Were They Poisoned? W. W. Story.
How Tommy Atkins is Fed.
The Rise of our East African Empire.
Stealing a Session.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. November.

Meeting of the International Statistical Institute at Chicago.
The Comparability of Trade Statistics.
The Russian Cotton Manufacturing Industry.
Weights and Measures in Use in Turkey.
Coal Production in Western Europe.

Bookman.—London. December.

In Memory of Sir Andrew Clark.
The Poetry of Christina Rossetti. With Portrait. Katharine Tynan.
Mr. Espinasse's Recollections. William Wallace.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco. December.

California Through a Snow Bank. Philip Grayson.
The Golden Jubilee of the Popé. Fannie C. W. Barbour.
Early Art in America. John Richardson.
The Romance of Fort Ross. Gertrude Atherton.
Hills and Corners of San Francisco. Elodie Hogan.
California Forest Trees. Bertha F. Herrick.
If I Were California. Joaquin Miller.
Among the Man-Eaters. J. H. Campbell.
In the Fayüm. Octavius G. Brocke.
Adrift in the Desert. R. E. L. Robinson.

The Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. December.

Our Militia. Lieut.-Col. O'Brien.
The Manitoba School Question. John S. Ewart.
Art at the World's Fair. J. A. Radford.
Mr. W. T. Stead on Telepathy. Adam Byrne.
An Hour with Oliver Wendell Holmes. J. L. Hughes.
Salmon Fishing and Canning on the Fraser. H. H. Gowen.
Down the Yukon. Wm. Ogilvie.
Lord and Lady Aberdeen. J. C. Hopkins.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. December.

Is Marriage a Lottery? Rev. E. J. Hardy and George B. Burgin.
A Talk with Mr. Jerome K. Jerome. Raymond Blathwayt.
With the Devonshire Lace Makers.
New Serial Stories: "The Sleeve of Care," by C. E. C. Weigall; and "Margaret's Way," by Annie E. Wickham.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. December.

London Costers of To-day. A Chat with Mr. W. J. Orsman.
A Celebrated Pantomimist on His Profession. A Chat with Mr. Paul Martinetti.
Are Our Girls Degenerating? A Chat with Mrs. Alexander.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. December.

Fast Ocean Steamships. Francis Elgar.
Some Oil Steam Engines. Albert Spies.
An Engineer's View of the Money Question. A. F. Nagle.
Jearum Atkins and His Inventions. R. D. O. Smith.
Indifference to Boiler Firing and Management. D. Ashworth.
A Few Facts About Electrical Fire Hazards. W. H. Merrill.

Tangential Water Wheels. John Richards.
The Life and Inventions of Edison.—XIV. A. and W. K. L. Dickson.
False Ideals of the Beautiful in Machinery. W. Fletcher.

Catholic World.—New York. December.

Most Rev. Francis Satolli, D.D., T. S. Duhigg
Emmitsburgh—The Ves ibule of Heaven. Helen M. Sweeney
The Soul of a Book. P. J. MacCorry.
A Skull, a Prince's and a Black Friar. V. C. Hansen.
A Plea for the Wage-Earner. William I. Simmons.

The Century.—New York. December.

Old Dutch Masters: Rembrandt. Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer.
A Picture by Rembrandt. R. W. Glider.
Rembrandt and "The Night Watch"—Jan Steen. Timothy Cole.

A Christmas Sermon. Phillips Brooks.
Chats with Famous Painters. Wallace Wood.
Blader. (Artists' Adventure Series). F. Hopkinson Smith.
The Five Indispensable Authors. James Russell Lowell.
Memories and Letters of Edwin Booth. William Bispham.
By the Waters of Chesapeake. J. W. Palmer.
The Gentler Side of Two Great Southerners. George W. Cable.
Hector Berlioz. Ernest Reyer.

Chambers's Journal.—London. December.

The Foreign Office.
Modern Sailing Ships.
The Ethics of Hotel Life. Mrs. Lynn Linton.
The Aborigines of Australia.

Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. December.

Village Life in Ireland. J. P. Mahaffy.
The Study of Crime and Criminals. Arthur MacDonald.
Italian Finances. M. Ferraris.
How to Study the Fine Arts. C. M. Fairbanks.
What is Geology? N. S. Shaler.
United Italy and Modern Rome. Alex. Oldrini.
The Eskimos of Alaska. Sheldon Jackson.
What Causes Depression of Trade? L. Irwell.
From Vienna to Varna. John H. Vincent.
Chemistry at the World's Fair. Marcus Benjamin.
What Makes a Lutheran? C. S. Albert.
Social Condition of Workmen. Ralph D. St. John.
French Fables of the Middle Ages. F. Brunetiere.
Gladstone's Battle for Home Rule. A. A. Black.
Social Ideals. Augusta Larned.

Christian Thought.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) December.

Bible Doctrine of Inspiration. B. B. Warfield.
Inspiration in the Old Testament. H. G. Mitchell.
Inspiration Under Review. J. J. Lampe. W. W. McLane.
Criminals Not the Victims of Heredity. W. M. F. Round.
Lessons from the Parliament of Religions. Lyman Abbott.
A Pen Picture of the Parliament. Florence E. Winslow.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. December.

A Revival in Missions. F. F. Ellinwood
Successive Stages of Missionary Experience in Syria. W. W. Eddy.
Unrecorded Results in Syria. F. W. March.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—London. December.

The Autobiography of a Missionary. Rev. C. F. Childs.
The History of the Church Missionary Society. Rev. C. Hole.
The Model Parish, from a Missionary Point of View. Rev. T. C. Chapman.
Recollections of a Bengal Missionary. Rev. A. P. Neele.

Classical Review.—London. November.

Folklore in the Works and Days of Hesiod. E. E. Sikes.
Remarks on the Poetics of Aristotle. C. M. Mulvany.
Notes on Juvenal. S. G. Owen.

Contemporary Review.—London. December.

The Government and Labor. H. W. Massingham.
Parish Councils and Parish Charities. John Darfield.
MacMahon and His Forebears. Emily Crawford.
Tatian and the Fourth Gospel. J. Rendel Harris.
The Economy of High Wages. J. A. Hobson.
Education and Instruction. Lord Coleridge.
The Strasburg Commemoration.
Compulsory Purchase of Land in Ireland. Anthony Traill.
Territorialism in the Southeastern Counties. Richard Heath.
The Date of the "Zend-Avesta." Professor F. Max Müller.
Man in the Light of Evolution. Emma Marie Caillard.
Superstition and Fact. Andrew Lang.
A Rejoinder to Professor Weismann. Herbert Spencer.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. December.

Memories of the Master of Balliol.
January Days in Ceylon. Concluded.
The Modest Scorpion.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York. December.

A Farewell to the White City. Paul Bourget.
Lessons of the Fair. John J. Ingalls.
A White Umbrella at the Fair. F. Hopkinson Smith.
People Who Did Not Go to the Fair. Robert Grant.
Amateur Photography at the Fair. H. H. Markley.
A New World Fable. H. H. Boyesen.
A Nation of Discoverers. H. C. Taylor.
Last Impressions. A. S. Hardy.
The Finances of the Exposition. Lyman J. Gage.
Traveling With a Reformer. Mark Twain.
American Notes.—II. In the Year of the Fair. Walter Besant.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. December.

Christmas Eve at Bethlehem. E. A. Fletcher.
Children of the Stage. Elfriede de B. Gudé.
How to Become Successful Professional Women.—I. Margaret Bisland.
An Excursion to the Land of Dolls.
The Care of Growing Children. Susanna W. Dodds.

The Dial.—Chicago. November 18.

The Endowments of Culture in Chicago.
Francis Parkman.
Art and Life Once More. John Burroughs.

December 1.

The Public Libraries of the United States.
An Insular Comment on an International Enterprise.
Creative Art in Literature. J. G. Dow.

Education.—Boston. December.

Limitations of Secondary Teaching of English Composition.
The Management of the Public School. L. J. Block.
The Dominical Letter in Theory and Practice. C. R. Ballard.
The Chronological Order of Plato's Writings. W. S. Scarborough.
Pedagogic Orthography and Orthoepey. Henry A. Ford.
The Classics in the College Course. Florence May.
Shorthand for Schools. H. M. Dean.
On the Education of Girls. A. Witte.

Educational Review.—New York. December.

Geography in the European Universities. Hugh R. Mill.
Exceptional Children in School. E. H. Russell.
Study of Education at the Michigan University. B. A. Hinsdale.
Mental Defect and Disorder from the Teacher's Point of View.
A System of Color Teaching.
Brother Azarias. With Portrait. George E. Hardy.
The Jansenists and Their Schools. H. C. Bowen.
Teaching and Reasoning as a Fine Art. Frank C. Sharp.

Educational Review.—London. December.

University Extension: A New Aspect. R. D. Roberts.
St. Paul's School: A Rejoinder. Colonel Clementi.
Secondary Schools and Local Control. E. J. Marshall.
The Charity Commissioners and the Examination of Endowed Schools. R. W. Hinton.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. December.

An English View of the World's Fair. J. S. Jeans.
Causes of Failure in "Boom" Towns. H. S. Fleming.
The Iron Ore Region of Lake Superior. R. A. Parker.
History of Strikes in America. A. A. Freeman.
The Growing Difficulty of Getting Gold. T. A. Rickard.
Architecture as a Profession. R. W. Gibson.
Electric Power at the World's Fair. N. W. Perry.
Relation of Chemistry to Engineering. Joseph Torrey.
American and Other Patent Systems. C. L. Redfield.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. December.

An Impression of Venice. H. W. Massingham.
Ancient Earthworks at Dorchester. Thomas Hardy.

Expositor.—London. December.

The Galatia of the Acts: A Criticism of Prof. Ramsay's Theory. Rev. F. H. Chase.
Prof. Marshall's Aramaic Gospel. Prof. S. R. Driver.
St. Paul's Conception of Christianity. Continued. Prof. A. B. Bruce.

Expository Times.—London. December.

Benjamin Jowett. Rev. W. Berkley.
Christ in Islam. Prof. D. S. Margillouth.
Keswick at Home. Rev. George Wilson.
The Kingdom of God in the Teaching of Jesus. Prof. H. H. Wendt.

Fortnightly Review.—London. December.

The Ireland of To-day.—II. The Rhetoricians. X.
Some Unedited Letters of Keats. A. Forbes Sleeking.
The Unemployed. Canon Barnett.
The Ice Age and Its Work.—II. A. R. Wallace.

A South Sea Island and its People.—The Maoris. Frederick J. Moss.
Self-Government. W. S. Lilly.
A Hunt for Happiness. Francis Adams.
Clothing as a Protection Against Cold. Dr. Robson Roese.
History and Sea-Power.
England's Right to the Suez Shares. Cope Whitehouse.

The Forum.—New York. December.

Are Presidential Appointments for Sale? W. D. Foulke.
Necessity for Immediate Tariff Reduction. A. A. Healy.
A Plan for an Automatic, Business-Like Tariff. W. J. Coombs.
Francis Parkman and his Work. Julius H. Ward.
Child-Study: The Basis of Exact Education. G. Stanley Hall.

Israel Among the Nations. W. E. H. Lecky.
The Beginning of Man and the Age of the Race. D. G. Brin-ton.

Need, Not of "More Money," but Better Exchange. T. G. Shearman.

How to Deal with a Filibustering Minority. J. B. McMaster.
Uses of Rich Men in a Republic. Frederic Harrison.
Goldwin Smith's "Views" on Our History. Woodrow Wil-son.

A Plan to Free the Schools from Politics. J. M. Rice.
The Most Popular Novels in America. Hamilton W. Mable.
Lasting Results of the World's Fair. Alice F. Palmer.
The Fair's Results to the City of Chicago. Franklin H. Head.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. December.

Customs of Christmastide. Mary Titcomb.
The Balearic Islands. Charles Edwards.
In Fairest Florida.

Fencers and the Art of Fencing. Richard B. Malchien.
A 'Cadian Rice Flat in Louisiana. Phebe S. Lovell.

Godey's.—New York. December.

Love Conquers. A Complete Novel. Theodora B. Wilson.
Personal Requisites of the Stage. Rose Coghlan.
The Dove's Doings. Olive Thorne Miller.
A Flying Trip to Florida. Margaret Lemon.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. December.

Littus Veneris. Dr. Alan Walters.
The Cradle of the Lake Poets. William Connor Sydney.
A Prophet and His Prophecy: Lord Brougham and Scarlett.
 S. H. Boulton.
A Visit to Rameswaram. E. O. Walker.
"The Golden Age" J. F. Rowbotham.
The Cat-and-Man Church at Barnborough. Dr. John Stokes.

Geographical Journal.—London. November.

Journeys in the Pamirs and Central Asia. With Map.
 Earl of Dunmore.
Routes and Districts in Southern Nyasaland. With Map.
 Lieut. E. L. Sciatler.
The Determination of Geographical Longitudes by Pho-tography. Henry G. Schlischer.
A Voyage Toward the Antarctic Sea.
Journey Through Central Manchuria. Rev. J. A. Wylie.
Hausa Pilgrimages from the Western Soudan. Rev. C. H. Robinson.

Good Words.—London. December.

The Saxon Monastery of Peterborough. Bishop Perowne.
On the Slopes of Cader Idris. Rev. Wray W. Hunt.
The Deptford Medical Mission. William C. Preston.
The Progress of Women. C. A. Channer.
A Naturalist's Notes Off Mull. "Nether Lochaber."

Great Thoughts.—London. December.

Interviews With Mr. R. S. Smyth and Rev. Prof. Charteris.
 With Portraits. Raymond Blakthwait.
Frederic James Shields. With Portrait. J. Hyslop Bell.
Sarah Grand. With Portrait. Frances E. Ashwell.

The Green Bag.—Boston. November.

Justice Samuel Blatchford. A. Oakley Hall.
The English and American Bar in Contrast.
Legal Reminiscences.—IV. L. E. Chittenden.
The First Court West of the Alleghanies. S. C. Williams.
The Hall of Four Courts, Dublin.—II. D. W. Douthwaite.
License of Speech of Counsel.—II. Irving Browne.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. December.

The Old Dominion. Thomas Nelson Page.
Vignettes of Manhattan: A Thanksgiving Dinner. Brander Matthews.

The House of Commons: Its Structure, Rules and Habits. T. P. O'Connor.

An Outpost of Civilization. Frederic Remington.
Two Gentlemen of Verona. Edwin A. Abbey.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. December.

Recollections of the Author of "America." S. F. Smith.
Student Diet at Harvard. R. W. Greenleaf.
Harvard Men in the Range Cattle Business. R. M. Allen.
A Non-Sectarian Theological School. G. E. Ellis.
The Extension of the Franchise. H. N. Blake, G. O. Shat-tuck.
A Life of President Sparks.

The Homiletic Review.—New York. December.

The Character and Works of John G. Whittier. J. O. Mur-ray.
The Pastor's Missionary Interest Among His People. A. T. Pierson.
Dutch Calvinism. Henry E. Doaker.
The Ethics of Memory. Augustus S. Carman.
"The Shades of the Dead: Rephaim and Teraphim." William H. Ward.

Investors' Review.—London. (Quarterly.) November.

The Bantam "States" of Australasia, and a Summing Up.
Professional Directors.
Railway Passenger Fares, Chiefly Southern.
Evil Things and Good in the United States.
The Story of the "Maple Leaf": The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad.
The Latest Argentine Railway Reports.
American Farm Mortgages.
Transvaal Railways.
Pennsylvania Railroad System as a Trust.
Sir George Elliot's Cure for Coal Strikes.
The Indian Currency Mess.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. October.

Modern Street Pavements. O. B. Gunn.
Engineering the Establishment of Competitive Enterprises.
 T. D. West.
Problems in the Treatment of the Hyde Park Sewage. F. W. Tuttle.
The Lighthouse System of the United States. E. P. Adams.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. December.

Italian Banking Crisis. Richard D. Volta.
German Labor Colonies and the Unemployed. James Mayor.
Protective Purpose of the Tariff Act of 1789. William Hill.
Walker's Shares in Distribution. Frederick C. Hicks.
Wages and Prices in England, 1261-1701. Katharine Coman.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Reading of the Law and Prophets in a Triennial Cycle.—II. Prof. A. Büchler.
Jewish Religious Education. E. Harris and Rev. L. M. Sim-mons.
The Jews in the Works of the Church Fathers.—II. Dr. S. Kraus.
Mr. Smith: A Possibility: The Jews and Proselytism. C. G. Montefiore.
Miss Smith: An Argument. I. Abrahams.
Jewish Arabic Liturgies. Dr. H. Hirschfeld.
Notes on Hebrew MSS. in the University Library at Cam-bridge.—VI. S. Schechter.

Knowledge.—London. December.

Antarctic Seals. William S. Bruce.
Shooting Stars and Their Trails. A. C. Ranyard.
The Solar Faculae. Mons H. Deslandres.

Leisure Hour.—London. December.

Khama, the Bechwana Christian Chief. With Portrait.
 George Cousins.
Flowers of the Market: Foliage Plants. W. J. Gordon.
Political Refugees in London. Linda Villari.
How They Live in Matabeleland. With Map. Rev. D. Car-negie.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. November.

The Mohonk Conference.
Change of Administration in the Indian Service. P. C. Gar-rett.
Indian Depredation Claims. L. W. Colby.
The Present Crisis. H. L. Dawes.
Floating Hospitals. R. B. Tobey.
Child Saving. C. D. Randall.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. December.

Sergeant Crosses. A Complete Story. By Captain Charles King.
A Newspaper Sensation. Louis N. Megaree.
The Australian Rabbit Plague. J. N. Ingram.
How to Cultivate the Body. Wilton Tournier.
Literary Popularity. Edgar Fawcett.

Longman's Magazine.—London. December.

The Forgery of Antiquities. Sir John Evans.
Why Men don't Marry: an Eighteenth Century Answer. Mrs. Alfred Pollard.
Water Bacteriology and Cholera. Mrs. Percy Frankland.

Lucifer.—London. November 15.

Conviction and Dogmatism. Annie Besant.
Theosophy Historically Considered as Underlying all Religions and Sacred Scriptures. Dr. J. D. Buck.
Ibsen's Works in the Light of Theosophy. Hon. Otway Cuffe.
Ancient Egypt. H. L. P.
Intuition. G. R. S. Mead.
The Battle of Salamis. Hume Nisbet.

Ludgate Monthly.—London. December.

Cheltenham College. W. C. Sargent.
A Trip to Chicago and Its World's Fair.
Pen and Pencils of the Press. Joseph Hatton.
Western Magic: a Chat with Mr. Maskelyne and Mr. Chas. Bertram. H. Fitzgerald.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. December.

Archdeacon Farrar. Arthur Warren.
"Human Documents:" William T. Stead.
Whitelaw Reid.
Gov. William McKinley.
Tennyson's Friendships. Edwin C. Martin.
Manliness in Boys—By a New Process. Henry Drummond.
Gov. William McKinley: What he is and What he Stands For. E. J. Edwards.
Jerusalem. Notes of a Recent Journey. C. A. Dana.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. December.

Three Humorists: Hook, Barham, Maginn. George Saintsbury.
The New Athens.
A Discourse on the Homilies.

The Menorah.—New York. December.

What the Hebrew Scriptures Have Wrought for Mankind. A. Kohut.
Heinrich Heine. Rudolph Grossman.
Jubilee Celebration in Roumania.
Ignoramus Ignorabimus. B. Segnitz.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. December.

Education and Missions.—II. A. J. Gordon.
Metlakathla, a Marvel Among Missions.—II. D. L. Leonard.
Work Among the Women of Egypt. Miss A. Y. Thompson.
Missions in Palestine. A. W. Payne.
Evangelical Missions in Syria. G. A. Ford.
The Y. M. C. A. in the Universities of India. L. D. Wishard.
Student Volunteers at Keswick. D. L. Pierson.

Month.—London. December.

Recollections of Father John Morris. Father J. Pollen and Others.
English Guilds in the Middle Ages. Rev. W. D. Strappini.
The Life of a Siberian Priest: Father Gromadski. Lady Herbert of Lea.
Dr. Pusey. C. Kegan Paul.
Christ in Modern Theology.—III. Rev. John Rickaby.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. December.

The Great Living Composers. George Holme.
The Pearl of Savoy. Fanny C. W. Harbourn.
Arthur Wing Pinero. J. A. Hamilton.
The Presbyterian Church in New York. A. C. Mackenzie.
Modern Artists and Their Work. C. Stuart Johnson.
The Story of the Dance. Margaret Fleming.

The National Magazine.—New York. November.

Sir Danvers Osborn and Sir Charles Hardy, 1753-61. F. G. Wilson.
John Brown as a Popular Hero. A. E. Allaben.
Samuel Gordon.—I. W. P. Sheffield.
Title and Office of Schephen. J. W. DePeyster.
Davenport and its Environs.—I.
Bering Sea Arbitration. A. S. Cameron.

National Review.—London. December.

Is Our Sea Power to be Maintained? Lord George Hamilton.
Matthew Arnold. Leslie Stephen.
The Voluntary Schools Crisis. Rev. Canon Hayman.
Our Lady of Pootoo. R. S. Gundry.
The Kirk and Presbyterian Union. Rev. Dr. H. Story.
The Garden that I Love. Alfred Austin.
The Unsolved Irish Problem. The O'Connor Don.
Silver. Moreton Frewen.

Golf: Something More than a First-class Game. Horace G. Hutchinson.

Natural Science.—London. December.

High Level Sands and Gravels. T. Mellard Reade.
The Sedgwick Museum. H. Woods.
Arachnid and Insect Development. G. H. Carpenter.
Some Facts of Telegony. Frank Finn.
The Scales of Fishes. A. Smith Woodward.
Maltese and Sicilian Caverns.

New England Magazine.—Boston. December.

Yuletide in an Old English City. Cecil Logsdail.
The Old Pittsford Church. Mrs. H. M. Plunkett.
Witchcraft in Salem and Europe. S. W. G. Benjamin.
Our Forest Interests in Relation to the American Mind. J. B. Harrison.
The Assassination of President Lincoln. Horatio King.
Harvard University Library. Charles K. Bolton.
The District School and Academy in Massachusetts. G. H. Martin.
Count Rumford and His Daughter. Frances M. Abbott.
Carlyle and Ruskin and Their Influence on English Social Thought.
The Colliery Conflict in England. S. A. Brooke.
The Burying-Ground of Honey Locust Hill. Elizabeth C. Shipman.
The Abbé Végler. Kenyon West.
William H. Prescott. Samuel Elliot.
Experiences During Many Years. Benjamin P. Shillaber.

New Review.—London. December.

The Problem of the Unemployed. J. A. Murray Macdonald.
New Employments for Educated Women. Lady Knightley of Fawley.
Jean Martin Charcot: His Life and Work. Mdle. Blaze de Bury.
Constantinople in 1893. Prof. F. Max Müller.
The Indictment of Dives. W. S. Lilly.
Paul Verlaine. Arthur Symonds.
The Mystery of Ancient Egypt. W. Marham Adam.
Liberalism and Social Reform: A Warning. L. Atherley Jones.
The Decay of Beauty. Frederick Boyle.
The Armenian Agitation: A Rejoinder to Sadik Effendi. F. S. Stevenson.
Winter Sport. Hon. Gerald Lascelles.

The New World.—Boston. December.

The Babylonian Exile. Julius Wellhausen.
The Peculiarities of John's Theology. G. B. Stevens.
Plato's Conception of the Good Life. Bernard Bosanquet.
The New Socialism and Economics. W. B. Wenden.
The Religion of the Chinese People. C. de Harlez.
The Ethics of Creeds. Alfred Monerie.
Heresy in Athens in the Times of Plato. F. B. Tarbell.
The Ethical and Religious Import of Idealism. May Sinclair.
Thoroughness in Theology. R. A. Armstrong.
The Parliament of Religions. C. H. Toy.

Nineteenth Century.—London. December.

Fabian Fustian. Michael Davitt.
Socialism in France. Yvès Guyot.
What Lond n People Die of. Hugh Percy Dunn.
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Recollections of Professor Jowett. Algernon, Charles Swinburne.
Upper Houses in Modern States.—I. The Italian Senate. Marchese F. Nobili-Vitelléschi.
The Anonymous Critic. H. D. Traill.
Queen Elizabeth and Ivan the Terrible. W. Barnes Stevens.
Confessions of a Village Tyrant. Rev. Edward Miller.
The Queen and Her First Prime Minister. Lord Melbourne.
Hon. Reinald B. Brett.
The Index and My Articles on Hell. Prof. St. George Mivart.
On the Origin of the Masonic and Ruins. J. Theodore Bent.
The London School Board: a Reply to Mr. Lyulph Stanley. Joseph R. Diggle.
A Wedding Gift to England in 1602. Walter Frewen Lord.
Toulon and the French Navy. Wm. Laird Clowes.

North American Review.—New York. December.

Political Causes of the Business Depression. William E. Russell.
The Battle-Ship of the Future. W. T. Sampson.
The Mission of the Populist Party. W. A. Peffer.
Are our Patent Laws Iniquitous? W. E. Simonds.
What Dreams are Made of. Louis Robinson.
Parliamentary Manners. Justin McCarthy.
Railroad Accidents in the United States and England. H. G. Prout.
The Servant Girl of the Future. Kate G. Wells.
Thoughts on English Universities. E. A. Freeman.

The Invasion of Hawaii. E. T. Chamberlain.
A Plea for Annexation. John L. Stevens.
Our Present Duty. William M. Springer.

Our Day.—Chicago. November.

The Southern Problem and its Solution. L. H. Blair.
Christianity as Seen in a Tour of the World. F. E. Clark.
Annexation of the Sandwich Islands. Joseph Cook.
What is Sunday Worth to Labor. Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York. December.

In Quest of the Caribou. S. R. Clarke.
A Day's Fishing in Jamaica. Annetta Halliday.
Still Hunting Grouse on Snow. J. R. Benton.
Foot Racing. John Corbin.
From Sloop to Cutter in America. A. J. Kenealy.
Big Game of Ceylon.
Canoeing on the Cuyamel. E. W. Perry.
Lenz's World-Tour Awheel.
The National Guard of Pennsylvania. C. A. Booth.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. December.

Gardens of Christmastide. Ella M. Sexton.
The Advertising Page. W. H. McDougal.
In the Stronghold of the Pirates. J. Adams.
The Whistling Buoy. L. Bell.
Butterflies that Come to Town. Mary E. Bamford.
The Life of St. Alexis. A. B. Simonds.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. December.

New Serial: "Lord Ormont and His Aminta." George Meredith.
Christmas in New Zealand. Edward John Hart.
The Friend of a Queen: Marie Antoinette and M. de Fersen. Schutz Wilson.
Unknown Paris. M. Griffith and Jean d'Orl.
Confessions of an Interviewer. John B. Lane.
"Is the Theatre Growing Less Popular?" W. Archer and J. Comyns Carr.

The Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. December.

Yellow Stains on Gelatino-Chloride Prints.
Stereoscopic Projection.
Photographer's Efforts at Union. H. Snowden Ward.
Photography in a Great Hospital. O. G. Mason.
Gelatino-Chloride Development.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. December.

Lessing's "Dramaturgie." J. W. Thomas.
The Supernatural in Shakespeare.—III. Annie Russell Wall.
An Interpretation of Browning's "Ixion." Helen A. Clarke.
Recent Books on Tennyson.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. December.

The Concentration of Wealth. George K. Holmes.
The Economic State. Lindley M. Keasbey.
Private Claims against the State. Ernst Freund.
Villainage in England. I. S. Leadam.
Parliamentary Government in Italy. Marquis Pareto.
The Unseen Foundations of Society. E. A. Ross.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. December.

The Story of Bob. David Starr Jordan.
How Old Is the Earth? Warren Upham.
Modern War Vessels of the United States Navy. W. A. Dobson.
Evolution and Ethics. T. H. Huxley.
Evolutionary Ethics. Robert Mathews.
The Creation: A Penobscot Indian Myth. Abby L. Alger.
State Interference in Social Affairs. Joseph S. Nicholson.
The Fruit Industry in California. Charles H. Shinn.
Criminal Woman. Helen Zimmern.
Ethics and the Struggle for Existence. Leslie Stephen.
The Calumet in the Champlain Valley. G. H. Perkins.
The Essays of Jean Rey. M. M. L. A. Hallopeau and A. Poisson.
Sketch of Sir Daniel Wilson. Horatio Hale.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly). January.

The Future of Calvinism. Herman Bavinck.
Anselm of Canterbury. Philip Schaff.
Philosophy: Its Relation to Life and Education. J. Mark Baldwin.
The Function of the Prophet. Talbot W. Chambers.
Critical Views Respecting the Mosaic Temple. W. H. Green.
A Practical Exegesis of Isaiah xl. 31. A. H. Huizinga.
Max Müller's Gifford Lectures. W. B. Greene, Jr.
Recent Studies in Pauline Theology. G. T. Purves.

Quiver.—London. December.

Some Old Illuminations.
Some Famous Churchyards.
With a Doctor of Charity: Dr. Barnardo R. Blathwayt.

Review of the Churches.—London. November.

Religious Teaching in Board Schools. With Portrait. Mr. Athelstan Riley.
Benjamin Jowett, D.D. Archdeacon Farrar.
Tom Mann. With Portrait. J. C. Carlile.

The Sanitarian.—New York. December.

Progress of Practical Sanitation. S. H. Durgin.
Water Filtration and Chlorella. Prof. R. Koch.
The Three Climates of Jamaica. B. W. I. W. Nelson.
Garbage and Waste of the Columbian Exposition. W. F. Morse.
Proposed Bureau of Public Health.

The School Review.—Ithaca, N. Y. December.

New England Conference of Colleges and Preparatory Schools.
The History of Early Education. S. S. Laurie.
The New High School Building at Colorado Springs. G. B. Turnbull.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. November.

The Discovery of America by Columbus. With Maps. John Murray.
On the New Map of Persia. Hon. George Curzon.
Series of Maps of the World According to Early Geographers, in Six Plates.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. December.

A Search for Della Robbia Monuments in Italy. Robert Graut.
Constantinople. F. Marion Crawford.
An Unpublished Work of Scott.
An Artist Among Animals. F. S. Church.

Social Economist.—New York. December.

The Meaning of the Election.
The Rebuilding of New York.
Economics of Dynamic Society.
The Incidence of Tariff Taxation.
The English Coal Miners' Strike.
Tobacco and Clothing Workers.
Is There a New South?

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. December.

Phonography During Half a Century. Elias Longley.
Death of Mr. Yerrinton. With portrait.
Peter P. McLoughlin. With portrait.
Reading Shorthand.

Strand Magazine.—London. November.

The Royal Wedding: From an Oriental Point of View. M. B. Ahmad.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—X. H. W. Lucy.
Great London Fires. Sidney Greenwood.
Portraits of Sir Henry Halford, Rev. A. Stopford Brooke, Miss Clara Jecks, Joseph Hollman and Hon. Sir William Grantham.
A Chapter on Ears.—II.
Sir Henry Halford. Harry How.

The Student's Journal.—New York. December.

Death of J. W. Yerrington.
The Late William H. Boblitz.
American Standard of Living. J. R. Dodge.
Engraved Shorthand, eight pages.
The Struggle for Subsistence. Edward Atkinson.

Sunday at Home.—London. December.

At the World's Sunday School Convention in St. Louis.
Bemerton and George Herbert. Mrs. Mayo.
Trial and Acquittal of Stundists. Rev. Dr. L. B. White.
Among the Matabeles. Rev. D. Carnegie.

Sunday Magazine.—London. December.

Alexandria. Illustrated. Canon MacColl.
The Men Who Died at Lokoja. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
Types of Stundists.—III.
The True Story of Evangeline. Rev. Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson.
The South Arana. L'Aigle Cole.

Temple Bar.—London. December.

Professor Jowett.
Five Weeks in Greece. J. C. Bailey.
Count Taaffe.
Théophile Gautier.

United Service.—Philadelphia. December.

Recent Army Legislation. Maj. G. W. Baird.
The Transformation of Japan. Countess of Jersey.
Frontier Service in the Fifties. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Lane.

United Service Magazine.—London. December.

The Matabele and Their War Dance. With Map. Captain W. Sitwell.

Names of British Men-of-War. Captain H. Mist.
 Forten Volunteers. Owen E. Wheeler.
 Battalion Organization.
 MacMahon and Von Kameke. Captain Markham Rose.
 Miss Daniell's Soldiers' Homes. Miss E. L. De Butte.
 The Fire of Artillery. Major J. J. Henriquez.
 Cavalry in the Berkshire Manœuvres. A Foreign Officer
 Suppression of Rebellion in the Northwest Territories of
 Canada, 1885. With Map. General Sir F. Middleton.
 The Training of Blue-Jackets.
 The Royal Marine Light Infantry. Captain J. F. Daniell.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. December.
 The Outlook in Wisconsin. William A. Scott.
 English County Councils and University Extension. M. E.
 Sadler.
 The College Professor on Politics. Joseph F. Johnson.
 The Preliminary Class. C. J. Hexamer.

University Magazine.—New York. November.
 Study and Teaching of English in the College.—I. G. R. Pink-
 ham
 Williams and Cornell. A. U. Faulkner.
 The "Mask and Wig" of the University of Pennsylvania.
 George William Curtis, L.L.D.—II. E. B. Merrill.
 The L.L.D. F. S. Thomas.

Westminster Review.—London. December.
 The Holy Office and Liberal Catholicism. W. R. Sullivan.
 Marriage Customs. England Howlett, F.S.A.

Zoaland His Work. W. H. Gleadell.
 Hard Labor in the Hospitals. Gertrude Dix
 The Scotsman as a Householder. George Farquhar.
 The Origin and Evolution of Property in Land. Hugh H. L.
 Bellot.
 The Novels of Ossip Schubin.

Yale Review.—New Haven. November.

Price Investigations in the United States. F. W. Taussig.
 State Sovereignty before 1789. D. H. Chamberlain.
 The Scope of Political Economy. Simon N. Patten.
 The Financier of the Confederate States. J. C. Schwab.
 The Genesis of Capital. J. B. Clark.

Young Man.—London. December.

Novels and Novel Writing: Interview with Silas K. Hocking.
 How to Make a Living—As a Doctor.
 Oliver Wendell Holmes. Rev. H. R. Haweis.
 John Ruskin: The Man and His Message. W. J. Dawson.

Young Woman.—London. December.

The Life of a Hospital Nurse. Honnor Morten.
 Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.
 The Story or My Life.—I. Pupil and Pedagogue. Miss Wil-
 lard.
 A Popular Novelist at Home: Mrs. Alexander. With Por-
 trait. Frederick Dolman.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln.

Heft 2.

The Symbolism of Dreams. Prof. A. Nagele.
 How Worlds are Made and Destroyed. George Grienzi.
 Opium Smokers. Max Stein.

Heft 3.

The World's Fair.
 Theophrastus Paracelsus. With Portraits. Adolf Keesler.
 Marshal MacMahon. With Portraits.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig. November 12.

Carl Rorich. With Portrait.
 Two Hungarian Folk-songs. Music by F. T. Cursch-Bühnen.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

November 4.

General von Versen. With Portrait. Hanns von Zobelitz.

November 11.

Lanscha, a Thuringian Glass Village. H. von Spielberg.
 Louise von François. With Portrait. Paul von Szczepanski.

November 18.

Napoleon's Mother. With Portrait. T. H. Pantenius.
 The Evangelical Social Congress. Paul Göhre.

November 25.

The Learning of Foreign Languages. Dr. E. von Sallwürk.
 A Cruise with the Emperor on the "Meteor." Hans Bohrdt.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 2.

Private Detectives in London. Dr. A. Heine.
 The Coronation of the Emperor Charles VI.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau. December.

The Franco-Siam Treaty. M. von Brandt.
 Lothar Bucher.—VII. Heinrich von Poschinger.
 England, France and Russia, in Asia. Heinrich Geffcken.
 The Development of Modern Gynecology. Hans Leyden.
 The Human Will Not Free. Freiherr E. von Stockmar.
 Experiences of an American Statesman (Gouverneur Morris)
 at the German Court. H. von Wilke.
 The Russian Fleet.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. November.

From My Life.—I. Eduard Haselick.
 Inscriptions as Sources of Greek History. G. Busolt.
 Leopold von Plessen.—II. Ludwig von Hirschfeld.
 Immenau. Bernard Suphan.
 The Century of Velasquez. E. Hübner.
 Political Correspondence.—The Illness of Prince Bismarck,
 the Russo-German Customs Tariff, France and Russia,
 Siam, Italy, etc.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig.

Giants and Dwarfs of the German Navy
 Prince Bismarck in Küssengen.

Emin Pasha. Paul Reichard.
 The Oil Springs of Galicia. C. Frost.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. November.

The Improvement of the Race. Dr. F. G. Schultheiss.
 Franz Stuck. With Portrait. O. J. Bierbaum.
 Poems by Karl Bleibtreu and Others.
 The Fall of Tristan. Wilhelm Mauke.
 Truth in Art. Karl Roemer.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. November.

Heinrich Leo's Historical Monthly Reports and Letters.—IV.
 Otto Kraus.
 The Trojan Question. A Reply.
 The Moral and Religious Foundation of Political Economy.
 Dr. Ernst Fr. Wyneken.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

November 4.

Intellectual Life in Frankfurt.—I. Moritz Goldschmidt.
 Friedrich Nietzsche. Fritz Koegel.

November 11.

Springtime in Munich Art. Ernst von Wolzogen.
 Anti-Semitism and the Gambling Prosecution in Hanover.

November 18.

Life in Hamburg. Otto Ernst.
 Tschalkowsky. M. Seiffert.

November 25.

Vienna Art.—II. J. J. David.
 Jonas Lie. Harold Hansen.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 5.

What Do the "Moderns" Want in Literature?
 Political Parties in France and the Last Elections. Concluded.
 P. Lafargue.

No. 7.

The Agricultural Crisis and the Customs Negotiations with
 Russia. Dr. R. Meyer.
 The Great Coal Crisis in England. E. Bernstein.
 Peasants and Peasant Parties in Galicia. Concluded. Max
 Zetterbaum.

No. 8.

The Great Coal Crisis in England. Continued. E. Bernstein.
 Bimetallism and the Laborer.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. November.

"Die Feuertaufe." A Play in Honor of the King of Saxony's
 Jubilee. F. Koppel-Elfeld.
 Jacob Frohschammer.—II. Bernhard Münz.
 The Spiritual Life of Jeanne d'Arc. Ch. Thomassin.
 The Comma Bacillus in Water and Ice. L. Fürst.
 Woman's Share in the World's Fair.—II. Anna Simson.
 Usury and How to Fight It. Ludwig Fuld.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. November.

Dorpat.—Jurjew.
 The Latest Silver Crisis and the German Coinage System.—II.
 Dr. A. Wagner.
 The Extra Fees of Attorneys.
 Modern Jesuitism. Count Paul von Hoensbroech.
 The Muse of Tiefert. Gotthold Kres, enberg.
 The German Empire and the Poles.
 Political Correspondence: Enemies at Home and Abroad.

Sphinx.—London. November.

The Theosophical Congress at Chicago.—II. Ludwig Deinhard.
 Psycho-Magnetic Power. Concluded. Dr. Carl du Pret.
 Church Services. O. Plümacher.
 The Union of All Religions. L. Delius.
 Simon Magus. Concluded. Thomassin.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. November.

Assyriology and the Bible. A. Baumgartner.
 Private Property in Land in the Middle Ages.—III. H. Pesch.
 The Pretender Baldwin of Flanders.—III. L. Schmidt.
 The Songs of Mirza Schaffy. W. Kreiten.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 5.

Sketches in Siam.
 The Seven Hundred and Fifty Years' Jubilee at Lübeck.
 Philipp Kniest.
 German Universities at the World's Fair. Paul Haedicke.
 Aquincum and Its Ruins. Karl Müller.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 5.

The "Rauhe Haus" at Horn near Hamburg. H. bert Harberts.
 Hermann Gruson. With Portrait. H. Brugsch.

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Colombo in Ceylon. Dr. Neubaur.
 Marie Dietrich. With Portrait. Ludwig Pietsch.

Heft 7.

Gothland and Wisby. L. Passarge.
 Prince Alfred Windischgrätz. With Portrait.

Unsere Zeit.—Berlin. Heft 3.

Four Weeks Among the Elephants of India. Otto Ehlers.
 Strikes in England.—II. Stephen Margie.
 German Explorers in Africa. With Portraits. Gerhard Rohlf.

Veihagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. November.

Dragoons, Ancient and Modern. Richard Knötel.
 Budapest, Past and Present. Hugo Warmholz.
 Home Rule in the House of Commons.
 Reminiscences of Prince Tcherkasski. With Portrait. Hermann Dalton.
 Whaling. Illustrated. Friedrich Meister.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 4.

An Austrian Painter: J. E. Schindler. Karl von Vincent.
 Weathercocks. Ferdinand Luthmer.
 Sculpture of the Middle Ages. A. Schmarson.
 Clavijo, Beaumarchais, Goethe. Erich Schmidt.
 The Life of the People in Naples. Karl Hecker.
 Theophrastus von Hohenheim, called Paracelsus. Dr. L. Karel.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. November.

Actors, Managers, and the Public. G. Engelsmann.
 Heyse as a Novelist. Friedrich Hirschmann.
 Humane America. A. Niggi.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. November.

Louis Rouchonnet. Numa Droz.
 Notes of an Explorer in Patagonia.—V. Dr. F. Machon.
 Unpublished Letters of Bonstetten to Stapfer. Philippe Godet.
 The Hygiene of Food and Lodging.—III. Dr. Louis Wuarin.
 Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Russian, Swiss, Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. November 20.

The Prophet Jeremiah and King Jehoiachin. Concluded.
 Lucien Gantier.
 Pompeii. Fr. Tissot.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris.

November 10

The Russians. Charles Albert.
 A Letter to M. C. Saint-Saëns on Gounod. Henry de Malvest.
 The Wooing of the Elements by the Sages. Continued. Jules Bois.

November 25.

The Miners' Strike. Charles Albert.
 The Wooing of the Elements by the Sages. Continued.
 Ermitage.—Paris. November.
 Constraint or Freedom the Best Condition for the Social Well-being? A Symposium.
 Religious Decadence in France. Concluded. Dr. F. Mazel.
 The Work of Arnold Böcklin. Ola Hansson.

La Jeune Belgique.—Brussels. November.

Ford Madox Brown. Olivier G. Destrée.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. November.

The New Customs Tariff in the Colonies. A. Bouché de Belle.
 Ministerial Officers.—II. Louis Theureau.
 The Agricultural Movement. G. Fouquet.
 Usury in Russia. Inostranietz.
 State Intervention in Labor Contracts. Yvès Gyrot and Others.

La Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

November 1.

The New Military Law of Germany. M. G. W.
 Russian Turkestan and the Trans-Caspian Railway. O. Diamanti.
 An Apostle of Tolerance in the Sixteenth Century. F. T. Ferrer.
 Letters on Idealism and Realism in Fiction. Savvas Pacha.

Medieval Watering Places and Their Amusements. F. Engerand.
 The Origins of the Hôtel de Bourgogne. A. de Lassus.
 Marshal MacMahon. G. de Corlay.
 Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliet Adam.

November 15.

M. Ribot as President of the Council and at the Quai d'Orsay.
 A Diplomat.
 The Late Electoral Crisis in England. P. Hamelle.
 Letters on Idealism and Realism in Fiction. Savvas Pacha.
 Princess Anne. H. Buteau.
 The Witchcraft Trials of the Seventeenth Century. F. Delacroix.
 The Hôtel Bourgogne and the Beginnings of the Comédie Française. A. de Lassus.
 Cardinal Vazary. M. J. Kont.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

November 1.

Morocco and Spain
 A Visit to the Island of Lacroma. Marc Car.
 Angliomania. Georges Bonneron.

November 15.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
 A Visit to Marengo. H. Lyonnet.
 Secret Societies at the Time of the Revolution. Dr. Papus.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

November 1.

The Legal Position of the Family and Patrimony in Béarn.
 Louis Batcaave.
 The "Syndicat Agricole" of Anjou and Its Parochial Sections. E. Nicolle.
 Professional Unions and the Physiocrats. Alfred de Cilleuls.
 Strikes in Italy According to Recent Statistics. Prof. Santangelo Spoto.

November 16.

The Suppression of Labor Bureaus. Maurice Vanlaer.
 The Union d'Assistance par le Travail in the Sixth Arrondissement and the Municipal Labor Bureau. H. Defert.
 Patrimony in Béarn. Continued. Maurice Vanlaer.
 Popular Initiative and the Right to Work in Switzerland.
 Jules d'Anethan.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.

November 1.

Charles Gounod. Albert Soubies.
 Russian Music.

November 15.

Parody in the Drama. Paul Gruyer.
Gounod and Madame Krauss. Vêga.
Guatimosin-Claretie. Ed. Deschaumes.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

November 4.

Frederick III and William II of Germany. Herold Frederic.
France and Morocco. L. Urdega.

November 11.

What Will the New Chamber Do? Paul Lafitte.
The Franco-Russian Fêtes. Alfred Rambaud.
M. Victor Cherbuliez. Paul Sirven.
Alsace-Lorraine and Peace. Jean Heimweh.

November 18.

Marshall MacMahon. Alfred Duquet.
The Berlioz Cycle at Carlsruhe. G. de Massougues.

November 25.

France and Italy. A Letter to M. R. Bonghi. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.
The Separation of Church and State Under the Convention. F. A. Aulard.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

November 1.

The Peace Negotiations, 1656-1658. Duc d'Aumale.
Studies in Socialism: Co-operation. P. Leroy-Beaulieu.
Maritime Laboratories: Naples and Banyuls-sur-Mer. F. Houssey.

The Works of Guy de Maupassant. R. Doumic.
August Strindberg and the Confession of a Madman. G. Valbert.

November 15.

Eastern Sanctuaries. Cairo and Her Mosques. E. Schure.
The Corinthian, Baltic Sea, Manchester and Mediterranean Canals. J. Fleury.
On the Banks of the Mekong. E. Plauchut.
The German Reviews. T. de Wyzewa.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

November 1.

France and Russia. Gustave Lejeal.
Lorraine and Russia. Roger Marx.
The World's Fair. B. H. Gauseeron.
The America Cup. Ernest Lalanne.
Marshall MacMahon. Henri Castets.

November 15.

The Portraits of the Twentieth Century. P. N. Roinard.
Four Days' Observations on the Summit of Mont Blanc. J. Janssen.
The Old Bourbonne
The Belgian Constitution in 1893. G. Regelsperger.
The Military Movement in France and Abroad. Desiré Lacroix.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

November 1.

The Naval Forces of Russia. A. A. Fauvel.
The Coaling Stations of the Mediterranean. With Map. A. A. Fauvel.
Dahomey. Georges Demanche.

November 15.

A Disappearing People: The Seminole Indians of Florida.
The European Occupation of Oceanica. With Map. Paul Barré.
Er Rif in Morocco.

Revue Générale.—Brussels.

The Autonomous Work of the Nineteenth Century. Concluded. J. de la Vallée Poussin.
The Early Novels of Count Tolstoi. Concluded. M. van Ypersele de Strihou.
A Remedy for the Agricultural Crisis. A. Castelain.
Théodor de Wyzewa, French Writer. Henry Bordeaux.
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Geometry, Old and New. J. Delbœuf.
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November 4.

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November 11.

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November 18.

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November 25.

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November 4.

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November 18.

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November 1.

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November 15.

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Italy, France and the Triple Alliance.—X.
The Religious Problem in Italy. Letters by F. M. Pasanisi and G. Salvadori.

November 18.

Ubaldo Peruzzi. A Sketch. Crito.
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November 15.

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Woman, Pagan and Christian. Conclusion. F. de Paula de Villa-Real.

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Theatricals and Theatre Life in the West. With Portraits. Gustaf Gullberg.

Samtiden.—Bergen. November.

Jonas Lie. With Portrait. Herman Bang.

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Episodes from Jonas Lie's First Sojourn in Italy. Johann Bogh.

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Teosofisk Tidskrift.—Stockholm. November.

Personality and Individuality.

The Great Religious Congress in Chicago.

Vor Tid.—Christiania. No. 8.

The Relations between Religion and Morality. Olaf Holm.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AA.	Art Amateur.	ER.	Edinburgh Review	MR.	Methodist Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	Eq.	Equiline.	NAR.	North American Review.
AI.	Art Interchange.	Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	EW.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatM.	National Magazine.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	G.	Godey's.	NW.	New World.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
AR.	Andover Review.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NN.	Nature Notes.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GBag.	Green Bag.	O.	Outing.
Arg.	Argosy.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
As.	Asclepiad.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Ata.	Atlanta.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	PA.	Photo-American.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GW.	Good Words.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London)	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PL.	Post Lore.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
Bkman.	Bookman.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PayR.	Psychical Review.
ChMisl.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	Q.	Quiver.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QJ Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JurP.	Juridical Review.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SRev.	School Review.
ColM.	Colorado Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Ly.	Lycum.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	M.	Month.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	Treas.	Treasury.
EcorJ.	Economic Journal.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	UE.	University Extension.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	US.	United Service.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	Mon.	Monist.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YE.	Young England.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	Mus.	Musie.	YM.	Young Man.
				YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]
Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the December numbers of periodicals.

Africa:

The Matabele and their War-Dance. W. Sitwell, USM.
How They Live in Matabeleland. D. Carnegie. LH; SunH.
Khamas, the Bechuana Chief. G. Cousins. LH.
The Rise of Our East African Empire. Black.
Routes and Districts in Southern Nyassaland. GJ, Nov.
Origin of the Mashonaland Ruins. J. T. Bent, NC.
Hausa Pilgrimages From the Western Soudan. GJ, Nov.
An Insular Comment on an International Enterprise, D.
Dec. 1.
Art at the World's Fair, J. A. Radford, CanM.
Alaska: Down the Yukon. Wm. Ogilvie, CanM.
Alaska, The Eskimos of, Sheldon Jackson, Chaut.
Alexander VI, Pope, and Cæsar Borgia: Were they Poisoned?
Black.
Alexandria, Canon Maccoll, SunM.
Alexis, St., The Life of, A. B. Simonds, OM.
America, Discovery of, by Columbus, ScotGM, Nov.
America, Recollections of the Author of, S. F. Smith, HGM.
Anselm of Canterbury, Philip Schaff, PRR, Jan.

Antarctic Ocean: A Voyage toward the Antarctic Sea, GJ, Nov.
Aran Islands: The South Arans, SunM.
Archæology:
Ancient Earthworks at Dorchester, Thomas Hardy, EI.
Archæological Notes, J. P. Taylor, AR.
Architecture as a Profession, R. W. Gibson, EngM.
Armenian Agitation, F. S. Stevenson, NewR.
Armies:
Armed Europe, Gen. Sir A. Allison, Black.
How Tommy Atkins is Fed, Black.
Recent Army Legislation, Mayor G. W. Baird, USM.
Arnold, Matthew, Leslie Stephen, NatR.
Art and Life Once More, John Burroughs, D, Nov. 16.
Art in America, Early, John Richardson, CalM.
Art in Public Schools and Colleges, AA.
Artists, Modern, and Their Work, C. Stuart Johnson, MM.
Astronomy:
Shooting Stars and Their Trails, A. C. Ranyard, K.
The Solar Facule, H. Deslandres, K.

- Athens: The New Athens, Mac.
 Australia: The Aborigines of, C.J. Nov.
 Azarias, Brother, G. E. Hays, EdRA.
 Babylonian Exile, The, Julius Wellhausen, NW.
 Beauty, Decay of, Frederick Boyle, NewR.
 Bering Sea Arbitration, A. S. Cameron, NatM, Nov.
 Berlin, Hector, Ernest Reyer, CM.
 Bethlehem Christmas Eve at, E. A. Fletcher, Dem.
 Bible and Biblical Criticism:
 A Practical Exegesis of Isaiah xl. 31, A. H. Huijzinga, PRR, Jan.
 Recent Studies in Pauline Theology, G. T. Purves, PRR, Jan.
 Bible Doctrine of Inspiration, B. H. Warfield, CT.
 Inspiration in the Old Testament, H. G. Mitchell, CT.
 Inspiration Under Review, J. J. Lampe, W. W. McLane, CT.
 Tatian and the Fourth Gospel, J. R. Harris, CR.
 Bicycling: Lenz's World-Tour A wheel, O.
 Birds:
 Birds at Yule-Tide, Frank Bolles, AM.
 In the Flat Woods, Bradford Torrey, AM.
 Blatchford, Justice Samuel, GB, Nov.
 Booth, Edwin: Memories and Letters of Edwin Booth, W. Bispham, CM.
 Borgia, Cæsar, and Pope Alexander VI, Were they Poisoned? Black.
 Boys, Manliness in, by a New Process, H. Drummond, McCl.
 Brooks, Phillips: A Christmas Sermon, CM.
 Brown, John, as a Popular Hero, A. E. Allaben, NatM.
 Buoys: The Whistling Buoy, L. Bell, OM.
 Business Depression, Political Causes of the, W. E. Russell, NAR.
 Butterflies that Come to Town, Mary E. Bamford, OM.
 Cader Idris, W. W. Hunt, GW.
 California:
 California through a Snow Bank, Philip Grayson, CalIM.
 The Romance of Fort Ross, Gertrude Atherton, CalIM.
 Hills and Corners of San Francisco, Elodie Hogan, CalIM.
 California Forest Trees, Bertha F. Herrick, CalIM.
 If I Were California, Joaquin Miller, CalIM.
 The Fruit Industry of California, C. H. Shinn, PS.
 Calumet, in the Champlain Valley, The, G. H. Perkins, PS.
 Calvinism, The Future of, Herman Bavnick, PRR, Jan.
 Calvinism, Dutch, Henry E. Doeker, HomR.
 Canada:
 Lord and Lady Aberdeen, J. C. Hopkins, CanM.
 The Manitoba School Question, J. S. Ewart, CanM.
 Suppression of the Northwestern Rebellion in 1885, USM.
 Canoeing on the Ouyamel, E. W. Perry, O.
 Canterbury, Anselm of, Philip Schaff, PRR, Jan.
 Capital, The Genesis of, J. B. Clark, YR.
 Caribou, In Quest of, S. R. Clarke, O.
 Carlyle and Ruskin and their Influence on English Thought, NEM.
 Cattle Range Business, Harvard Men in the, R. M. Allen, HGM.
 Ceylon: January Days in Ceylon, C.
 Ceylon, Big Game of, O.
 Chaucer's Pardoner, George L. Kittredge, AM.
 Charcot, Professor, Mdle. Blaise de Bury, NewR.
 Charles II., a Wedding Present to England in 1662, NC.
 Cheltenham College, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
 Chemistry, Relation of, to Engineering, J. Torrey, EngM.
 Chemistry at the World's Fair, M. Benjamin, Chaut.
 Chesapeake, By the Waters of the, J. W. Palmer, CM.
 Chicago and the World's Fair, LudM.
 Child Saving, C. D. Randall, LAH, Nov.
 Child-Study: The Basis of Exact Education, G. Stanley Hall, F.
 Children, The Care of Growing, Susanna W. Dodds, Dem.
 China: Our Lady of Pootoo, R. S. Gundry, NatR.
 Chinese People, Religion of the, C. de Harlez, NW.
 Cholera, Water Filtration and, Prof. Koch, San.
 Cholera: Water Bacteriology and Cholera, Mrs. Frankland, Long.
 Christ in Modern Theology, Rev. J. Rickaby, M.
 Christianity as Seen in a Tour of the World, F. E. Clark, OD, Nov.
 Christmas Eve at Bethlehem, E. A. Fletcher, Dem.
 Church of England: A Discourse on the Homilies, Mac.
 Church in Scotland: The Kirk and the Presbyterian Union, NatR.
 Churchyards: Some Famous Churchyards, Q.
 Clark, Sir Andrew, Bkman.
 Classics in the College Course, Florence May, Ed.
 Coal Production in Western Europe, BTJ, Nov.
 Colleges: Williams and Cornell, A. U. Faulkner, UM, Nov.
 Constantinople, F. Marion Crawford, Scrib.
 Constantinople in 1893, F. Max Müller, NewR.
 Coasters of London, W. J. Orsman, CSJ.
 Cotton Manufacturing Industry of Russia, BTJ, Nov.
 Cranks, E. R. Gregg, A. J. Palm, AJP.
 Creation, The: A Penobscot Myth, Abby L. Alger, PS.
 Creeds, The Ethics of, Alfred Momerie, NW.
 Crime and Criminals:
 The Study of Crime and Criminals, A. MacDonald, Chaut.
 Criminals Not the Victims of Heredity, W. M. F. Round, CT.
 Experimenting on Capital Criminals, J. S. Pyle, AJP.
 Criticism: The Anonymous Critic, H. D. Traill, NC.
 Criticism, Aims and Methods of the Higher, W. Sanday, A.
 Curtis, George William, LL.D.—II, E. B. Merrill, UM, Nov.
 Dauce, The Story of the, Margaret Fleming, MM.
 Davenport and its Environs, NatM, Nov.
 Democracy in America, F. N. Thorpe, AM.
 Decorations, Taste in House, Isa. C. Cabell, AI.
 Dolls, An Excursion to the Land of, Dem.
 Domical Letter in Theory and Practice, C. R. Ballard, Ed.
 Dorchester, Ancient Earthworks at, T. Hardy, EI.
 Dreams: What Dreams are Made of, Lotus Robinson, NAR.
 Dress: Clothing as a Protection Against Cold, R. Roese, FR.
 Dublin Four Courts—II, D. W. Douthwaite, GB, Nov.
 Earth: How Old is the, Warren Upham, PS.
 Economic State, The, L. M. Keasbey, PSQ.
 Edison, Life and Invention of—XIV, CasM.
 Education:
 New England Conference of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, SRev.
 The History of Early Education, S. S. Laurie, SRev.
 New High School Building at Colorado Springs, SRev.
 Education and Instruction, Lord Coleridge, CR.
 The Voluntary School Crisis in England, Canon Hayman, NatR.
 Cheltenham College, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
 A Talk to Young Men on Education, RR.
 Education and Missions—II, A. J. Gordon, MisR.
 Egypt:
 In the Fayûm, Octavius G. Brooke, CalIM.
 Jusqu'au Revoir, C. W. Wood, Arg.
 Egyptology: The Mystery of Ancient Egypt, W. M. Adam, NewR.
 Elizabeth, Queen, and Ivan the Terrible, W. B. Stevens, NC.
 Engineering, Relation of Chemistry to, J. Torrey, EngM.
 England:
 The Colliery Conflict in England, S. A. Brooke, NEM.
 The House of Commons, T. P. O'Connor, Harp.
 Eskimos of Alaska, The, Sheldon Jackson, Chaut.
 Espinasse, F., Recollections of, Wm. Wallace, Bkman.
 Ethics: Huxley's Evolution and Ethics, A. Seth, Black.
 Ethics and Struggle for Existence, Leslie Stephen, PS.
 Evolution:
 Man in the Light of Evolution, Emma M. Caillard, CR.
 Evolution and Ethics, T. H. Huxley, PS.
 Evolutionary Ethics, Robert Mathews, PS.
 Fables, French, of the Middle Ages, F. Brunetiere, Chaut.
 Farm and the Ship, The, A. C. Houston, AJP.
 Farrar, Archdeacon, Arthur Warren, McCl.
 Fersen, M. de, and Marie Antoinette, S. Wilson, PMM.
 Fiction: Novels and Novel Writing, S. K. Hocking, YM.
 Financial:
 Italian Banking Crisis, JPEcon.
 The Comparability of Trade Statistics, BTJ, Nov.
 The Bimetallic Standard of Money, G. C. Douglas, A.
 An Engineer's View of the Money Question, A. F. Nagle, CasM.
 A Southern View of the Financial Situation, G. C. Kelley, A.
 Need, not of More Money, but Better Exchange, F.
 Price Investigations in the United States, F. W. Taussig, YR, Nov.
 Italian Finances, M. Ferraris, Chaut.
 Fine Arts, How to Study the, C. M. Fairbanks, Chaut.
 Fires: Great London Fires, S. Greenwood, Str, Nov.
 Fishing:
 Salmon Fishing and Canning on the Fraser, CanM.
 A Day's Fishing in Jamaica, Annetta Halliday, O.
 Fish Culture in the Highlands, J. Bickerdyke, Black.
 Florida, A Flying Trip to, Margaret Lemon, G.
 Flowers of the Market: Foliage Plants, W. J. Gordon, LH.
 Football as a Moral Agent, H. H. Almond, NC.
 Foot Racing, John Corbin, O.
 Forgery of Antiquities, Sir J. Evans, Long.
 France:
 Socialism in France, Yvès Guyot, NC.
 Toulon and the French Navy, W. L. Clowes, NC.
 France and Germany: The Strasburg Commemoration, CR.
 Gautier, Théophile, TB.
 Geography in the European Universities, Hugh R. Mill, EdRA.
 Geology:
 The Ice-Age and Its Work, A. R. Wallace, FR.
 What is Geology? N. S. Shaler, Chaut.
 Gladstone's Battle for Home Rule, A. A. Black, Chaut.
 Gold: The Growing Difficulty of Getting Gold, T. A. Rickard, EngM.
 "Golden Ass," J. F. Rowbotham, GM.
 Golf: Something More than a First-class Game, NatR.
 Gounod, Charles, RR.
 Greece:
 Five Weeks in Greece, J. C. Bailey, TB.
 The New Athens, Mac.
 Gronadski, Father, Siberian Priest, Lady Herbert Lea, M.
 Grouse: Still Hunting Grouse on Snow, J. R. Benton, O.
 Guilds of the Middle Ages, W. D. Strappini, M.
 Haddon Hall, Edwin Oliver, Ata.
 Halford, Sir Henry, Harry How, Str, Nov.

- Harrison, Carter, RR.
 Harvard Men in the Range Cattle Business, R. M. Allen, HGM.
 Harvard Student Diet at, R. W. Greenleaf, HGM.
 Harvard University Library, Charles K. Bolton, NEM.
 Hawaiian Islands :
 The Invasion of Hawaii, E. T. Chamberlain, NAR.
 A Plea for Annexation, John L. Stevens, NAR.
 Our Present Duty, William M. Springer, NAR.
 Annexation of the Sandwich Islands, Joseph Cook, OD, Nov.
 Health, Proposed Bureau of Public San.
 Heine, Heinrich, Rudolph Grossman, Men.
 Hell : The Index and My Articles on Hell, St. G. Mivart, NC.
 Herbert, George, and Bemerton, Mrs. Mayo, SunH, Nov.
 Heredity : A Rejoinder to Prof. Weismann, by Herbert Spencer, CR.
 Heresy in Athens in the Time of Plato, F. B. Tarbell, NW.
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell, An Hour with, J. L. Hughes, CanM.
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Rev. H. R. Haweis, YM.
 Holy Family in Art, The, Roger Riordon, AA.
 Home Rule, Gladstone's Battle for, A. A. Black, Chaut.
 Hospitals, Floating, R. B. Tobey, LAH, Nov.
 Hotel Life, Ethics of, Mrs. Lynn Linton, CJ, Nov.
 Huxley, Professor, on Evolution and Ethics, A. Seth, Black.
 Human Race : Beginning of Man and the Age of the Race, F.
 Hypnotism : Practical Application in Modern Medicine, A.
 Idealism, The Ethical and Religious Import of, May Sinclair, NW.
 Illustrating, Hints About Magazine, AA.
 Illustration, Pen-and-Ink, AI.
 Income Tax, The Graduated, J. J. O'Neill, AJP.
 India : A Visit to Rameswaram, E. O. Walker, GM.
 Indians : In the Stronghold of the Plutes, J. Adams, OM.
 Indian Service, Change of Administration in the, LAH, Nov.
 Industrial Depressions : Their Cause and Cure, F. H. Cooke, AJP.
 Ireland :
 The Unsolved Irish Problem, O'Connor Don, NatR.
 Compulsory Purchase of Land in Ireland, Anthony Trall, CR.
 Ireland of To-day : The Rhetoricians, FR.
 Village Life in Ireland, J. P. Mahaffy, Chaut.
 Ironwork, Bent, for Amateurs, L. Marshall, AI.
 Ironwork, Ornamental, at Elmhurst, G. W. Willets, AI.
 Iron-Ore Region of Lake Superior, R. A. Parker, EngM.
 Italy :
 Italian Finances, M. Ferraris, Chaut.
 United Italy and Modern Rome, Alex. Oldrini, Chaut.
 The Italian Senate, Marchese F. Nobili-Vitelleschi, NC.
 Littus Veneris, Alan Walters, GM.
 Italian Banking Crisis, JPEcon.
 The Bank of Venice, John Davis, A.
 Search for the Della Robbia Monuments in Italy, R. Grant, Scrib.
 Parliamentary Government in Italy, Marquis Pareto, PSQ.
 Italy, Queen of : The Pearl of Savoy, Fanny C. W. Barbour, MM.
 Jamaica, The Three Climates of, W. Nelson, San.
 Jansenists and Their Schools, The, H. C. Bowen, EdRA.
 Japan : The Transformation of Japan, Countess of Jersey, USM.
 Jews :
 Jubilee Celebration in Roumania, Men.
 Israel Among the Nations, W. E. H. Lecky, F.
 Jerusalem, Notes of a Recent Journey, C. A. Dana, McCl.
 Jonson Ben, in Edinburgh, Professor Masson, Black.
 Journalism :
 Pens and Pencils of the Press, Joseph Hatton, LudM.
 Confessions of an Interviewer, J. B. Lane, PMM.
 Jowett, Benjamin, Master of Balliol, C ; TB ; RC ; NC.
 Jowett : Benjamin Jowett, D.D., Archdeacon Farrar, RR.
 Kameke, Gen. von, and MacMahon, Capt. M. Rose, USM.
 Keats, John, Unedited Letters of, A. F. Sieveking, FR.
 Khama, the Bechuana Chief, George Cousins, LH.
 Labor Problems :
 A Plea for the Wage-Earner, W. I. Simmons, CW.
 The Colliery Conflict in England, S. A. Brooke, NEM.
 History of Strikes in America, A. A. Freeman, EngM.
 The English Coal Miners' Strike, SEcon.
 German Labor Colonies and the Unemployed, JPEcon.
 Wages and Prices in England 1261-1701, Katharine Coman, JPEcon.
 Social Condition of Workingmen, R. D. St. John, Chaut.
 Tobacco and Clothing Workers, SEcon.
 What is Sunday Worth to Labor ? Joseph Cook, OD, Nov.
 The Government and Labor, H. W. Massingham, CR, Nov.
 Fabian Fustian, Michael Davitt, NC.
 Liberalism and Social Reform, L. Atherley Jones, NewR.
 The Unemployed, FR ; NewR.
 A Knotty Point in Employers' Liability, Bank.
 The Economy of High Wages, J. A. Hobson, CR.
 Legal Reminiscences-IV, L. E. Chittenden, GB.
 Liberalism and Social Reform, L. A. Jones, NewR.
 Libraries :
 Public Libraries of the United States, D, Dec. 1.
 Harvard University Library, Charles K. Bolton, NEM.
 Life, The Ascent of, Stinson Jarvis, A.
 Lighthouse System of the United States, E. P. Adams, D, Dec. 1.
 Lincoln, The Assassination of President, Horatio King, NEM.
 Literature : Creative Art in Literature, J. G. Dow, D, Dec. 1.
 Literary Popularity, Edgar Fawcett, Lipp.
 Literature : "Mere Literature," Woodrow Wilson, AM.
 Littus Veneris, Dr. Alan Walters, GM.
 Living, American Standard of, J. R. Dodge, SJ.
 LL.D., The, F. S. Thomas, UM, Nov.
 Longfellow, H. W. : The True Story of Evangeline, SunM.
 Lutheran ? What Makes a, C. S. Albert, Chaut.
 McKinley, Governor William, E. J. Edwards, McCl.
 MacMahon and von Kameke, Capt. M. Rose, USM.
 MacMahon and his Forebears, Emily Crawford, CR.
 Magic : Western Magic, LudM.
 Magic, The Wonders of Hindoo, H. Hensoldt, A.
 Manchuria : A Journey through Central Manchuria, GJ, Nov.
 Mann, Tom, J. C. Carille, RC, Nov ; RR.
 Maori Race : A South Sea Island and Its People, F. J. Moss, FR.
 Marriage : Why Men Don't Marry ? Mrs. A. Pollard, Long.
 Marriage Tie, Theory of the, Samuel W. Dike, AR.
 Massachusetts : District School and Academy in Massachusetts, NEM.
 Massey, Gerald : Prophet and Reformer, B. O. Flower, A.
 Medical Mission at Deptford, W. C. Preston, GW.
 Medicine : How to Make a Living as a Doctor, YM.
 Melbourne, Lord, The Queen and Her first Prime Minister, NC.
 Memory, The Ethics of, A. S. Carman, HomR.
 Metlakatla, a Marvel among Missions-II, D. L. Leonard, MisR.
 Mexico : An Outpost of Civilization, Frederic Remington, Harp.
 Ministry, The Christian, T. C. Pease, AR.
 Middle Ages, French Fables of the, F. Brunetiere, Chaut.
 Missions :
 A Revival in Missions, F. F. Ellinwood, ChHA.
 Stages of Missionary Experience in Syria, W. W. Eddy, CHHA.
 Education and Missions-II, A. J. Gordon, MisR.
 Metlakatla, a Marvel among Missions-II, MisR.
 Missions in Palestine, A. W. Payne, MisR.
 Evangelical Missions in Syria, G. A. Ford, MisR.
 The Men who died at Lokoja, A. B. Buckland, SunM.
 Missions and the Colonies-II, C. C. Starbuck, AR.
 Mohonk Conference, The, LAH, Nov.
 Monkeys : The Story of Bob, David Starr Jordan, PS.
 Morris, Father John, M.
 Mosaic Temple, Critical Views Respecting the, W. H. Green, PRE, Jan.
 Mull : A Naturalist's Notes, GW.
 Napoleon, Some New Light on, AM.
 National Guard of Pennsylvania, The, C. A. Booth, O.
 Navies :
 History and Sea Power, FR.
 Is Our Sea-Power to be Maintained ? Lord G. Hamilton, NatR.
 Toulon and the French Navy, W. L. Clowes, NC.
 The Battle-Ship of the Future, W. T. Sampson, NAR.
 Modern War Vessels of the United States Navy, W. A. Dobson, PS.
 New York : A Thanksgiving Dinner, Brander Matthews, Harp.
 New York : The Rebuilding of, SEcon.
 New Zealand : Christmas in New Zealand, E. J. Hart, NewR.
 Nursing : Life of a Hospital Nurse, H. Morten, YM.
 Novels : The Most Popular Novels in America, Hamilton W. Mable, F.
 Officials, Our Underpaid, Charles Robinson, AJP.
 Orthography and Orthoepey, Pedagogic, Henry A. Ford, Ed.
 Pamirs and Central Asia, Journeyings in the, Lord Dunmore, GJ, Nov.
 Paris : Unknown Paris, PMM.
 Parish Councils and Parish Charities, CR.
 Parkman, Francis :
 Francis Parkman and His Work, Julius H. Ward, F.
 Francis Parkman, D, Nov. 16.
 Parliamentary :
 Stealing a Session, Black.
 From Behind the Speaker's Chair, H. W. Lucy, Str, Nov.
 Parliamentary Manners, Justin McCarthy, NAR.
 Partington, Mrs. : Experiences During Many Years, NEM.
 Patent Laws :
 Are our Patent Laws Iniquitous ? W. E. Simonds, NAR.
 American and Other Patent Systems, C. L. Redfield, EngM.
 Paul, St. : Recent Studies in Pauline Theology, G. T. Purves, PRE, Jan.
 Pavements, Modern Street, O. B. Gunn, JAES, Oct.
 Pennsylvania, The National Guard of, C. A. Booth, O.
 Persia : The New Map of Persia, G. N. Curzon, Scot GM, Nov.
 Peterborough Saxon Monastery, Bishop Perowne, GW.
 Philosophy's Relation to Life and Education, J. M. Baldwin, PRE, Jan.
 Phonography during Half a Century, Elias Longley, Sten.
 Photography : See Contents of AP, Nov ; PB.

Physical Culture: How to Cultivate the Body, W. Tournier, Lipp.

Plato:
 Chronological Order of Plato's Writings, Ed.
 Plato's Conception of the Good Life, B. Bosanquet, NW.
 Heresy in Athens in the Time of Plato, F. B. Tarbell, NW.
Poetry: The Cradle of the Lake Poets, W. C. Sydney, GM.

Political:
 The Mission of the Populist Party, W. A. Peffer, NAR.
 Political Reunion of the United States and Canada, AJP.
 The South for a Protective Tariff in 1896, G. C. Sibley, AJP.
 Political Economy, The Scope of, Simon N. Patten, YR.
 Political Refugees in London, Linda Villari, LH.
 Pope, the Golden Jubilee of the, Fannie C. W. Barbour, CALM.
 Presbyterian Church in America, A. C. Mackenzie, MM.
 Prescott, William H., Samuel Elliot, NEM.
 Prophet, The Function of the, T. W. Chambers, PRR, Jan.
Psychical Research: Superstition and Fact, Andrew Lang, CR.
 Pulpit, The Camera and the, A. W. Patten, AP, Nov.
 Rabbit Plague, The Australian, J. N. Ingram, Lipp.
 Railroad Accidents in the United States and England, NAR.
 Realism in Literature and Art, C. S. Darrow, A.
Religions, Parliament of:
 Lessons from the Parliament of Religions, Lyman Abbott, CT.
 A Pen Picture of the Parliament, Florence E. Winslow, CT.
 Parliament of Religions, C. H. Toy, NW.
 Rembrandt, A Picture by, R. W. Gilder, CM.
 Rey, Jean, The Essays of, L. A. Hallopeau and A. Poisson, PS.
 Rich Men in a Republic, Uses of, Frederic Harrison, F.
 Rings: The Golden Circle, B. Taylor, Ata.
 Rossetti, Christina G., Poetry of, Bkman.
 Ruchonnet, Louis, S. J. Capper, RR.
 Rumford, Count, and His Daughter, Frances M. Abbott, NEM.

Rural Life:
 Territorialism in the Southeastern Counties, Richard Heath, CR.
 Confessions of a Village Tyrant, E. Miller, NC.
 Ruskin, John, W. J. Dawson, YM.
 Ruskin, Carlyle and, and their Influence on English Thought, NEM.

Russia:
 Trial and Acquittal of Stundists, L. B. White, SunH.
 Types of Stundists, SunM.
 Russian Cotton Manufacturing Industry, BTJ, Nov.
 Sanitation, Progress of Practical, S. H. Durgin, San.
 Sanitation: What London People Die of, H. P. Dunn, NC.
 Satolli, Most Rev. Francis, D.D., T. S. Duhigg, CW.

Schools:
 Management of the Public School, L. J. Block, Ed.
 District School and Academy in Massachusetts, NEM.
 Taxation for the Support of Common Schools, J. W. Mason, AJP.
 The Manitoba School Question, J. S. Ewart, CanM.
 Two Experiments: Abbotsholme and Bedales, RR.
 Our Public Schools,—The Nation's Safeguard, Mabel C. Jones, AJP.

Scorpions, C.
 Scott, An Unpublished Work of, Scrib.
 Scriptures, What they Have Wrought for Mankind, A. Kohut, Men.

Seals: Antarctic Seals, W. S. Bruce, K.
 Self-Government, W. S. Lilly, FR.
 Servant Girl of the Future, Kate G. Wells, NAR.
 Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, Edwin A. Abbey, Harp.

Shakespeare, The Supernatural in—III, Annie R. Wall, PL.
 Sharks: Among the Man-Eaters, J. H. Campbell, CALM.
 Shorthand, Reading, Sten.

Socialism:
 The Indictment of Dives, W. S. Lilly, NewR.
 Socialism in France, Yves Guyot, NC.
 Social Evil, A Study of the, J. W. Walton, AJP.
 Social Ideals, Augustus Larned, Chaut.
 Society, The Unseen Foundations of, E. A. Ross, PSQ.
 South? Is There a New, SEcon.
 Southern Problem and Its Solution, The, L. H. Blair, OD, Nov.
 Sovereignty, State, Before 1789, E. H. Chamberlain, YR, Nov.
 Sport: Winter Sport, G. Lascelles, NewR.
 State Sovereignty Before 1789, D. H. Chamberlain, YR, Nov.

Statistics:
 The International Statistical Institute at Chicago, BTJ, Nov.

The Comparability of Trade Statistics, BTJ, Nov.
 Steamships, Fast Ocean, Francis Elgar, CasM.
 Student Diet at Harvard, R. W. Greenleaf, HGM.
 Subsistence, The Struggle for, Edward Atkinson, SJ.
 Suez Canal England's Right to the Suez Shares, FR.
 Sunday School Convention at St. Louis, SunH, Nov.
 Taaffe, Count, TB.

Tariff:
 Protective Purpose of the Tariff Act of 1789, W. Hill, JPEcon.
 Necessity for Immediate Tariff Reduction, W. D. Foulke, F.
 Plan for an Automatic Business-Like Tariff, W. J. Coombs, F.
 The Incidence of Tariff Taxation, SEcon.
 Telepathy, Mr. W. T. Stead on, Adam Byrne, CanM.
 Tennyson's Friendships, E. C. Martin, McCl.
 Tennyson, Recent Books on, PL.

Theatres and the Drama:
 Personal Requisites of the Stage, Rose Coghlan, G.
 Is the Theatre Growing Less Popular? PMM.
 Theological School, A Non-Sectarian, G. E. Ellis, HGM.
 Theology, Recent Studies in Pauline, G. T. Purves, PRR, Jan.

Trade? What Causes Depression of, L. Irwell, Chaut.
 Transit, Ideal, AM.

Turkey: Weights and Measures in Use in Turkey, BTJ, Nov.

Universities:
 Thoughts on English Universities, E. A. Freeman, NAR.
 Study of Education at the Michigan University, EdRA.
 Geography in the European Universities, H. R. Mill, EdRA.

University Extension:
 The Outlook in Wisconsin, W. A. Scott, UE.
 The Preliminary Class, C. J. Hexamer, UE.
 English County Councils and Extension, M. E. Sadler, UE.
 Venice, H. W. Massingham, EI.
 Venice, The Bank of, John Davis, A.
 Verlaine, Paul, Arthur Symonds, NewR.
 Villainage in England, I. S. Leadam, PSQ.
 Virginia: The Old Dominion, Thomas Nelson Page, Harp.
 Vitté, Serge Julich, Russian Minister of Finance, RR.
 Volunteers: Forgotten Volunteers, O. E. Wheeler, USM.
 Vienna to Varna, From, John H. Vincent, Chaut.
 Water Filtration and Cholera, Prof. R. Koch, San.
 Water-Wheels, Tangential, John Richards, CasM.
 Wealth, The Concentration of, G. K. Holmes, PSQ.
 Wells: Holy Wells of Scotland, R. C. Hope, Ant.
 Western Landscapes, Hamlin Garland, AM.
 Whittier, John G.: Character and Works of, J. O. Murray, HomK.

Wilson, Sir Daniel, Sketch of, Horatio Hale, PS.
 Willard, Miss Frances, Autobiographical, YM.
 Witchcraft in Salem and Europe, S. W. G. Benjamin, NEM.

Women:
 The Progress of Women, C. A. Channer, GW.
 New Employments for Educated Women, NewR.
 Women: Their Needs and Helpers, NH.
 Are Our Girls Degenerating? Mrs. Alexander, CSJ.
 Women in Secondary Arts, AI.
 How to Become Successful Professional Women—I, M. Bland, Dem.
 Work Among the Women of Egypt, Miss A. Y. Thompeon, Misk.

Criminal Woman, Helen Zimmern, PS.
 Wood, Mrs. Henry, and Worcestershire, Arg.

World's Fair:
 See contents of Cosmopolitan.
 Lasting Results of the World's Fair, Alice F. Palmer, F.
 The Fair's Results to the City of Chicago, F. H. Head, F.
 German Painting at the World's Fair—II, AA.
 British Painting at the World's Fair—II, AA.
 Chemistry at the World's Fair, M. Benjamin, Chaut.
 Garbage and Waste of the Columbian Exposition, San.
 An English View of the World's Fair, J. S. Jeans, EngM.
 Electric Power at the World's Fair, N. W. Perry, EngM.
 Chicago and the World's Fair, LudM.
 Yachting: From Sloop to Cutter in America, A. J. Kenesly, O.

Yellowstone Park, P. Rivers, Ata.
 Yerrinton, J. W. Death of, Sten: S. J.
 Y.M.C.A. in the Universities of India, L. D. Wishard, Misk.
 York, Duke and Duchess of: The Royal Wedding, M. R.
 Ahmed, Str. Nov.

Yukon River: Down the Yukon, Wm. Ogilvie, CanM.
 Yuletide in an Old English City, Cecil Logsdail, NEM.
 Zenz-Avesta, Date of, Prof. Max Müller, CR.

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CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1894.

President Dole and His Cabinet.....Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

The Manchester Ship Canal.....	181
The Making of Modern Seaports.....	182
Brussels Also to be a Port.....	182
The Maritime Ambitions of Paris.....	183
A Still Greater French Scheme.....	183
Value of the Corinth Canal.....	184
Proposed Italian Ship Canals.....	184
A Channel Across Ireland.....	184
American Canal Projects.....	184
Filling the Supreme Court Vacancy.....	185
The Attempt to Restore the Hawaiian Monarchy.....	185
Constitutional Aspects of Mr. Cleveland's Course.....	187
The Pending Tariff and Revenue Bills.....	187
The Tariff Debate in the House.....	188
The Internal Revenue.....	188
The Income Tax and the Democratic Position.....	188
Mr. Carlisle's Bond Issue.....	189
The State Legislatures.....	189
The New York Law Makers.....	140
The Struggle to Reform New Jersey.....	140
Legislatures Beyond the Mississippi.....	140
A Conference on Municipal Reform.....	141
Ontario for Prohibition.....	142
The Antwerp Exposition.....	142
The Veterans of 1894.....	143
Old Age in Statesmanship.....	143
Old Men in American Politics.....	144
Our Surviving Benefactors.....	145
Lords and Commons at Loggerheads.....	147
The Betterment Deadlock.....	147
Indecisive Bye-Elections.....	147
The Parish Councils Bill.....	148
Getting Ready for Next Session.....	148
The English Naval Scares.....	149
The Unemployed in England.....	149
The Anarchist in French Affairs.....	149
Matters in Mid-Europe.....	150
Ferment in Austria.....	150
Signor Crispi at Work.....	150
England the Lightning Conductor.....	150
Mr. Rhodes' Christmas Message.....	151

With portraits of Mr. E. Leader Williams, Sir John J. Harwood, Governor Flower, Senator Frye, Representatives Boutelle, Wilson, Crisp, Reed, McMillin, Johnson and Burrows, Senator-elect John H. Gear, Hon. J. C. Carter, Mr. George Burnham, Jr.; Mr. Clinton R. Woodruff, Mr. Edmund Kelly, the late Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope, the Bishop of Chester, M. Dupuy, Sir Philip Currie, Mr. J. G. Scott, Major P. W. Forbes, Major Allan Wilson, and portraits of a number of aged prominent men and women.

Current History in Caricature..... 152

With reproductions from American, Canadian and foreign Papers.

Record of Current Events..... 156

With portraits of Hon. Wayne McVeagh, the late Sir Samuel Baker and the late M. Waddington.

National Budgets,—American and European... 160

Our New National Wonderland..... 163

By Carl Snyder.
With illustrations.

Professor John Tyndall: A Character Sketch... 172

By Grant Allen.
With portrait and illustrations.

Relief Measures in American Cities..... 179

By Albert Shaw.

Leading Articles of the Month—

Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1893.....	192
The Economic History of the Year 1893.....	193
The Wilson Tariff Bill.....	194
The Income Tax.....	195
An Attack upon the Administration's Business Policy.....	196
How to Prevent a Money Famine.....	197
Governor Waite's Proposal.....	197
The World's Fair in Retrospect.....	198
A South Carolinian's View of the Dispensary Liquor Law.....	199
"The Living Wage".....	200
How Many Make Their Bread and Butter?.....	200
Tramps.....	201
Crusade Against Anarchism.....	202
Diplomacy Old and New.....	202
University Extension in Germany.....	203
The Decline of Urban Immigration.....	204
The "Real" Discoverer of America.....	204
The Population of Hawaii.....	205
Old and New Epidemics.....	205
How Chloroform was Discovered.....	206
The Sermon on the Mount, or the Creed?.....	207
"The Future of Calvinism".....	208
Sayings of Jesus not in the Gospels.....	208
The Theatres of our Ancestors.....	209
The Actor and His Rôle.....	209
"Pin-Wells and Rag-Bushes".....	210
Matabele Ideas of the Spirit World.....	210
The Altruist in Central Park.....	211
The Vanishing Moose.....	211
An Historic Landmark.....	212
The Memory of Men and Animals.....	213
A Thousand Miles in Twenty Hours.....	213
Art and the Single Tax.....	214
The Mission of Israel.....	215
The Sacred Twelve.....	215
The Main Points in an Athlete.....	215
The Great Bells of the World.....	216
Women and Jewels in Siam.....	216
Young England.....	216
How Jules Verne Lives and Works.....	217

With portrait.

How Rider Haggard Works..... 218

With portrait.

Olive Schreiner as Fellow-Traveler..... 218

With portrait.

Bret Harte's First Book..... 219

With portrait.

"Among the Fjords with Edward Grieg"..... 220

Handel..... 221

George Sand's Religious Faith..... 222

Grieg on Schumann..... 222

Annie S. Swan's Career..... 222

A New Poet: Mr. Francis Thompson..... 223

The Personality of Francis Parkman..... 223

Lord Wolseley on Napoleon..... 224

Shelley in Some New Lights..... 224

The Keeper of the Secrets of London..... 225

With portrait of Sir George Lewis.

The Duchess of York..... 226

The Late Professor Tyndall..... 227

The Periodicals Reviewed... 228

The New Books..... 237

With portrait of Dr. Henry M. Field.

Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 244

Index to Periodicals..... 253

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PRESIDENT DOLE AND HIS CABINET.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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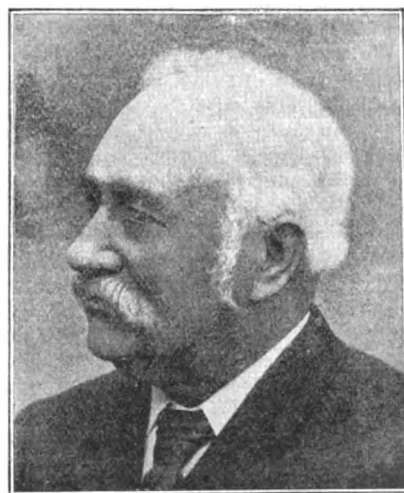
No. 2

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The
Manchester
Ship Canal.*

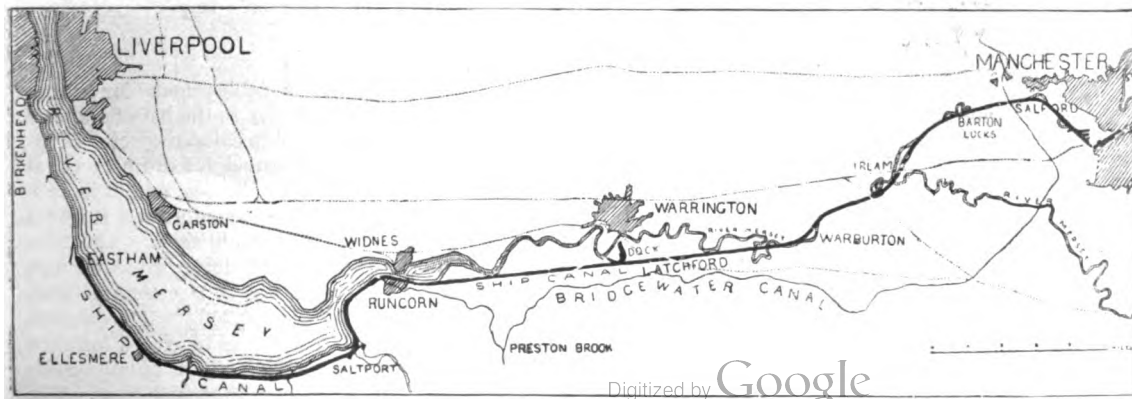
The opening of the Manchester, England, ship canal on January 1 was an event of far more than local importance. We in America were once in danger of falling into a kind of lethargy under the soothing impression that we possessed a monopoly of the world's energy and audacity in engineering enterprises and other great material undertakings. Nothing could be further from the truth, and it is well that we are giving more heed and showing more respect to the colossal activities that mark the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Europe. The Manchester ship canal transformed a great interior city into a seaport. It is a fact that the new canal constitutes the nearest shipping point for some eight millions of people, nearly all of whom are engaged in manufacturing industries in scores of towns and cities dotted over the region contiguous to the adjacent cities of Manchester and Salford, at whose great artificial docks the canal begins. The whole canal is indeed an extended dock. It is twice as wide as the Suez canal, and deep enough for all ocean-going steamers with the possible exception of a very few of the largest transatlantic liners. The cost of the undertaking has been some \$75,000,000. The canal reaches the sea through the estuary of the river Mersey in the neighborhood of Liverpool. Its initial difficulties were great enough to have appalled the stoutest-hearted. The city of Liverpool exerted itself to the utmost to prevent the granting of the charter, holding that it would be a great injury to the ship-

ping interests of Liverpool if Manchester were allowed to become a port. The railway companies, which had profited by the heavy traffic from Liverpool to

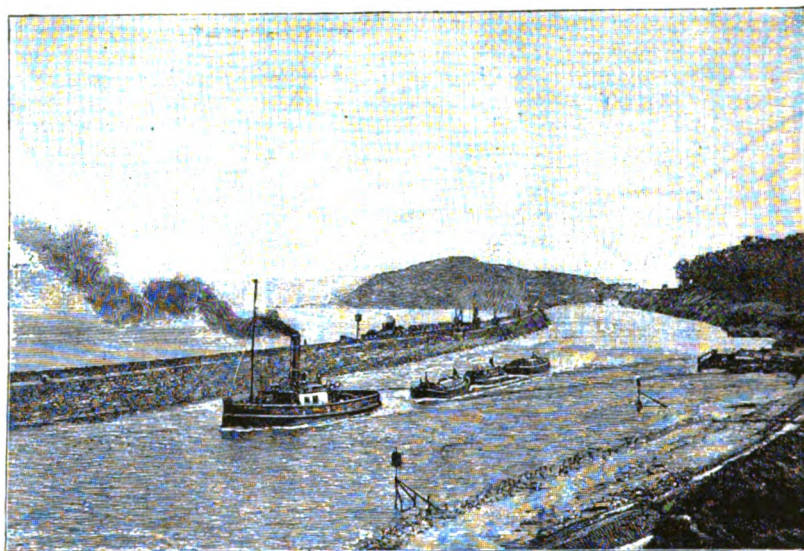


MR. E. LEADER WILLIAMS,
Chief Engineer of the Manchester Canal.

Manchester, were naturally up in arms against the project, and there were several ordinary old-fashioned canals which lay across the route and had to be disposed of in some manner. Every one of these diffi-



culties was met and vanquished. Railroad lines were elevated and carried over the new canal on bridges. Intersecting canals were also lifted high in air with extra locks and stupendous viaducts. While not an exclusively municipal enterprise, this great work has from the outset had the moral support of the Manchester corporation, and that city has loaned to the canal company \$25,000,000, and now has a majority of directors in the governing board of the canal. Salford and Oldham, with perhaps other neighboring cities, came forward in the time of the canal's financial extremity with offers of large loans. This circumstance is interesting to us in America as showing the efficient character of English municipal government and its capacity for action in matters which really pertain to the broad general interests of the community. There is reason to believe that this canal will be a financial success. Not only will the



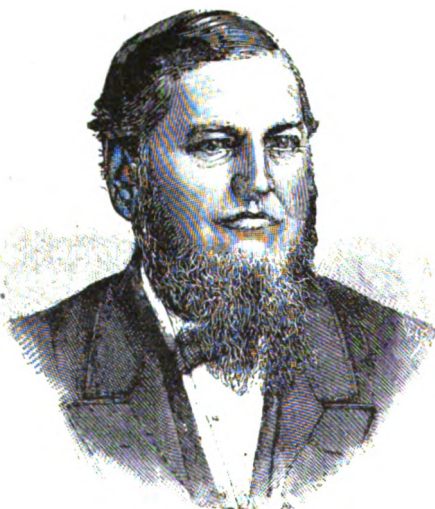
VIEW OF MANCHESTER CANAL TWO MILES ABOVE EASTHAM.

*The Making
of Modern
Seaports.*

It is to be remembered that Manchester had before her eyes the ever-notable example of Glasgow on the Clyde. The Clyde was formerly a little rivulet so shallow that at some seasons it could be waded. It now furnishes dockage facilities to an enormous sea-going traffic, and on its banks are built a very large proportion of all the steel ships of the world. It is in effect an artificial ship canal some thirty feet deep, maintained by the Clyde Navigation Trust of the city of Glasgow. Scores of millions have been spent upon it, and Glasgow has its reward in its proud rank as the first city of the British Empire excepting London. The German ports have, especially since the establishment of the present empire, become keenly alive to the value of the best possible harbor and dockage facilities. Hamburg, which lies well inland on the Elbe, has within the past ten years expended, including subsidies from the Imperial Government, a sum of perhaps not less than \$50,000,000 in improving and deepening the channels, and in building vast new docks in the Hamburg harbor, provided with every modern facility; and Bremen's improvements are notable.

*Brussels
also
to be a Port.*

The next considerable scheme for adding a great inland city to the list of seaports is the Brussels ship canal project. Brussels already has a small channel for ordinary canal boats which makes its way to the sea, and it is proposed to utilize this passage, transforming it into a veritable waterway for ocean-going ships. The present plan does not contemplate a depth great enough for vessels of the first rank, but it is estimated that an expenditure of some \$10,000,000 would complete the system in such a manner as to give a uniform depth of twenty-two feet, which would admit vessels of somewhat more than two thousand tons. The



SIR JOHN J. HARWOOD,

Alderman of Manchester and a Municipal Director of the Canal.

steamships which carry American cotton crowd its wharves, but vessels from all parts of the world will enter it, and a very great coastwise British traffic will result immediately. The value of waterways and their relation to commercial progress and municipal aggrandizement is one of the first articles of faith in the creed of Manchester business men; while there is plenty of evidence that a like belief is gaining foothold in all industrial and commercial countries.

Belgian government has already made a subsidy appropriation towards the project, and has offered to take a considerable part of the stock of the canal company, so that the plan may be considered as upon a practically assured basis.

The Maritime Ambitions of Paris. It is not generally known here in America, perhaps, that for some years the most serious engineering investigations have been in progress in the interest of a deep water passage from Paris to the sea. It is to be regretted that Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who by the way has lived on into the year 1894, had not devoted his talents to the construction of waterways at home rather than to the hopeless Panama project. Marvelous things could have been done for France with the two thousand million francs, more or less, of honest French money that were squandered by the Panama company. With the help of the river Seine it is now considered perfectly feasible from the engineering point of view, and also reasonably safe on the financial side, to enter in the early future upon the dredging of a deep water passage from the French capital to the Channel coast at Havre.

A Still Greater French Scheme.

Furthermore, the Paris project of direct navigable communication with the sea is not the only ship-canal scheme that is now in the minds of the French people. A great canal from Bordeaux on the Atlantic coast across the narrow neck north of the Pyrenees to Narbonne on the Mediterranean coast is now a project definitely entertained. A bill for the construction of this maritime passage was introduced in the French Chamber last spring, when it was explained that the waterway would be three hundred and twenty-five miles long, that it would vary in width from one hundred and twenty feet to some two hundred feet or more, and that it would have a minimum uniform depth of twenty-seven feet. Large money prizes were offered by the projectors of the enterprise to the French engineers for detailed plans, which were to be submitted by January 1, 1894. It is to be expected that a year or two longer may be required for the perfection of the preliminaries, but sooner or later France will undoubtedly build this canal. A glance at the map of Europe will show its great significance and commercial value. From the strategic point of view, France now labors under the difficulty of having no water-course of her own by which her fleet may pass from her Mediterranean to her Atlantic ports. Her ships are bound to pass the bristling fortress of Gibraltar, and in case of a war with England this would result in great embarrassment. Moreover, French coasting trade is now compelled to make the enormous detour around the whole of the Spanish peninsula in passing from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic seaboard. The vast British commerce with India, Australia and the Orient in general that now passes through the Straits of Gibraltar on the way to and from the Suez Canal would save much time and much expense in patronizing the Bordeaux-Narbonne channel. An improvement so advantageous to France from every point of view is not likely to be long neglected, especially in view of the present military situation on the Continent. It may easily be imagined that the clear-headed Frenchman who thinks of the money wasted on Panama, a part of which would have sufficed to give France this magnificent commercial and strategic passage from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, feels his blood boil with indignation and wrath.



OUTLINE MAP TO ILLUSTRATE DISCUSSION OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED SHIP CANALS.

*Value
of the
Corinth Canal.*

The past year has seen the completion of another notable maritime canal. Little Greece, in the face of financial difficulties to which it has at length been obliged to succumb, has been at work since 1883 upon a ship canal across the high and rocky Isthmus of Corinth. The undertaking was finished last summer and opened by the King of Greece on August 6. The passage is only four miles long, but for the more considerable portion of this distance the cut is from one hundred to two hundred feet deep, and a vast deal of heavy masonry has been needed to protect the walls. The enterprise seems to have cost from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Its convenience is manifest when one looks at the map of the Mediterranean peninsula. The voyage from Brindisi or Trieste to Athens, Smyrna or Constantinople, or any of the ports in that part of the world, is very materially shortened, nearly one day being saved. The completion of this waterway will be of such material advantage to Greece that perhaps within the next few years it may assist greatly in the recovery of the financial credit which now seems lost almost beyond the power of redemption.

*Proposed
Italian
Ship Canals.*

Italy also has her important maritime canal schemes, although the desperate financial condition of that Mediterranean peninsula may defer for some time the desired improvements. Definite proposals have been brought forward for two great ship canals, one of them across the leg and the other across the foot of the Italian boot. The first of these proposals is for a canal beginning on the west coast near Rome, at Montalto di Castro, and proceeding in a northeasterly direction and at a length of 125 miles to the Adriatic Sea at Fano, on the east coast. A very great passage is proposed, with a width of 270 feet, and a depth of water of not less than forty feet, thus providing for the transit of the heaviest Italian war ships. Italy is by nature a naval rather than a military power, and this canal would be worth more from the defensive point of view than several army corps. Its cost is estimated at from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000. If Italy would undertake this great work as a public function and employ upon it her standing army, and her still greater army of lazzaroni and beggars, she would have something useful to show for a vast productive capacity that is now going to sheer waste. It is claimed that one of the great benefits of this canal would be the drying out of numerous large boggy districts and the drainage of four lakes, thus adding large areas of productive soil. The other Italian project is that of a ship canal twenty-four miles long across the province of Catanzaro, well down toward the toe of the geographical boot. This channel would be of immense advantage to Mediterranean commerce, inasmuch as it would obviate the necessity of going around Sicily or threading the difficult Straits of Messina. For this canal it is also claimed that large areas of now unavailable land would be drained and made highly productive, this result alone promis-

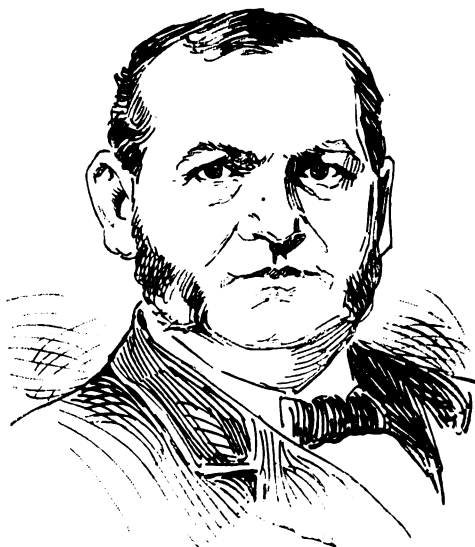
ing, according to the promoters of the scheme, to pay all the expenses of the undertaking.

*A Channel
Across
Ireland.*

It is perhaps worth while to make note of the fact that the discussion of ship canals has now gone so far as to include the serious proposition by no less an authority than Sir Edward Watkin, M. P., the great English railroad magnate, of a canal across Ireland to make a more direct route for transatlantic steamers bound for Liverpool. This proposition has been coupled with the still more active discussion of a tunnel between Scotland and Ireland. Sir Edward claims that both the tunnel and the ship canal could be completed for \$100,000,000, but his opinions as to the value of these schemes and as to their cost have been assailed in several quarters. Nothing in the present decade is at all likely to be done with either proposition, nevertheless the fact of their discussion by responsible authorities has its interest.

*American
Canal
Projects.*

In the new world, maritime canal projects have received some other temporary setbacks besides the grand collapse at Panama. The financial panic of the past year has involved the Nicaragua Company in serious difficulties. This project, however, has received a new impetus from the cordial manner in which President Cleveland in his recent message to Congress has advocated the early completion of the canal under



GOVERNOR FLOWER, OF NEW YORK.

American auspices. It is to be hoped that Congress will not be afraid to give this canal some form of support. The best plan would be to construct it as a United States government enterprise, under the eye of our own accomplished army engineer corps. Meanwhile, the question of improved waterway routes from the great lakes to the sea, which the REVIEW OF

REVIEWS has more than once presented to its readers, continues to hold attention. The Canadians, who have shown more foresight and enterprise than we on the American side, have now nearly completed their series of enlargements of old canals and new undertakings,—including the channel on Canadian soil at the Sault Ste. Marie,—which will give Canada exclusive control of an uninterrupted water passage fourteen feet deep from the head of Lake Superior to deep water at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. This channel will suffice for a large class of lake steamers, and will also be available for small and medium-sized ocean-going freight ships. Our own government is providing a satisfactory deep-water passage from Duluth to Buffalo, but nothing has been done to commit the country to a maritime passage connecting Lake Erie with the deep channel of the Hudson River. A ship canal along this general course would cost a large amount of money, but it would pay abundantly for the investment. The United States government, which could probably borrow money for such a purpose at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and which through its trained engineers could construct the work without any waste or extravagance, ought in the early future to consider seriously the undertaking. Meanwhile, Congress would do well to make a thorough inquiry into the cost and advantages of such a ship canal. In his recent message to the New York legislature, Governor Flower pronounces against the ship canal on the score of its great cost. But the Governor happens to have his whole mind wrapped up in certain improvements of a limited sort to the Erie Canal as it now exists. His principal hobby is the operation of canal boats by electricity, a trolley wire being stretched along the tow-path. The competent critics are of the opinion that Governor Flower is quite too sanguine as to the results that would follow a substitution of the trolley for the tow-path mule. The banks of the canal would not permit a much greater speed than that which is now attained, and the saving of expense would not be material enough to accomplish revolutionary results. It may easily be believed that the trolley along the Erie Canal would be of sufficient advantage to justify its construction and operation; but to dismiss as hopelessly unfeasible the plan of a deep-water channel across New York, and then to fasten one's hopes for the future upon the mere change from one propelling power to another for ordinary canal boats, is to look at the whole subject through the wrong end of the telescope. This country will have fallen behind old Europe in enterprise if it does not adopt the plan of a ship canal from the great lakes to the sea, make the Hennepin Canal connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River a splendid success, cut the long desired Delaware and Maryland Ship Canal, undertake the proposed Florida Canal, the advantages of which have been so long recognized, and in short, commit itself unreservedly to the policy of constructing all great waterways which the demands of commerce show to be needful and feasible.

*Filling the
Supreme Court
Vacancy.*

On January 15 the Senate took final action upon the President's nomination of Mr. Hornblower, a young attorney of New York City, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court. The nomination was emphatically rejected. Opinions of a widely varying character were expressed as to Mr. Hornblower's qualifications. The general public had never heard of him. From all that has now been printed about him, however, it is fair to assume that he is an exceptionally able lawyer. The fundamental objection to his appointment is that it was a purely personal one on Mr. Cleveland's part. It is literally true that if the vacant office were seeking the man there are hundreds, even thousands, of men whose names would precede Mr. Hornblower's in the list of eligibles. There are the tried and well known men serving on the Federal Circuit and District benches. They have given up all hope or prospect of lucrative private practice at the bar, having entered for life upon the public service. It strikes one as a rather painful thing that the President should pass by all these men, eminently qualified as many of them are to sit on the Supreme Bench, and should name a personal friend of whom the country has never heard, who has accumulated means as a corporation lawyer, and who would now enjoy the almost matchless honor of a place on the United States Supreme Bench. Then there are the distinguished jurists who sit on the Supreme benches of the forty-four States, and many men of marked fitness who hold other judicial positions. The salaries of judges are not large; and the men who serve us in that capacity deserve the most considerate treatment. The Supreme Bench is the very keystone of our political structure. It maintains the delicate balance between State and Federal authority, and it must constantly decide questions of momentous consequence. When the constitution gave to the President the initiative in naming the judges, it was never thought for a moment that he would regard a vacant post on the Supreme Bench as a personal perquisite, like a private secretaryship. It is quite enough that Mr. Cleveland has been disposed to take this purely personal view of the Cabinet places; but the line should be drawn at the Supreme Bench. After Mr. Hornblower's rejection it was asserted that Senator Gray, of Delaware, would be appointed. He is understood to have had judicial experience and to be eminently qualified for the post. He would of course be immediately confirmed by his fellow Senators. But the fact that he has been Mr. Cleveland's close political representative in the Senate gives a personal flavor to the idea of this choice that is not wholly agreeable. A selection from outside the law-making branch of the government would be far more dignified.

*The Attempt
to Restore
Hawaiian Monarchy.*

The policy of this Administration towards Hawaii, worked out in secrecy through so many long months, has been forced by circumstances to a full



From photographs by Bell, Washington.

Senator Frye, of Maine.

Representative Boutelle, of Maine.

THE TWO LEADERS IN THE CONGRESSIONAL OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT'S HAWAIIAN POLICY.

disclosure. It constitutes the most shameful and the most fatuously blundering chapter in all the history of American diplomacy. It is a painful and humiliating subject to discuss. The Executive government of the United States is left in the position of a huge and insolent bully completely baffled and made the butt of the whole world's ridicule by the firmness and courage of its lilliputian opponent. Nevertheless there are some consolations. If the American President and Cabinet at Washington do not come out of the encounter with any credit or glory, there is an American President and an American Cabinet in Honolulu that have covered themselves with lasting renown. President Dole's reply to President Cleveland's peremptory demand that the Hawaiian government should immediately abdicate, in pursuance of Mr. Cleveland's plan of establishing by force of American arms an odious monarchy in Hawaii, is one of the most spirited and one of the strongest documents in American history. For the policy of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham there is hardly an extenuating word to be said. It involved the gravest violations of the constitution. And it involved a duplicity in Mr. Willis's simultaneous missions to the

Hawaiian government and to the deposed Liliuokalani, that has no parallel in the history of modern diplomacy. When Mr. Cleveland sent the first batch of Hawaiian correspondence to Congress, he withheld a very important letter from Mr. Willis that he has at length reluctantly made public in his further yielding up of the dispatches that have passed between the State Department and the Minister to Hawaii. That letter contains Mr. Willis's account of his secret session with Liliuokalani, in which he was endeavoring to persuade her to accept Mr. Cleveland's plan for restoring her and overthrowing the government to which Mr. Cleveland had just accredited Mr. Willis with expressions of friendship and good will. It seems hardly possible that Congress can ignore so grave a breach of diplomatic honor and of international fair dealing as this attempt by an American Minister to subvert the government to which he was accredited. What Minister Stevens may or may not have done under President Harrison's Administration has no more bearing upon the programme that Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Gresham and Mr. Willis have attempted to carry out, than what may or may not have happened in the garden of Eden.

Constitutional Aspects of Mr. Cleveland's Course.

Fortunately, the mere publicity of the facts and correspondence suffices to defeat this inexcusable plot. Hawaii will continue for the present to regulate its own domestic affairs. It will require infinite forbearance on the part of the Hawaiian government to tolerate on the Islands, in the post of American Minister, a man who is now held up to the world as an exposed agent sent expressly to effect the destruction of that government. But it is well to remember that Mr. Willis can hardly have had any real taste for his task, and that he is probably thankful for orders to desist. A great many people who had no clear opinion before will now think that President Dole and his patriotic supporters have well earned the annexation to America that they so silently desire for Hawaii. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has been carefully investigating the whole course of our recent diplomatic relations with the Islands, and its report will be a matter of unusual interest. The Senate's prerogatives have been so contemptuously ignored by the Administration that it would be strange if that body should fail to assert itself to the extent of condemning much that has been done. There are marked indications of a growing breach between the White House and a large contingent of the Democrats in both Houses of Congress; and the President can hardly expect that his practical assumption of the war power without consulting Congress, and in the face of no emergency or provocation of any kind, can be passed over without some very disagreeable debating in both Houses. Mr. Cleveland still persists in declaring that it was the duty of the United States to restore Liliuokalani. But why, then, has he never pursued the one obvious, lawful course that was open to him? He should have sent an explicit message to Congress, declaring his opinion and asking for authority to proceed with the restoration. The favorable vote of Congress would have set the war power in motion, and the President with the aid of the ships in Honolulu harbor would have set up the monarchy without delay and without striking a blow. Why has he failed to pursue that one lawful course? There has come no answer. Congress owes it to the future of constitutional government in this country to seek some kind of an answer to that question,—a question far more important for the American people than the future of Hawaii.

The Pending Tariff and Revenue Bills.

The date fixed for the final vote on the Wilson tariff bill in the House was January 29. That it would pass by a large majority was a foregone conclusion. Like every other complicated tariff bill it is a measure full of compromises, and at no stage has it had any really ardent friends. Mr. Wilson himself has defended it not as the kind of revenue bill he would like to present, but as the best approach toward his ideal of a revenue tariff that he could bring forward as a practical possibility under existing circumstances. Evidently, considered as a protective measure, the

Wilson bill is maimed and deformed; while considered as a revenue tariff it is but feebly adapted to a period of treasury deficits. Its passage is expected to diminish rather than to increase the revenues from imports, and the gap in the national income will have to be made up by a large increase in the internal taxes, and perhaps by the adoption of a new source of revenue such as an income or a corporation tax. If as a measure designed solely for the production of public revenue the Wilson bill were wholly adequate and upon lines permanently defensible, there would be no particular reason to borrow trouble about it on the score of its hostility to protected American industries. It is, upon the whole, a rather high protective scheme; and anyhow business could soon adjust itself to its new schedules. But the trouble is that the measure does not carry with it any promise of industrial peace and repose. It will hardly secure a breathing spell. It does not bear the faintest lineaments of resemblance to the kind of tariff that the free trade wing of the Democratic party has been fighting for, and that the national platform has squarely committed the whole party to. Mr. Henry Watterson denounces it, and so do all the enthusiastic anti-protectionists. On the other hand, the out-and-out protectionists do not want a protective tariff framed by men avowedly opposed to protection, and they will make quick work of revising the Wilson bill if they come into power again. A courageous bill, upon the real lines of a revenue measure, introduced to take effect after a considerable period in which business might get ready for the change, would have ushered in a permanent new policy. Unfortunately for the pending measure it lacks character, form and distinctive principles. Mr. Wilson has tried to make it appear that the free wool item is of itself a sweeping and powerful reform. It is certainly very important. But the adding of wool to the free list does not change the general character of a measure composed of thousands of details, and free lumber, free coal and free salt are matters of deep concern to particular localities rather than to the nation at large.



This and five following sketches drawn from life at Washington in January for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS to illustrate the tariff debate.

CHAIRMAN WILSON.

*The Tariff
Debate
in the House.*

The tariff debate in Congress has made no pretense of being thorough or fundamental. A short debate was predetermined, and the Republicans had little opportunity to offer amendments or to make long speeches in opposition. But they were treated fairly enough. The Democrats are in power by a

large majority, and the country expects them to frame the new revenue measures in their own way. And the country will not fail to hold them responsible for the results. The history of this measure has shown rather amusingly that most tariff reform representatives are in favor of plenty of protection for the particular industries of their own districts. Nothing but a sense of the necessity of party loyalty and co-operation could have held the great Democratic majority together, in the face of so much individual squirming against particular features of the bill. The debate was full of telling hits, bright repartee and showy snatches of oratory, and it reveals the present Congress as a very able one, with an unusually large contingent of promising young men. The Southern and Western districts have been sending new blood of fine quality to Washington. Mr. Wilson himself is an orator of rare persuasiveness and eloquence, and he was well supported. Mr. Bourke Cockran, of New York, added much to his fame by an astonishingly clever speech. Mr. Reed, on the Republican side, remains the acknowledged parliamentary champion of the House, and Messrs. Burrows, Dalzell, Payne and the other Republican leaders acquitted themselves in a manner that won the admiration of their opponents and the hearty plaudits of their own partisans.

*The
Internal
Revenue.*

At first the Wilson bill included in one measure the revised tariff, the new internal revenue schemes, and an income tax. But there was so mutinous a murmur among many Democrats against the proposal of an income tax on all personal incomes in excess of \$4,000, that as a matter of safety the measure was divided into two distinct ones, and the customs tariff was brought in by itself. The principal changes proposed in the internal revenue system are a slight increase in the

whisky tax, a large increase in the beer tax, and a considerable stiffening up of the taxes upon tobacco in various forms. In view of the treasury situation, it would certainly seem desirable to place these taxes at the largest revenue-yielding point, though there may well be differences of opinion as to where that point lies.

*The Income Tax
and the
Democratic Position.*

The Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee had definitely decided upon an income tax; but the proposition was at once so widely condemned by the press of all parties and by the sentiment of business men as expressed in Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, that the committee saw new light and was ready to abandon the idea for the present. Some form of a tax upon corporations has been much talked of as a substitute for the proposed income tax, and as a means of meeting the anticipated deficit. It is possible that such a tax could be successfully laid, and that it would add a new and valuable source of revenue to the national exchequer. But probably a majority of the wisest business men of the country would prefer to have the tariff and internal revenue taxes so adjusted as to make them productive of a sufficient revenue to meet the public necessities, without an attempt at this time to create a third principal source of income. It is to be remembered that

the revenue reformers now in power are the very men who have always advocated the English plan of a tax on the importation of tea, coffee and sugar, the Republican policy being to free such articles as rapidly as the opportunity to drop war imposts would allow. The Democrats, moreover, for two decades opposed the Republican plan of a high internal tax upon spirits and tobacco. It is curious, therefore, that Mr. Wilson in his maintenance and increase

"TOM" REED.



MR. M'MILLAN, OF TENNESSEE.

the fact that when in power and actually responsible, the two great parties act very much like one another.

*Mr. Carlisle's
Bond Issue.*

This fact finds another striking illustration in Secretary Carlisle's sudden announcement of a new bond issue of \$50,000,000, without authority from Congress to borrow money, basing his action upon an almost forgotten clause of the specie resumption act of some twenty years ago that authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell 5 per cent. bonds if necessary to redeem the greenbacks and maintain them at par. The law did not, apparently, have the slightest reference to the sort of financial conditions now existing; but the great falling off in revenues and the rapid decline of the gold reserve in the Treasury has made prompt action of some kind very neces-



"TOM" JOHNSON.

of the free list and in his restoration of high internal taxes on whisky, beer and tobacco, has placed himself upon the old established lines of Republican financiering, — where Garfield, for instance, stood, — and has cut away from the familiar historic moorings of the party in whose name he acts. His cause illustrates well

sary; and the Administration did not dare to risk the danger to the public credit of a long debate in Congress on a proposal to authorize a new public loan, in view of the well-known opposition of many Democratic Congressmen to that idea. Mr. Carlisle has probably acted for the best; but he has placed himself on ground that his own party had long and vigorously denounced. In view of the stringent efforts of the Treasury to protect the public credit and to meet current obligations that far exceed the current revenue, it seems a particularly ill-fated time to pass a tariff bill that avowedly reduces revenue by many millions.

*The
State
Legislatures.*

Of our forty-eight State and Territorial governments all have adopted the plan of regular biennial sessions of the legislature excepting Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and South Carolina, which still keep their ancient practice of assembling the law-making bodies every year. The Constitutional Convention of New York, which meets this year, will very probably decide that the Empire State shall go with the majority and try the plan of a session once in two years. It happens that the biennial sessions in

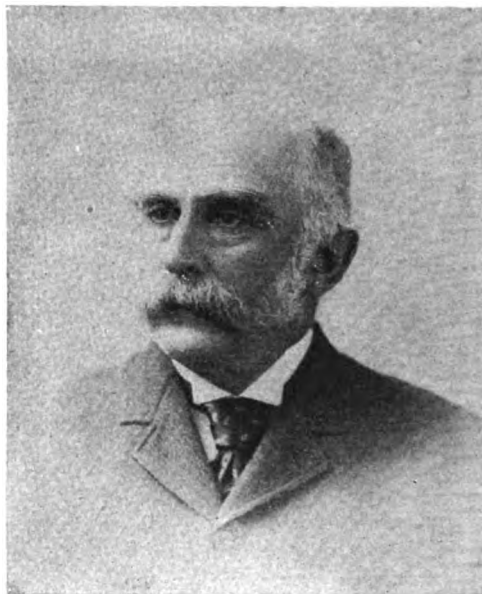


MR. BURROWS, OF MICHIGAN.

most States fall in the odd years. Thus in January, 1895, more than thirty legislatures will be sitting simultaneously. But a considerable number are now at work. Ohio usually sandwiches an extra session between the regular ones, and thus the law makers assemble every January at Columbus. The legislatures of New York, New Jersey and Mississippi assembled on January 2, those of Ohio and Kentucky having met on New Year's day. On January 2 the Solons of Massachusetts gathered under the gilt dome of the State House and heard Governor Greenhalge's eloquent inaugural. Maryland's law makers also met on the same day. On the 8th the legislatures of Iowa and Utah met. Virginia's legislature had already convened in December, and South Carolina's in November. Rhode Island's opening day is January 31. The other legislatures to meet regularly this year are

Louisiana's in May, those of Vermont and Georgia in October and Alabama's in November. The Colorado legislature, it should be added, has been called into extra session by Governor Waite.

The New York Law Makers. The legislature of the State of New York is controlled in both houses by the Republicans. The election last November was understood to mean a rebuke to Tammany and the Democratic State machine methods: and much was expected by the reformers from this legislature, especially for the rectification of New York City affairs. But the reformers are now fearing that their hopes were set too high, and that a Republican machine management of the legislature is not so zealous to destroy Tammany as to make deals with "the wigwam." The government of New York City from Albany will never be satisfactory, no matter what party or element may control the legislature. An improved ballot act,—the genuine Australian system,—is promised for the State, as is a fairer system of inspection at the polls. The assured reorganization of the New York City Police Board will at least result in some benefit. The mischievous interference in the affairs of Buffalo and other cities which the last legislature perpetrated to serve the transient political interest of individuals or cliques, will doubtless be atoned for by the present assembly. Fairly efficient



HON. J. C. CARTER,
President of the City Club of New York.

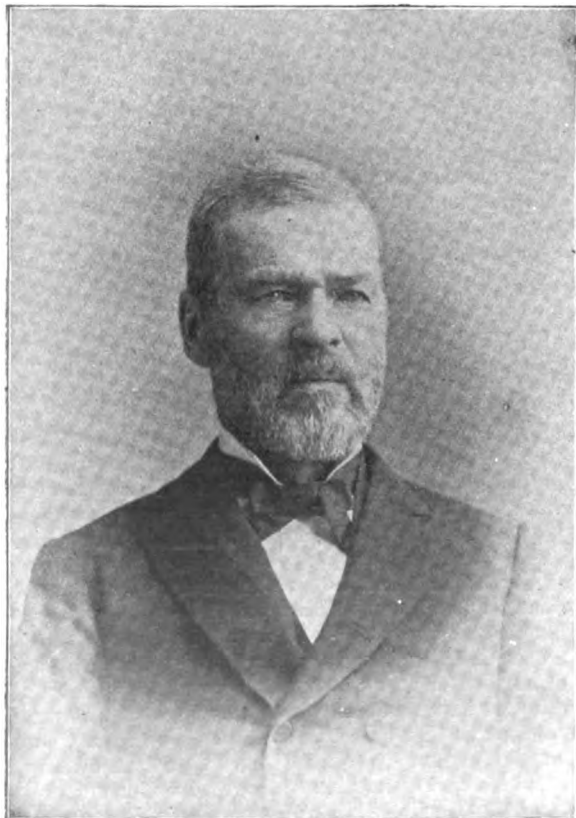
and satisfactory results may therefore be expected from the session. But the forthcoming meeting of the New Constitution makers will be of far more absorbing interest and of far deeper public concern than this session of the legislature.

The Struggle to Reform New Jersey.

The New Jersey legislature has been the scene of a disgraceful and protracted failure to organize the upper house. The people had arisen in their might to vote down the race track gamblers who had gained control of the Democratic machine, and had been governing the State. But that element does not yield easily, and it refused to permit the Republicans to organize the Senate, setting up its own members as a rump parliamentary body. There was nothing but folly in such a proceeding, for the Republicans were clearly entitled to control, and their success could only have been a matter of a few days or weeks. Fair play in these matters is never to be expected from the kind of men who have until lately held the State of New Jersey in their foul clutches. This reform legislature is destined to accomplish some memorable results before it adjourns.

Legislatures Beyond the Mississippi.

The Republicans of the Iowa legislature in caucus January 16 nominated Hon. John H. Gear to succeed Hon. James F. Wilson in the United States Senate. The nomination was, of course, equivalent to election. Mr. Gear has been in Iowa politics and in public office for many years, having filled the gubernatorial chair with honor and having served the Burlington district in Congress for several terms. He is the oldest Representative in the present Iowa delegation, and will be

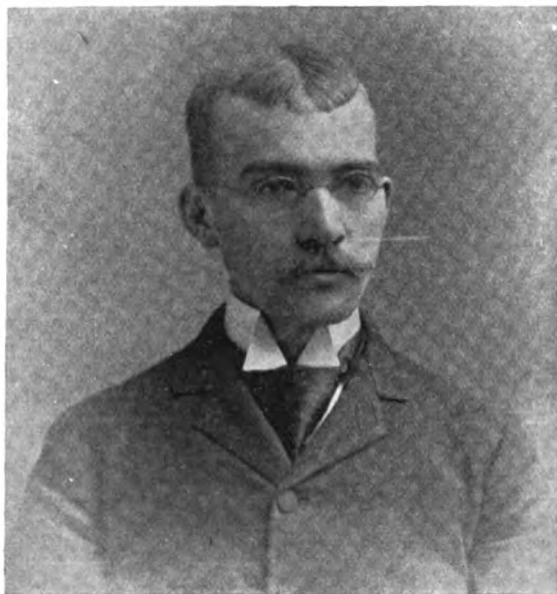


From Photo. by Bell, Washington.

SENATOR-ELECT JOHN H. GEAR, OF IOWA.



MR. GEORGE BURNHAM, JR.,
President Philadelphia Municipal League.



MR. CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF,
Secretary Philadelphia Municipal League.

sixty-nine this year. Mr. Allison, whose colleague he will be in the Senate, is four years younger. The Utah legislature is naturally interested in matters that relate to Utah's approaching Statehood. The Colorado law makers are asked by Governor Waite to do a number of extraordinary things along the monetary and banking line, some of which would seem quite clearly to belong within the exclusive domain of the national government. The best judgment of Colorado seemed, so far as we can judge, to be greatly opposed to the holding of the extra session. Colorado and the other silver States, by the way, are regaining prosperity with a characteristic springiness, and having found that silver is not what the world most wants at present, they are producing gold for the insatiate "gold-bugs" of the East to an extent that at once surprises and greatly encourages them. Some day they will find that the fickle world of money and finance wants their silver once more at a good price. Meanwhile, let them turn to gold production with a vengeance.

grammes included names of well-known reformers from Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities, as well as from New York and Philadelphia. Practical questions were set down for discussion, and it was assured well in advance that the conference would have great value as a stimulating influence. It is very important that American reformers should work out some more generally accepted body of views as to what are the best forms of organization for an American city, and what are the best ways to work

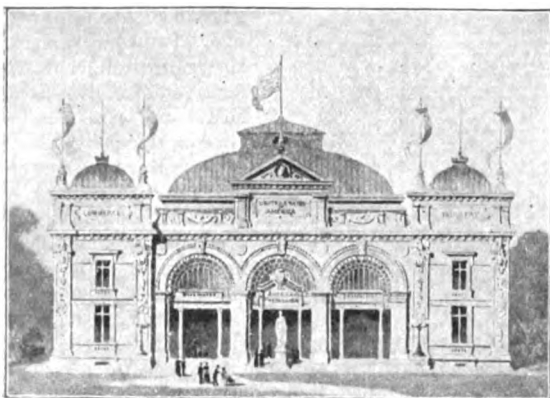
*A Conference
on Municipal
Reform.*

The reform of municipal government is, happily, reaching the practical stage in our large American towns. Not that very much that the reformers have been asking for has actually been attained; but some progress can be claimed, public sentiment seems ripe for further steps, and the worst seems now to have been lived through. The conference on municipal reform called to assemble at Philadelphia on January 25 and 26 is evidence that a better order of things is dawning. The Municipal Reform League of Philadelphia took the initiative, and was joined by the City Club of New York in organizing the affair. The pro-



MR. EDMOND KELLY, OF NEW YORK,
Secretary of the City Club.

toward the ideal. The addresses and proceedings at this Philadelphia conference should be published in book form and sold at a low price for the benefit of urban dwellers everywhere.



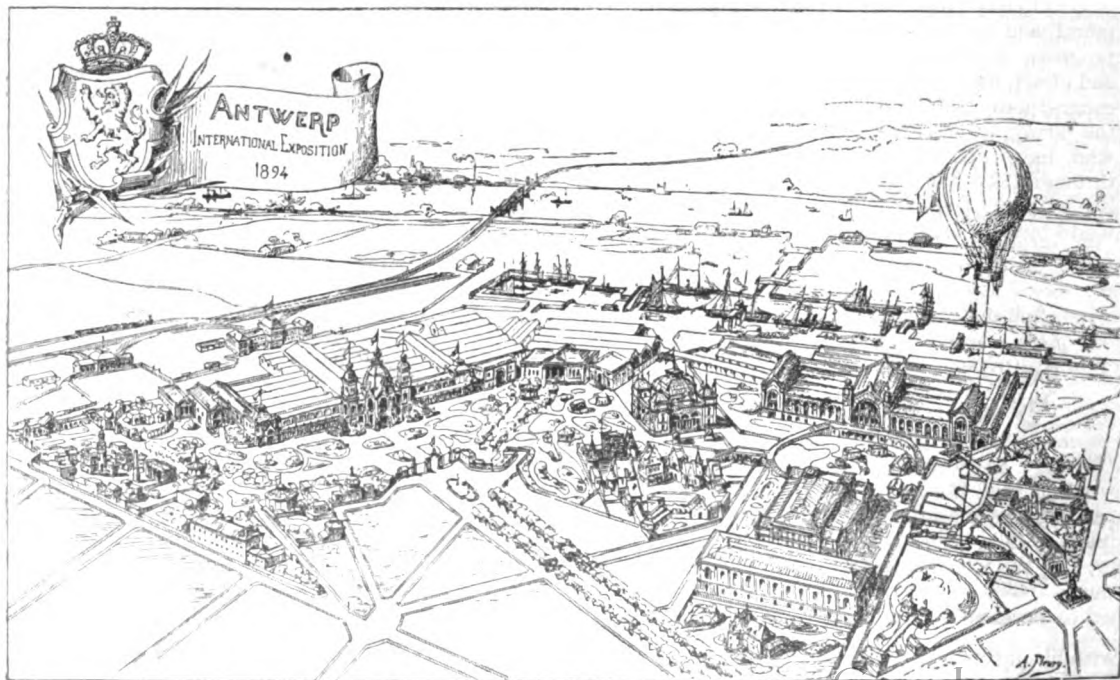
AMERICAN PROPAGANDA BUILDING AT ANTWERP.

Ontario for Prohibition. The province of Ontario has by popular vote given a large majority in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. This action by our high-spirited and splendidly administered Canadian neighbor comes at a time when temperance reformers in the United States look to prohibition as the ultimate solution of the drink evil with far less uniformity of agreement than ten or fifteen years ago. Will Ontario with her large towns manage to enforce prohibition to her own satisfaction and real benefit?

Her experiences henceforth will be watched with the world's keen interest. It is noteworthy that the city of Toronto itself voted strongly for the change, and that the result in Ontario is by no means a triumphing of rural over urban majorities.

The Antwerp Exposition.

The California Midwinter Exposition will prove a genuine success in itself undoubtedly, and a great advertisement for the Pacific Coast. But it is not to be the only great fair of 1894. It must divide honors with Antwerp, the great port of Belgium. The Antwerp International Exposition will open May 5 and continue until the middle of November. It promises to be a very attractive and creditable undertaking. It will not be on the scale of the Paris and Chicago Fairs, but it will be a very great undertaking, nevertheless. The accompanying illustration shows the general plan and arrangement of buildings. The American agency for this fair is in the hands of the so-called "American Propaganda,"—a company that has been formed to exhibit and promote American wares, products and inventions in other countries. The "Propaganda" have a fine American building at Antwerp, and it is hoped that American manufacturers and various States and communities may be adequately represented under its spacious roof. The building is to be made in such a way that it can be taken apart, transported and re-erected at other exhibitions or in different foreign cities as a special American show. The idea is a highly commendable one. Many of the most representative members of our Columbian Fair Commissions are enlisted as members of Belgium's American Committee to promote interest in the



PLAN OF ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Antwerp exposition. King Leopold is patron of the enterprise, and it is in strong and responsible hands.

*The Veterans
of 1894.*

It is so frequently asserted that this is the age of young men, that we have fallen into the habit of accepting the dictum as sound; but there is no particular justification for it. A little inquiry reveals the fact that not

only is the average length of life increasing, but also that the period in which men and women are capable of severe and continuous effort with full possession of their best faculties is undergoing a material prolongation. The causes for this



GLADSTONE, 84.

cheering fact tempt one to discussion of various modern improvements in the art of living; but it is sufficient to make the suggestion. The reader's mind will readily group the causative elements. It is merely our purpose here to remark that the world of statesmanship, of literature, of philanthropy, of moral and religious progress, of commerce, and of art, has reason to congratulate itself upon the array of veterans who have survived through 1893, and now live with the possibility before them of blessing the world by their active efforts or by their living presence through the year upon which we have entered.



CAPRIVI, 63.

*Old Age
in States-
manship.* Mr. Gladstone reached his eighty-fourth birthday on December 29. He spent the day in active command in the House of Commons. He has seldom passed through a year of more arduous labor than the one just ended. On the adjournment of the session, January 12, he went



BISMARCK, 79.

with his devoted wife and other friends to Biarritz, on the Continent, to spend the short month of vacation

that intervenes before the opening of the new Parliamentary session on February 12. He must return to



DE GIERS, 74.

face another session of great struggle. He is a marvelous example of sustained power at great age. Prince Bismarck, though no longer in executive office, lives as an active and potent influence in the political affairs of Europe. In his old age he has virtually become the political editor of one or more daily newspapers. Through his private secretaries he makes his comments and expresses his views on the affairs of the day, and these jottings are communicated to the editors of the so-called Bismarckian organs, who carry out in detail the hints, instructions and lines of policy suggested by this matchless old diplomat and statesman. Bismarck was born on April 1, 1815, and is therefore now only fourteen months short of full 80 years. Count Caprivi, Bismarck's successor as Chancellor, is counted a comparatively young man; but a generation or two ago he would have been thought



CRISPI, 75.

old. He will be 63 this month. The leading statesman of Russia is Nicholas Carlovitch de Giers, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Emperor has within a few days conferred upon him the highest decoration in the gift of the Russian monarch and commended him warmly for his foreign policy. M. de Giers is in his seventy-fourth year. Another wonderful old Prime Minister is Francesco Crispi, who has within a few weeks been recalled from retirement to pilot Italy through difficulties to which no younger man's strength was equal. Crispi has begun his administrative work with a vigor unimpaired by age, although in the present year he will celebrate his seventy-fifth birthday. The men at the helm in the two halves of the Austro-Hungarian empire at the present time are comparatively young.—Count Windischgrätz, in Austria, and Dr. Weckerle, the Prime Minister of Hungary, being men in the prime of early middle life. The Emperor Francis Joseph himself, though this is the forty-fifth year of his

reign, will not be sixty-five years old until next year. The affairs of the Austro-Hungarian empire continue, however, to be influenced not only by the past achievements but also by the present opinions of an

old man who is now a nonogenarian. Louis Kossuth will be ninety-two years old if his life be spared until April 27. Dispatches from northern Italy, where he now makes his home, have of late indicated a very serious failure of his strength, but it is said that he is still able to take daily walks. To

Americans his career has always been an inspiring and heroic one. Pope Leo, who is at once a European statesman of the first rank and a great religious leader, is now in his eighty-fourth year. Queen Victoria, whose personal influence has a real weight in the affairs of the British empire and of Europe, and who is one of the most accurately informed political personages of the day, has now reigned nearly fifty-eight years and is nearly seventy-five years old. Mr. Gladstone's most warlike coadjutor is Sir William Harcourt, already in his sixty-seventh year. The Chief Justice of Eng-

land, Lord Coleridge, seems little beyond the prime of his abilities, although now in his seventy-third year. To note a few other political personalities in England it may be remarked that Sir James Bacon, the jurist, still survives in his ninety-sixth year; that Earl Grey, the famous statesman, is living and is ninety-one; that Lord Armstrong, who

makes England's great guns, is nearly eighty-four; that Sir James Caird is in his seventy-eighth year, Sir Austin Layard in his seventy-seventh, Lord Playfair and the Duke of Cambridge, like Queen Victoria, in their seventy-fifth year, and the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Thomas Hughes in their seventy-first year, while various others might be listed. The British colonies may also boast their political veterans still in the harness and actively at work, among

whom are Sir Henry Parkes, of Australia, in his seventy-ninth year, and Sir Charles Tupper, of Canada, in his seventy-third.

Old Men in American Politics.

Nor do young men hold a monopoly of political influence or public preferment in the United States. President Cleveland has somehow generally been accounted a young man in high office, but it should be remembered that he is nearly fifty-seven. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, serves his country ably at the ripe age of eighty-three, and Ex-Senator Payne, now in private life but recently in Congress, is also in his eighty-fourth year. Ex-Senators Evarts and Wade Hampton are approaching seventy-six. The famous Neal Dow, of Maine, is still busy and influential in his ninetieth year. Among the old men

who have retired but still survive are Robert C. Winthrop, in his eighty-sixth year, Ex-Secretary Hugh McCulloch in his eighty-fifth, Ex-Senator Thurman in his eighty-first, and Ex-Senator Dawes in his seventy-eighth. Besides Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the United States Senate contains several men who may be said to have lived long enough to know something of the course of their country's history. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, is in his seventy-sixth year. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, is about seventy-two. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, is in his seventy-eighth year. Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, are in their seventy-first year, while Senator Pugh, of Alabama, is in his seventy-fourth. Senators Hawley and Platt of Connecticut, Voorhees and Turpie of Indiana, Hoar of Massachusetts, Stockbridge of Michigan, George of Mississippi, Stewart of Nevada, and Ransom of North Carolina, are all within two or three years of seventy, and Senator Hunton of Virginia is in his seventy-second year. The remaining Senators average about sixty years old. There are eighty-eight seats in the Senate, and the very youngest man in the body is Mr. Irby, of South Carolina, who is just turning forty. The oldest member of the House of Representatives is Hezekiah S. Bundy, of Ohio, who has very lately taken his seat, having been elected in November to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Enoch. Mr. Bundy is in his seventy-seventh year.



EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH, 64.



SIR HENRY PARKES, 79.



POPE LEO XIII, 84.



KOSSUTH, 92.

The title "Father of the House" belonged until a few weeks ago to Mr. Charles O'Neill, of the Second Pennsylvania district, whose death occurred on November 25. This title is not conferred upon the oldest member, but upon the one who has seen the longest continuous service. Mr. O'Neill was about seventy-three years old. The title "Father of the House" now belongs to Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who is a veteran both in years and in public service, though he would not be an old man in the Senate. He is in his seventy-third year. The present House has a remarkably long list of comparatively young men. Thomas Dunn English, of New Jersey, is in his seventy-fifth year, but he is a very exceptional instance. Mr. Houk, of Ohio, will be seventy next year, but most of his Ohio colleagues are much younger. Congressman Lily, of Pennsylvania, was born in the same year as his late colleague Mr. O'Neill. But in all the great Pennsylvania delegation there is not another man as old as sixty, and there are only three or four who are within two or three years of that age. In the New York delegation General Sickles is already seventy, Mr. Belden, of Syracuse, will



SUSAN B. ANTHONY, 74.

be seventy next year, Mr. Daniels, of Buffalo, the year following, and Mr. Schermerhorn, of Schenectady, in still the next year. All the other New York Congressmen are considerably younger. The oldest member from Massachusetts is Mr. Randall, of New Bedford, now in his seventieth year, while Mr. Stevens, of North Andover, is one year younger. Mr. Walker, of Worcester, is sixty-five. Next in seniority are Mr. Cogswell and Schoolmaster Everett, respectively nine and ten years younger than Mr. Walker. The House of Representatives is a turbulent place, and its term of two years is so short that old men naturally prefer to keep out of the hurly burly of five hot campaigns for renomination and re-election in a single decade. But the list of State Governors, if scanned with reference to the ages of the gentlemen now holding these dignified positions, would show very decided maturity. Upon the whole it is clear that the world of statesmanship and public affairs could not well dispense with its men who have passed the line of three score, while if all who are beyond the limit of three score years and ten should be suddenly relegated to private life the world would suffer a great loss. It is quite possible that there may develop a common practice of devoting young and middle life to private affairs, and old age to the affairs of the community.

Our Surviving Benefactors.

In one of the latest of the numerous published outlines of proposed socialistic utopias, it is provided that all men shall be compulsorily removed from professional and industrial life at forty. This scheme declares that men and women from thirty-three to forty shall be "teachers, scientists, managers, doctors, or fill any calling requiring age and experience to insure proficiency and success." Then they must step down and out. It is true that most of the world's best workers have accomplished much before the age of forty, and have shown the stuff of which they were made. But this century would have been shorn of most of its best achievements if its workers had gone into senile retirement at such an age. We have just named some of the men of advanced years who are still potent in the world's political life. In scholarship and letters, and in all the professional walks of life, old men and old women in our decade have been holding the palm. Since 1890 death has sadly thinned the ranks of the most illustrious of the world's aged workers and benefactors; but many still remain with us in this year of grace 1894. Thus in this country the old age of the Field brothers is something to be grateful for. David Dudley Field has until very



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, 82.



JULIA WARD HOWE, 75.

lately kept up his valuable public work, and is now in his eighty-ninth year. Justice Field still serves his country on its Supreme Bench in his seventy-eighth year. Dr. Henry M. Field, in his seventy-second year, has just given us a delightful new book of travel relating to the north coast of Africa, which will be found noticed among our books of the month. Several members of the Beecher family still live. Mrs.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is in her eighty-second year. Dr. Edward Beecher, who was born in 1804, has carried on active and useful work to the great age of ninety. Rev. Charles Beecher will be eighty years old next year. Dr. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, keeps the fire and the force of his youth at seventy. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker is prominent and useful in

the reforms which interest her at a good old age. Henry Ward Beecher would have been nearly eighty-two if he had survived until this time. His wife, who was of the same age, still lives, and in these last years her pen has been almost constantly busy, and her influence and usefulness have steadily



COUNT DE LESSEPS, 89.

grown. Oliver Wendell Holmes in his eighty-fifth year is still our leading man of letters. Ex-President McCosh, of Princeton, in his eighty-third year, is no longer active, but until lately his current interest in the religious and philosophical movements of the day has been made manifest. Professor Dana, the geologist, is past eighty. Park Godwin, the veteran journalist, is in his seventy-eighth year, and his voice is still heard from time to time in favor of the causes he has

long championed. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who will be seventy-five this year, lives in the present as actively as ever. W. W. Story, author and sculptor, is of the same age. Miss Susan B. Anthony, in her seventy-fourth year, lives to rejoice in the news from Colorado and New Zealand. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of the same age as Dr. Henry M. Field, continues to be the most active and busy man in Boston,

serving his country as man of letters, editor, theologian, preacher and philanthropist. Thomas Wentworth Higginson has completed his seventieth year, and could not well be spared from the ranks of literature, journalism and oratory. Professor Goldwin Smith,—of Toronto, and of the English-speaking world,—is now at the very height of his literary activity, and he was seventy at his last birthday. To take a glance across the water, one finds in France Bartolmeu Sainte Hilaire and Ferdinand De Lesseps still living and both in their eighty-ninth year. Of the same age in England is James Martineau, the eminent philosopher and religious leader, and George Müller, greatest of the friends of homeless children. Professor Blackie, at Edinburgh, is as active at eighty-five as many a man at forty. Samuel Smiles, whose books have helped so many of his juniors, is now at work on some



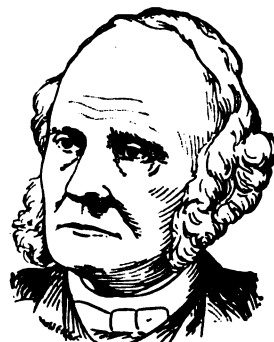
PROF. RICHARD DANA, 80.

of the most important of his literary undertakings in his eighty-seventh year. Bessemer, the inventor of cheap processes of making steel, is still living and about eighty-three years old. Ernst Curtius lives and works in his eightieth year. Verdi at the same age has been producing new operas. The Baroness Burdett Coutts, also in her eightieth year, is still full of the spirit of social reform and of philanthropic activity. Of the following list of eminent people of Europe, the youngest is in his seventy-fifth year, while most of them are two or three years older: The historians Rawlinson, Mommsen, and Froude; Leon Say and Dr. Brown-Séquard of Paris; John Ruskin, Sir Monier Williams, Baron Reuter, the Prince de Joinville, Gustav Freytag the novelist, and Professor Bain the scientist. Mr. Herbert Spencer is in his seventy-fourth year, as was also his warm friend Professor Tyndall, of whose finished career Mr. Grant Allen has written for our readers this month. Alfred



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, 85.

R. Wallace, another great English scientist, is in his seventy-second year; Professor Helmholtz, the leading physiologist of the age, is approaching seventy-three; Professor Virchow is working hard at that same advanced age, as are Dr. Max Muller, who is past seventy, and Professor Huggins, the great astronomer, who is in his seventieth year; Professor Huxley, who is in his sixty-ninth year; M. Pasteur, who is in his seventy-second year; Dr. George McDonald, the novelist, who is in his seventieth year. And many other men of note, who are still active contributors to the world's literary or scientific progress, have attained that age. It is pleasant to be reminded that Florence Nightingale is still living in her seventy-fourth year, as also is Jean Ingelow, the poet, at the same age,—this being the age of Susan B. Anthony and of the comedienne Mrs. Gilbert. Mrs. John Drew, the comedienne, is two years older, and is now at seventy-six nightly entertaining audiences in New York. Rosa Bonheur is in her seventy-second year, while Mrs. Oliphant, who continues with brief intermissions to give us charming new books, is not yet quite sixty-six.



DR. MCCOSH, 83.

But it is not necessary to prolong the list. Let us be thankful for the veterans who still survive and to whom we are so deeply indebted. In the hurry and bustle of our decade, we are reminded when we survey the long line of famous men and women whose services have been of continuous value to the world through periods of from forty to sixty years, that it is not needful to attempt to accomplish one's life work in consuming haste, and that it is highly important to learn a true economy of vital resources, so that one may prolong his activities and enjoy the benefits of ripened experience for the later parts of his career. The experience of such veterans as Gladstone, Blackie and Dr. Holmes upon the best way to combine hard and effective work with the preservation of power to a great age is worth the careful attention of every young man.

Lords and Commons at Loggerheads. Parliament adjourned on January 12 for one month. The session was chiefly remarkable for the antagonisms that it developed between the two houses. The Employers' Liability bill was one of the chief topics of disagreement. Clause 4 of the bill, as it left the Commons, forbade "contracting out." In committee in the Upper House, Lord Dudley moved an amendment exempting from this prohibition any agreement already in existence and approved on a special ballot by a majority of the workmen, as also any agreement formed after the passing of the act, accepted on a ballot by a majority of the workmen, and in certain points approved by the Board of Trade. This was a much stronger amendment than Mr. W. McLaren's, which had been defeated in the Commons by 236 to 217. Mr. McLaren wished to exempt only those firms (with their successors) which had already made agreements with their workmen, such as, for instance, the London and North Western Railway Company, the London, Brighton and South Coast Company, Sir William Armstrong and Company. He did not propose to extend the exemption to the future agreements of other firms. Those who would allow "contracting out" pleaded for the liberty of the workmen to choose the system they preferred, and affirmed that the agreements already existing under the firms named were strongly preferred by the workmen. To refuse this liberty would, it was said, be to replace free and friendly by legal and litigious relations. On the other hand, it was argued that the provision made by law, whether for the direct or indirect protection of life or limb, was not a thing to be contracted out of, however desirous some citizens might be for such exemption, and that the workman, if legally free to choose either system, might be practically compelled to vote away his right to the indirect protection afforded by his master's legal liability. It was pointed out that the Trades Union leaders and Labor members, who might be supposed to know the mind of the working classes, went solidly against the principle of "contracting out." The Peers inserted Lord Dudley's amendment by 148 to 28. When the Commons came to consider this with other of the Lords'

amendments they peremptorily rejected it by 213 to 151, Mr. McLaren now voting with the majority.

The Betterment Deadlock.

Then there was the deadlock on "Betterment." "Betterment," it should be explained, is the word used in England to describe the familiar American plan of charging part of the cost of a public improvement against the private property that it benefits. Earlier in the session the Lords had rejected the principle of betterment as embodied in a London Improvements bill sent up from the Commons, and on the Commons reinserting it had rejected it again. Under these circumstances, the London County Council declined to proceed with the improvements. About the end of November the Peers proposed the formation of a committee of both Houses to consider whether the principle of betterment were equitable, and if so, how applicable? The Government refused to assent to this proposal. On December 11 Sir John Lubbock appealed to the Government to relent, that the question might be reasonably and amicably settled. Mr. Chamberlain pressed the Government to grant the Lords a *locus penitentie*. But the Government was inexorable. Sir John's motion was defeated by 177 to 139. The responsibility for the consequences remains—with the Peers, say Ministers;—with Ministers, say the Peers. Meanwhile "the urgently needed improvements" in London remain unexecuted.

Indecisive Bye-Elections.

What the Lords will finally do with the contracting-out clause is yet to be seen. Trades Union deputations have waited on Lord Salisbury to press on him what they hold to be the desire of the working classes. The Accrington election has not uttered a verdict on the question quite as unmistakable as either party desired. The vacancy was caused by Mr. Leese's having to seek reelection in consequence of his acceptance of the Recordership of Manchester. He was opposed by Mr. Hermon Hodge (Conservative). The tactics of the Labor party showed a lack of unity. A Socialist candidate came forward, then withdrew. Then Mr. Keir Hardie advised the workmen to abstain from voting. Mr. John Burns forcibly pointed out the evil of abstention. In answer to a charge of "wobbling," Mr. Hermon Hodge declared that while favoring the prohibition of contracting out as a general principle, he fully accorded with the House of Lords in this particular instance. Mr. Leese's return by a majority of 258—less than half the majority (547) by which he won last election against the same opponent—brings no great encouragement to the Government. At Brighton, where Mr. Bruce Wentworth succeeds Sir Thomas Marriott (resigned) as junior Conservative member, there was no contest. The struggle at Horn-castle, rendered vacant by the sudden death of Mr. Stanhope, late Secretary for War, was more exciting, and it was expected to show how agricultural laborers were thinking of the way the Parish Councils bill was being dealt with. But the Conservative tradi-

tions of Lincolnshire were not yet to be overcome. Both parties polled heavier votes than at the general election, and Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, the Unionist, prevailed over his Gladstonian antagonist.



THE LATE RIGHT HON. EDWARD STANHOPE, M.P.

*The Parish
Councils
Bill.*

With the principle of this bill all parties professed their agreement, but for all that the measure crawled through the House of Commons clause by clause at a pace as slow as though it contained purely party proposals of the most contentious kind. Over Clause 13, which dealt with the administration of parochial non-ecclesiastical charities, was waged a protracted battle. The Government, who had promised not to remove existing trustees from the control of these charities, accepted Mr. Cobb's amendment that the parish council should in such cases appoint additional trustees numerous enough to place in a majority the trustees elected by the inhabitants of the parish. By this change the non-elective trustees are not removed, but swamped. Mr. Cobb's sub-section was carried by 109 to 48, and the entire clause—further modified in a Radical direction—by 143 to 90. But the most determined stand was made by the Opposition against Clause 19. At present the rural sanitary business of a union is done by the rural members of the Board of Guardians, on which resident county justices sit *ex officio*. In reforming the government of the parish, Ministers felt they could not leave unreformed the local sanitary authority. Hence they proposed to abolish *ex officio* guardians and plural voting, and to take elections by ballot. This projected abolition of the last refuge of non-elective local government naturally excited the most determined hostility from the Opposition. The reform of Poor Law administration, it was urged, required to be dealt with separately in its entirety, and should not be thus brought in, fragmentarily and as it were surreptitiously, in a subordinate

clause of another and independent measure. On the Government refusing to drop this highly contentious matter, the Opposition adopted tactics which unfriendly critics described as obstructive. As a result, England had the almost unprecedented spectacle of Parliament sitting in Christmas week, and of Mr. Gladstone in the House on his birthday. The reception then extended from all parts of the House to the incomparable old man of eighty-four years was a gleam of light in an otherwise extremely sombre parliamentary situation. There are now rumors of attempts at conciliation and compromise, varied with threats of vigorous closure, and fondly fostered hints of a speedy dissolution. Thanks to a compromise arranged by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour, the bill passed on January 12, and adjournment promptly followed. The Lords must next pass upon it.

Already the coming session casts its shadow before it. Mr. Gladstone has promised a Royal Commission to consider the financial relations which should prevail between Great Britain and Ireland under Home Rule. He assured a strong temperance deputation on December 7 of the Government's intention resolutely to push for-



THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.

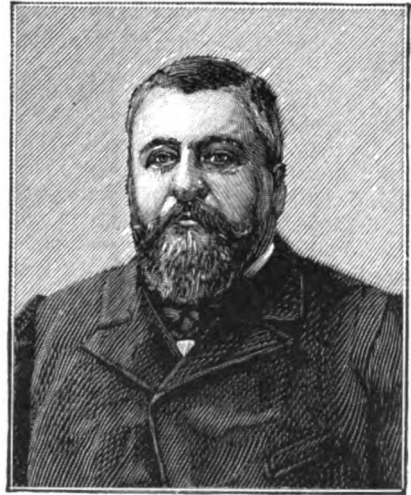
ward the Local Veto bill. Taken along with other pledges equally emphatic, this means heavy fighting. While the out-and-out temperance people are mustering their forces in support of the unqualified veto, the supporters of the Scandinavian system, headed by the Bishop of Chester, the Duke of Westminster and Mr. Chamberlain, are preparing for organized political

action. In this connection it is interesting to note that the local option measure passed a few months ago by the New Zealand legislature gives to the resident electors (who now include women) the choice of increasing licenses at a maximum rate of one for every seven hundred of increased population, or of reducing them by at most one-fourth, as well as of merely renewing or totally refusing to renew existing licenses. For mere renewal or for reduction a simple majority is enough; for increase or total refusal a three-fifths majority is requisite. Some such variety of alternatives would probably stand a better chance of passing the home Parliament than the option of veto now proposed. Meanwhile, Sir William Harcourt is spending the recess upon the national budget. He has to meet the problem of revising the revenues to cover a heavy deficit.

English Naval Scares. The prospects of the Gladstone Government are not improved by the effect which the great coal struggle must have produced on the national finances, and the budget will have to include provision for the augmented naval expenditure for which the country has made an imperative and all but unanimous demand. It may be questioned whether the impressiveness of this unanimity has not been somewhat impaired by Lord George Hamilton's motion and the ensuing debate. He pressed for a statement of the Government's intentions with the hope of securing immediate action. To keep abreast of the combined fleets of France and Russia, England should, he urged, at once augment the number of ships a-building. The resolution, which the Government treated as a vote of want of confidence, was defeated by a strictly party vote of 240 to 204. The fear is that Ministers, being thrown on the defensive, may have persuaded themselves into an optimism which will reduce their activity, and may consider this view of the situation confirmed by the vote of Parliament. The Lords of the Admiralty protested against the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech on the question. The recurrence of these naval scares is deprecated. Among other evils they produce, they stimulate just that naval activity on the part of possible enemies which it is England's wisest policy to suffer to sink into quiescence. Better, of course, have a scare now and then than lose the command of the sea; but the scare is a weapon to be used only in the last resort. What is wanted is a steady, unobtrusive development of naval power which shall be equal to increasing needs. If Sir William Harcourt, undeterred by a shrinking revenue, boldly asks the nation for adequate means to this end, he will evidently have chosen the popular course. Few things in this discussion have been more significant than that Mr. Keir Hardie, among his proposals to find work for the unemployed, should have urged the building of more fast cruisers for the navy. Time was when orators of the Little England school used to suppose that "bloated armaments" was a term of abuse as acceptable to working-class audiences as "bloated aristocrat." The new democracy knows better. The very bread that it eats comes from over sea, and were that

door closed it can guess the consequences. When Cannon street and Canning town agree in demanding a larger navy, the policy of the Government is plain.

The Unemployed in England. The sufferings of the unemployed in England, if not greater, are at least more vocal than ever, and remarkably various are the remedies proposed. Besides the project already named, Mr. Keir Hardie suggested to Parliament the establishment of an eight hours day and the prohibition of overtime in Government factories, the reclamation of waste lands and foreshores, the re-afforesting of the country, and the provision of suitable accommodation for the aged poor. The *Daily Chronicle* revives an old scheme for reclaiming the Wash, and so adding a "new county" to England. Mr. Chamberlain's hope is for extended markets for national trade. A conference of vestries, presided over by Lord Onslow, proposed to Mr. Gladstone the formation of light railways, made and worked as in Ireland, to carry away the refuse of London. The gravity of this problem throughout the United Kingdom can hardly be overestimated, and its conditions are not so transient as those in the United States. There is no such "army of unemployed" in Chicago or New York as in London.



M. DUPUY,
President of the French Chamber.

The Anarchists and French Affairs. Vaillant, the bomb-thrower of the French Chamber, has been found guilty by a jury and sentenced to death. This prompt action will be salutary. In Spain, the Anarchist conspiracy concerned in the Barcelona outrages has been disclosed to the police by the information of a little girl of eight years, and the crime brought home to the bomb-thrower. Repressive laws and banishment are driving foreign Anarchists to London. The English indigenous development of Anarchism is so mild as almost to provoke a smile by contrast with the Continental variety. While on the

Continent they have bombs exploding in Opera House and Legislative Chamber, in London the British Anarchists vainly try to hold a meeting in Trafalgar Square, or hold a conference Christmas week, declaring that while all means are justifiable, their chief aim is educational, and wind up the evening with a ball! It is reassuring to observe from the antecedents of such men as Vaillant that the bomb-thrower does not seem to be recruited from the ranks of the despairing unemployed. Vaillant is said to have given up his employment on receiving a round sum down, in order to bombard the Chamber. Nevertheless, Anarchism is a symptom, if not a direct product, of the maladjustment of social conditions; and one may hope that the French Premier's promise, made five days before the bomb appeared, to combat Socialism "not with disdain, but by the fruitful action of the State," may not be now abandoned. Illustrative of the new tendency in French politics are the proposals of M. Goblet, the leader of the Socialist-Radical party, for taking over to the State on payment of half their value all mines at which a strike has lasted for over two months. A standing committee has been appointed by the Chamber to consider all measures introduced relating to labor. M. Clémenceau's "revelations" of inefficiency in the French Navy synchronize rather humorously with England's nervous dread of Franco-Russian ascendancy at sea. Britain's lively neighbors banter her on having just discovered the existence of Toulon, which last month celebrated the centenary of its recapture from the British by Napoleon. Another comic element in this connection is the alleged unwillingness of the Czar to let his ships of war frequent French ports for fear of officers and marines becoming infected with republican ideas. Democracy is so catching.



SIR PHILIP CURRIE, G.C.B.,
New British Ambassador at Constantinople.

Matters in
Mid-Europe.

Russia's tariff war with Germany is said to be nearly at an end, negotiations having proved successful. The treaties of commerce approved by the Reichstag with Spain, Servia

and Roumania extend the Mid-European area of modified free trade. The passing of the first paragraph of Count Hompesch's bill for the readmission of the Jesuits into Germany marks another victory for the Pope. The Duke of Edinburgh, who, as Duke of Saxe-Coburg, is now the sovereign of a German State, has, while renouncing an earlier grant from the British Parliament of £15,000, notified his intention of retaining the £10,000 a year marriage settlement. Mr. Gladstone discourages inquiry into the grounds of this arrangement; but it raises a nice question as to the precise status of the Duke. Is he a foreign sovereign, or British subject, or both, or a *tertium quid* to be known in Ministerial parlance as a *persona designata*?

Ferment
In
Austria.

Austria still seethes with excited expectancy over the promise now withdrawn of universal suffrage for the adult male. A great meeting of women in Vienna has demanded the extension of the franchise to women also. Alarmists declare that if the vote be withheld from the people the army will fight to obtain it. A more peaceful sign was the definite adoption by Austrian Socialism, at its recent Congress, of trades union methods; while a conference of farmers and peasants has formulated a series of economic demands on the Government. Particularism of the petty kind is evidently fading in the dawn of industrial democracy.

Signor
Crispien
at Work.

Liked or not liked, Crispien seems to be the one Minister who has backbone and on whom Italy feels that she can rely. His policy of trying to make Italy a great power is credited with her present disasters, and there is a dash of poetic justice in calling on him to remedy the mischief. He has begun his difficult task with much spirit and dignity. He calls for "a truce of God" among rival parties, and sets the patriotic example of declaring himself to be of no party. His programme combines measures of retrenchment and increased taxation. News of a victory in Abyssinia on the 21st, won by a garrison of 1,500 Italians near Massowah over some 10,000 Dervishes, came at the right time to put heart for awhile into the country. But a debt of over \$2,500,000,000, with the annual drain of military and naval expenditure, is a terrible load to carry. One cannot wonder at riots against octroi duties breaking out in Sicily, which only troops could quell. The half-despairing struggles of Italy, the insolvency of Greece, the rumored imminence of national bankruptcy in Servia, are signs that the present European strain is nearing breaking-point.

"England the
Lightning
Conductor?"

Is war the only way out? Certainly not. Another opening seems to be showing, which, however disagreeable for England, offers prospect of European peace. The Franco-Russian alliance, taken with the commentary of recent negotiations at Cabul and Bangkok, has awakened on the Continent the feeling that that alliance is directed, not against the Triple Alliance, but

against Great Britain. This feeling, right or wrong, has produced a sensation of relief. The members of the Triple Alliance, having in vain sought British adhesion, are said to cherish a mild sort of satisfaction on seeing the danger they dreaded shunted on Great Britain. Now, if France be of this persuasion, and train herself to think more and more exclusively of "perfidious Albion" as her foe, then she may, especially under the constant irritation of British commercial and colonial rivalry, learn to assuage if not to forget her hatred of Germany. Hatred of England is less of a threat to the world's peace than hatred of Germany. And the Czar's aversion to war will tend to restrict French hostility to the limits of sentiment and speech. Of this we may perhaps see proof in the amicable arrangements being made for the formation of Mekong as a buffer-state between French and English boundaries in the far East. If China kindly consents to take over this pacific interstice, that will



MR. J. G. SCOTT.

British Chargé d'Affaires at Bangkok.

close one possible source of grave danger. A further fear has been suggested. May not the Triple Alliance not merely watch with benevolent interest the anti-British attitude said to have been assumed by France and Russia, but actually combine with them in a Quintuple Alliance? Well, even the prospect of a European coalition against England may also work for peace. Perhaps a menace of this kind may be needed to rouse the English-speaking States all round the world to a sense of their brotherhood and common destiny.

Mr. Rhodes' Christmas Message.

In South Africa the struggle is declared to be over. The terrible slaughter in the first two or three battles seems to have broken the warlike spirit of the Matabele. They have been making their submission and surrendering their arms. They are told to settle down peaceably and till the soil. The pursuit of Lobengula was attended by an incident that causes deep grief everywhere, mystery and anxiety. Captain Wilson and a

detachment of thirty-five men got ahead of the main body of pursuers under Major Forbes. The former crossed the Shangani and came up on December 4



MAJOR P. W. FORBES,

Commanding the Salisbury column.

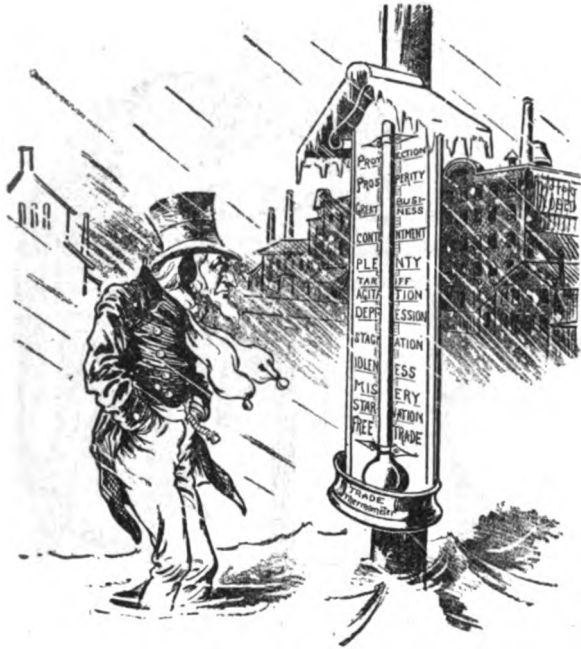
with the retreating King. A fight ensued, the Matabele fled, Lobengula on horseback. The rising of the river prevented Captain Wilson rejoining Major Forbes. He continued to pursue Lobengula; but that wily savage led him into a trap or ambush of some kind, and the whole detachment died fighting bravely, like Custer on our own plains. The news was slow in coming, but it is not doubted. Thus ends another of the unhappy wars between savages



MAJOR ALLAN WILSON, OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES.

and the pioneers of civilization. Dr. Jameson has begun to disband his troops and is organizing a police force. Mr. Rhodes, on his way back to Cape Town, arrived at Palapye on the afternoon of Christmas Day. And this was his Christmas dispatch: "All well. Matabele entirely subdued. Lobengula has fled absolutely without intention to return."

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE:



THE INDUSTRIAL THERMOMETER.

UNCLE SAM:—"That thermometer is still a-going down !
Durn the Democratic weather, anyway !"
From *Judge*, January 20, 1894.



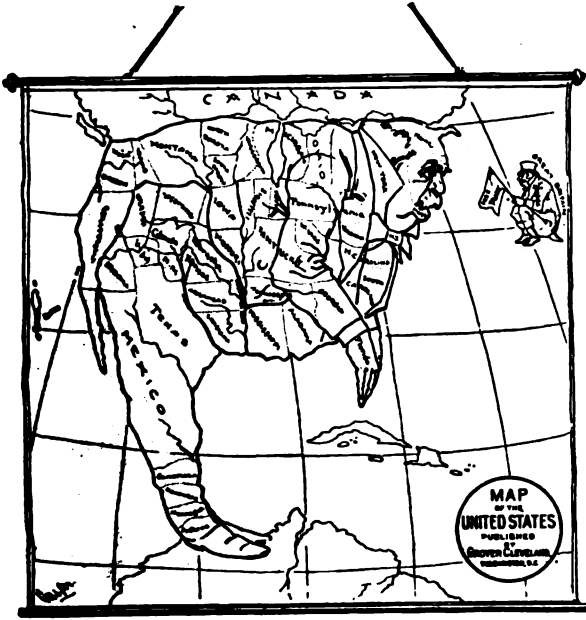
**McKINLEY HAS ALMOST ALL THE CHIPS:—BUT
THE GAME IS YOUNG YET.**

From *Puck*, January 8, 1894.



RELIEF AT HAND.

From *Puck*, January 10, 1894.



ALL THAT THERE IS OF U.S. ACCORDING TO GROVER CLEVELAND.

"MY country 'tis of ME,
Sweet land of liberty,
of ME I sing."

From *Judge*, January 6, 1894.



TAMMANY'S TAX ON CRIME.

From *Harper's Weekly*, January 13, 1894.



THE PROTESTANT PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION IN CANADA.

A fearsome fowl that feeds on politicians.
From *Grip* (Toronto).



The big policeman nobly guards the Protestant boy from possible assault at the hands of the other dangerous chap!
From *Grip* (Toronto).



THE DEFENSES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

GLADSTONE (to Lord Charles Beresford): "Bother the defenses of the Empire! Can't you see that we're engaged upon parish business?"

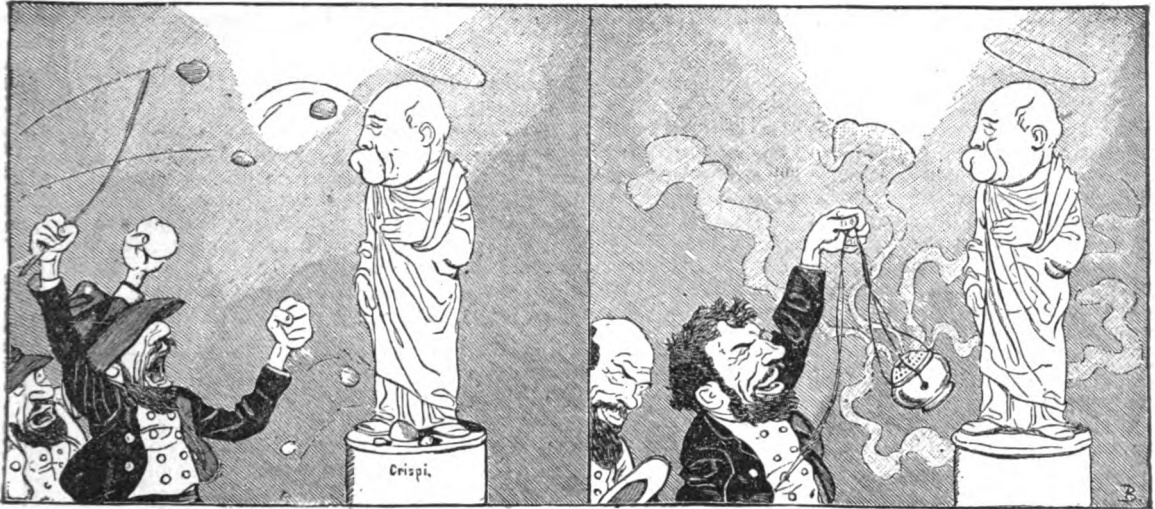
From Moonshine (London).



IN MATABELELAND.—THE MAN IN POSSESSION.

GLADSTONE (to Cecil Rhodes): "You've done the fighting, but—if you have no objection—the plunder belongs to us."

From Moonshine (London).



1891: SCOURGED.

ST. CRISPI.

1893: WORSHIPED.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



NEW TRANSFORMATION OF SIGNOR CRISPI.

From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



CARNOT: "Perhaps I was wrong not to let you dish the colleagues who embarrass you"
 DUPUY: "Oh, yes, Mr. President! It is not that they were dirty, but they were in the way."

From *La Silhouette* (Paris).

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

December 19.—The Ways and Means Committee present to Congress their majority report on the Wilson bill; it is not claimed to be free from protection; it is put forth as merely a step toward tariff for revenue....The United States will not recognize a blockade nor Mello's forces as belligerents; the cruisers "San Francisco" and "New York" ordered to Brazil....John A. Hopkins (Dem.) elected Mayor of Chicago....The Anarchist who threw the bomb in the Barcelona theatre caught; he confesses; a bomb exploded at Rakonitz, Bohemia; an anti-Anarchist Congress proposed by European powers....England's naval needs anxiously discussed in the House of Commons....The Mafia held responsible for the rioting in Sicily; it will be broken up: 8,000 men will augment the forces on the island.

December 20.—Secretary Carlisle's report goes to Congress; he estimates the deficit at the end of the year at \$28,000,000 and recommends an issue of bonds and a tax on incomes from corporate investments....Illegal tobacco tax refunds made in New York to the extent of \$1,000,000....Peixoto's men defeated and repulsed in an attempt to retake Governador Island....Storm raging in the English Channel, doing much damage to shipping....A British fleet ordered to Bangkok....Anarchists compelled to leave Paris; no prospect of immediate international co-operation for their suppression.

December 21.—Minority report of the Wilson bill presented to Congress....Sentiment in favor of establishing a republic in Hawaii said to be growing....St. Nicholas Bank of New York closed with a shortage of \$150,000....Fire in Manchester involves a loss of \$2,500,000....Gladstone scores an important victory in a bye-election at Accrington....The conflict at Melilla settled by proposals from the Sultan's brother....Cholera spreading at St. Petersburg....Attacks on Caprivi becoming more bitter.

December 22.—Admiral Stanton will again take command at Rio; the government holds all the Nichtheroy side of the harbor; Da Gama's monarchist proclamation has hurt the insurgent cause....40,000 are idle in Brooklyn alone; distress and suffering almost unparalleled....Matabelas again badly beaten on December 4....The Italians overwhelm Mahdist forces in northern Abyssinia....The Germans inflict a defeat on marauding natives in Damara Land.

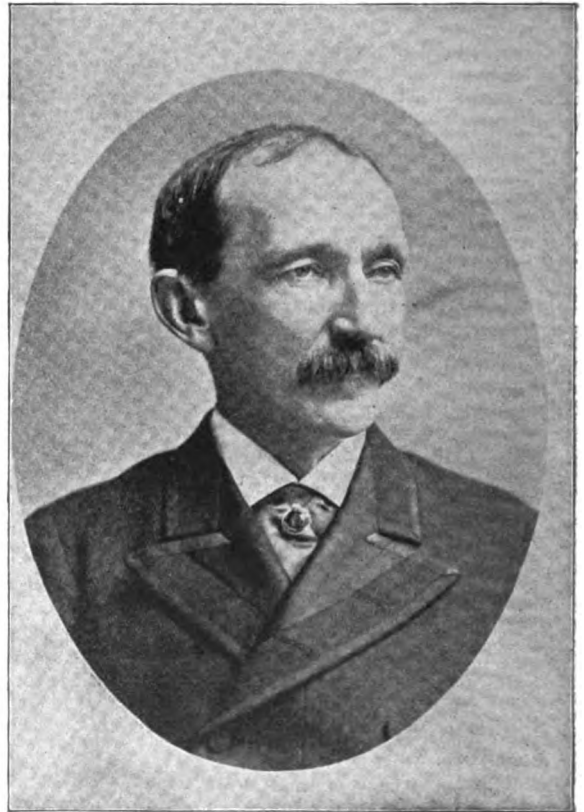
December 23.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad placed in the hands of receivers....Our commerce blockaded at Rio; situation of the Government party there improving; insurgents outnumbered and the likelihood of their forces in Rio Bay being crushed increasing....Hard times felt severely at Berlin; popular feeling in Germany aroused against the new revenue proposals....The formation of a buffer State, north of Siam, opposed in Paris....Trouble threatened between Turkey and Russia....British battleship "Resolution" damaged and nearly lost in a storm in the Bay of Biscay.

December 24.—Three Western trains held up by masked robbers; many valuables taken....Caprivi, tired of the abuse heaped upon him, is said to have threatened to resign....Greece has defaulted on the interest of her gold loan of 1890; the powers may compel her to pay....The assassination of the police spy Mvra in Bohemia by young Czechs, will result in the enforcement of the stringent repressive measures against sedition passed by the Reichsrath... France will begin to fortify her northeastern

frontier to offset Germany's camp at Malmédy....Troops about to leave Melilla.

December 25.—Gov. Fishback of Arkansas demands that the government take possession of the Indian Territory and rid it of its criminals....Christmas brings little alleviation to the distress among the poor....Greeks call upon King George to dismiss Premier Tricoupis; his financial policy exciting distrust and protest....Anarchists arrested at Barcelona.

December 26.—Florida militia ordered out to quell negro riots....The cruiser "New York" departs for Rio



HON. WAYNE M'VEAGH,
United States Ambassador to Italy.

....A stay granted John Y. McKane....Sicilian anti-tax riots spreading and growing more serious throughout the island....Da Gama is in a critical position in Rio Bay....Rioting in Amsterdam between the police and unemployed workmen....Great Britain will seize the Gilbert Islands...Sweden will use force, if necessary, to preserve the Scandinavian Union.

December 27.—The deficit in the municipal treasury of Chicago will amount to \$3,000,000....Senator Morgan's sub-committee on Hawaiian affairs begins its investigations....The Cherokee strip bonds sold to a St. Louis syndicate....The National Treasury balance still declining... New York and New England Railroad placed in the hands of receivers....Many marine disasters off the En-

glish coast....Rioting and fighting going on in two interior towns of Sicily.

December 28.—Haytians have fired on the U. S. flag and the "Kearsarge" ordered to San Domingo to demand redress....Rolling stock of the New England Railroad tied up by an attachment....Carnegie has offered to duplicate for two months each day's subscription for the unemployed in Pittsburgh; 100,000 wage earners out of work in that city alone....The insurgent cruiser "Almirante Tamandare" sunk in Rio Bay....All Sicily in a ferment of riot....Two Rif chiefs seized by Muley Araaf and surrendered to Gen. Campos; they will be sent to the Sultan at Tangier....Military police in the Cameroons have revolted.

December 29.—Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, convicted; his punishment fixed at death....Flower will be renominated for Governor in New York....Three receivers named for the New England Railroad....Demonstrations made in Sicily against the administration of the *octroi*; Crispi will undertake the task of pacification....Report that Capt. Wilson's forces were annihilated by the Matabele confirmed.

December 30.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs hands in its minority report on the Hawaiian case....Populists will not support the Wilson bill....St. Louis will undertake the suppression of the social evil, according to Parkhurst methods in New York....The British Government will concede to the popular demand for a liberal naval policy....Sicily is in full revolution; no progress made in quieting the turmoil; brigandage on the increase.

December 31.—The whole of Danbury, Conn., is affected by the long lockout....Ex-Senator Thos. C. Platt shows himself master of the New York Republican machine....Kaiser Wilhelm will again dissolve the Reichstag if its temper proves contrary to his policy; rumors of dissension among members of the Ministry; Berlin buying Italian securities....Sicilian troubles claimed to be due to the misconduct of officials....Rifians sue for peace....Dynamite explosion at Athens, Greece.

January 1, 1894.—The Manchester Ship Canal formally opened....The President holds a brilliant New Year reception....A number of railroad and trolley accidents occur....Crispi sends a representative to Sicily and will soon follow, himself....Peixoto has purchased five torpedo boats....The police of France search 10,000 houses for Anarchists, resulting in a number of arrests and the discovery of bombs and fuses.

January 2.—The Ways and Means Committee favor a two per cent. income tax, incomes under \$4,000 being exempt....Chili refuses to grant an extension of time for the consideration of claims submitted to the joint committee for adjudication....John Y. McKane elected president *pro-tem.* of Kings County supervisors; Governor Flower sends his message to the Legislature; the State entirely free from debt....The Pennsylvania Railroad acquires the Vandalia: the Illinois Central, the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern....A number of men killed and injured in a wreck on the Union Pacific, near Kansas City....Da Gama issues a proclamation declaring that his previous one was not a monarchist document....Serious trouble becoming manifest in the large towns of Sicily....Stories of Kossack outrages upon Catholics at Krosche, Russia, in November confirmed....Peace restored in the Cameroons....More Anarchist arrests in France; seditious documents seized in Bohemia.

January 3.—Grain elevators and office buildings in

Toledo, to the value of \$1,000,000, destroyed by fire; the militia called out....A bank at Dixon, Ill., blown up by dynamite and looted of \$15,000....Work for many of the unemployed provided by department officials of New York City; hard times severely felt in Great Britain....Barcelona Anarchists turned over to military authorities; many people arrested in France who cannot be held....All quiet in Basil.

January 4.—The President and Cabinet opposed to the proposed income tax....The Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad placed in the hands of receivers; Atchison receivers explain the reasons for their appointment....Mills through the Naugatuck Valley, Conn., idle....A blizzard raging in Europe from the Baltic to the Adriatic....A state of siege proclaimed in Sicily....It is reported that Premier Rhodes threatens, unless he is allowed a free hand, to set up an independent government in South Africa; the Bartotse will prevent Lobengula's crossing the Zambesi; trouble brewing in Uganda among the Arabs.

January 5.—Democrats hold a caucus on the Wilson bill; ten extra days will be allowed for debate on the income tax....The cutter "Corwin" arrives in San Francisco, with dispatches from Hawaii; rumors of the Queen's restoration....Camden mills shut down....A British captain and twenty-six soldiers killed by French troops in Northeast Africa, probably through some mistake....Great Britain will begin immediately the construction of 27 and France of 32 war ships of all classes....Rebels lose a battle in Brazil....Many deaths caused by the blizzard in Europe....Gourko is dying.

January 6.—Minister Willis has called upon the Provisional Government of Hawaii to resign....4,500 out of 6,000 pension claims in Buffalo found to be fraudulent; the full amount of the swindle may reach \$1,000,000....Democrats still unable to gather a quorum to push the Wilson bill....Leaders of the insurrection in many towns in Sicily arrested; Deputy de Felice's house searched and important Socialist documents found....Reforms will be instituted in the management of the Bank of England....Lobengula reaches the Zambesi.

January 7.—White Caps kill one man and severely whip several others near Harrodsburg, Ky....Elections in 189 Senatorial districts in France result in a large majority for Republicans; Floquet is returned....Anarchists add to the turmoil in Sicily; it is rumored that France is helping to stir up the insurrection....Da Gama declares in favor of a civil republican government....The quarrels between the German Chancellor and his Ministers of War and Finance settled provisionally.

January 8.—Fire destroys a number of World's Fair structures, among them the Peristyle and Liberal Arts; numbers of exhibits consumed in the latter....The Tariff bill brought before the House....Democrats will not join with Republicans in organizing the New Jersey Senate....Thousands of troops being poured into Sicily; damage by mobs estimated at more than \$6,000,000....Mello will co-operate with land forces in Southern Brazil; quiet reigns at Rio....Several hundred Anarchists arrested in Rome.

January 9.—New Jersey is in possession of two Senates, the Governor recognizing the Democratic, the Assembly the Republican; Gov. Werts' message recommends repeal of all race-track laws....The damage to exhibits in the World's Fair fire will not exceed \$200,000....Wilson finishes his speech on his tariff measure....Order is restored at Castelvetro, Sicily, by means of a bombardment in

which many lives are lost ; rioting beginning in the province of Bari, Italy.

January 10.—The Republican Senate of New Jersey forces the door and gets into the Chamber ; movement on foot to promote harmony....Five masked men rob a Missouri train....The Colorado Senate declines to print Gov. Waite's message....Vaillant, the Paris bomb-thrower, sentenced to death by the guillotine....Seven men killed in a riot at Corato, province of Bari, Italy, by the troops ; France suspected of inciting the outbreak ; Sicilian Deputy de Felice will be tried for high treason.

January 11.—The New Jersey Senate Chamber again held by Democrats, after ousting the Republicans....Customs receipts increasing ; the Wilson bill attacked by both Democrats and Republicans....Justice Bartlett refuses to quash the indictments against McKane....All is quiet again in Sicily....Insurgent forces sustain reverses in Brazil ; the business situation at Rio improving.

January 12.—The income tax divorced from the Tariff bill ; it will be introduced as part of the internal revenue schedules ; Bland's committee reports favorably his bill to issue certificates against the seigniorage silver....Repair shops of the Erie Railroad with adjoining tenements destroyed by fire in Jersey City....Admirals Benham and Mello arrive at Rio....Spain has demanded of Morocco an indemnity of \$5,000,000 and the formation of a neutral zone around Melilla.

January 13.—The President sends to Congress a second message containing correspondence in the Hawaiian affair....Hornblower's friends hope to procure Republican votes enough to insure his confirmation....Many farmers starving in Manitoba....Not one of Captain Wilson's force pursuing Lobengula escaped....A religious uprising threatened in Mexico....Germany's political crisis ends in a triumph for Chancellor Caprivi.

January 14.—A triple lynching for murder done at Russell, Kan....Insurgents bombard the government shore batteries at Rio ; "Aquadaban" fires on Ponta da Aroia, but is worsted....A fatal conflict between troops and workmen in Italy caused by Anarchists ; Socialists in Leghorn urge a general strike....Three hundred persons burned to death in a temple at Ning Po, China.

January 15.—Secretary Carlisle asks for authority to issue bonds to cover the deficiency at the end of the fiscal year, which he estimates at \$78,000,000....Senator Hill succeeds in defeating Hornblower's nomination in the Senate....A crash in the fog between two Delaware, Lackawanna and Western trains results in the death of nine persons and injury to a score....The debate in the House grows hot over the committee's amendments to the Tariff bill....A hitch occurs in the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal system, due to alarm on the part of Danville floating debt holders....New Jersey's Attorney-General sustains the Democrats in his opinion on the Senate squabble....Da Gama will try to hold out at Rio until help reaches him ; his forces too weak now to capture the mainland....Workmen fail to respond to the call for a general strike, but there is much rioting in Leghorn....Eighty members of the Omladina, accused of political crimes, arraigned at Prague.

January 16.—The Senate Finance Committee decides that the best way to relieve the Treasury is to keep the gold reserve intact....The Senatorial fight in New Jersey will be compromised....Brooklyn and Buffalo Senators raise the flag of revolt against Platt's measures in the New York Legislature....Insurgents defeated in Brazil and compelled to raise the siege of Bagé ; the government

holds the entire coast of Rio Grande do Sul....Italian Anarchists are terrorizing the people around Carrara ; they make several attempts to enter the city, but are driven back by troops massed there....French 4½ per cent. rentes will be converted into 3½ per cents.

January 17.—Secretary Carlisle offers a \$50,000,000 five per cent. bond issue at 117.223....Two railroad accidents occur in New Jersey and South Carolina....A riot takes place in Kansas City....A committee amendment to postpone until August 1 the operation of the free wool schedule defeated in the House....A state of siege declared at Carrara and Massa di Carrara, Italy....The Siamese are busy evacuating the left bank of the Mekong....Russia will extend the circuit in which Jews may freely settle.

January 18.—Offers for the new bonds may reach \$200,000,000 and the price may be forced to 120, making the rate of interest practically 2½ per cent....Another express train held up and robbed successfully in Missouri....The wool schedule, as reported by the committee, adopted in the House....It is reported that the present trouble in Brazil will be submitted to arbitration....Anarchists take flight from Carrara and seek refuge in the mountains ; 2,000 of them are in need of food and clothing ; riots among the unemployed in Berlin and Madrid....Lobengula wishes to surrender....A deficit exists in Prussian finances ; Caprivi will prosecute his enemies for libel....An earthquake in Thibet destroys monasteries and many lives.

January 19.—Congressman Bailey introduces a resolution into Congress questioning the legality of the recent bond issue....The cruiser "Montgomery" makes 19 knots on her official trial trip....Free rail amendment to the Tariff bill voted down....Insurgents win a victory at Rio ; Admiral Benham's mission believed to be arbitration....The government expects to starve out the Anarchists concealed in the mountains around Carrara ; several arrests made....A cabinet crisis exists in Servia, due to ex-King Milan's intrigues.

OBITUARY.

December 20.—Samuel Sinclair, at one time publisher of the *New York Tribune*....Charles Guinot, a Senator of France.

December 21.—Hon. H. W. Cockerill, journalist and statesman, of Missouri....James Spence, of the shipping firm of Robinson, Spence & Co., of Liverpool.

December 22.—W. L. Ogden, business manager of the *Chicago Tribune*....Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope, member of Salisbury's cabinet from 1887 to 1892.

December 23.—Oliver Caron, Vicar-General of Three Rivers, Quebec....Sir George Elliott, M.P.

December 24.—Henry Pettit, the English dramatist.

December 25.—Edward Schell, banker, of New York City....Ex-Gov. Benjamin T. Biggs of Delaware....Vincent Courdounan, prominent French painter....Samuel Kimberley, ex-Consul to Guatemala....Ex-Congressman J. C. Nicholls, of Georgia.

December 26.—Victor Schoelcher, French statesman, author and traveler....John Winchell, asst. chief, coin department, Sub-Treasury, N. Y. City....James L. Tucker, Supt. of Public Buildings, Boston....Judge Chas. S. Scott, New Brunswick, N. J....Mamert Bibeyrau, the famous ballet-master.

December 27.—Rev. Chas. Merivale, D.D., Dean of Ely....Victor Prosper Considérant, the French writer on socialism....Myron D. Peck, educator and art critic, of

Rochester....W. W. Lloyd, noted Shakespearean essayist. of England....William Woodington, sculptor and associate of the Royal Academy.

December 28.—Miss Charlotte M. Tucker, author and missionary, in India....Adolphe Jellinck, the Senior Austrian Rabbi, author and student.

December 29.—William D. Bancker, general superintendent of the American News Company....Ex-Congressman John E. Hutton, of Missouri....Gen. W. A. Quarles, soldier, lawyer and politician, of Tennessee.

December 30.—Sir Samuel Baker, the famous African explorer....Ernest Lambert, assistant editor of the *Forum*.

December 31.—William Richardson, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn....Nathaniel Wheeler, inventor of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine.

January 1, 1894.—Dr. Francis M. Weld, of Boston, army and navy surgeon....Judge J. E. Bennett of the Supreme Court of South Dakota.

January 2.—Orlando B. Potter, millionaire and ex-Congressman, of New York City....Rt. Rev. Francis McNierney, Bishop of Albany....Oscar Craig, President of the New York State Board of Charities....Worthington C. Smith, of St. Albans, Vt., statesman and railroad man....Capt. Stephen B. Grummond, largest ship owner of Detroit.

January 3.—Adolph I. Sanger, President of the Board of Education, New York City....Col. Floyd Clarkson, of

January 5.—James S. Irwin, a prominent lawyer in Illinois...Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, of Kingston, N. Y., lawyer and statesman.

January 6.—Edmund W. Converse; Col. Edward Hinken, both prominent in business circles in New York City.



THE LATE M. WADDINGTON.

January 8.—Prof. Pierre J. Van Beneden, celebrated physicist, member of nearly all the European academies of science....Gerrett S. Rice, artist, of New Haven, Conn.

January 9.—Father Patrick Corrigan, of Hoboken....Paul Wilhelm Forchhammer, the German archæologist.

January 10.—Frank Bolles, secretary of Harvard University....Edward S. Mead, of Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers....Rear Admiral Donald McNeill Fairfax, retired, U. S. N....John Kaiser, ordnance sergeant U. S. A.

January 12.—Cesar Denis Daly, French architect and author.

January 13.—Robert L. Cutting, philanthropist and financier of New York....William Waddington, ex-Premier and Ambassador of France to England.

January 14.—Samuel Mather, President of the Society of Savings, Cleveland....The Rev. W. J. Butler, Dean of Lincoln.

January 16.—Ex-State Senator George Z. Erwin, of Potsdam, N. Y....Col. Frank A. Burr, journalist....Hon. Thomas B. Carroll, newspaper man and politician of New York.

January 17.—Brig.-Gen. Horace Brooks, U.S.A., of Baltimore....Ex-Congressman Forney, of Alabama....William Holyoke, English court painter.

January 18.—George Bartlett Prescott, one of the pioneers in electricity in this country....Gen. Wm. H. Noble, of Bridgeport....G. F. Rothwell, ex-Member of Congress from Missouri.

January 19.—Ex-Gov. G. W. Gaston, of Massachusetts....John Haley Spears, prominent in Illinois politics....Paul Declair, Parisian dramatist.



THE LATE SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

this city....Geo. W. Savage, United States Consul to Dundee, Scotland, conspicuous in New York fire insurance history.

January 4.—Marshall B. Blake, for twenty-five years Collector of Internal Revenue in New York....Elizabeth P. Peabody, author and educator....Baron Karl von Hassenauer, the most conspicuous architect in Austria.

NATIONAL BUDGETS,—AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.

MOST of the great nations of the world are just now engaged in highly contentious attempts to reconstruct or extend their systems of taxation, for the purpose of making their revenues equal to the demands of an ever increasing expenditure. Some compact information as to amounts and sources of national income, and the chief items of outgo, may be of convenience to our readers just now.

Before the McKinley bill was passed, much more than half of the value of goods imported into the United States paid a duty. Since that law went into operation, the larger part of our imports comes in free. Thus in the fiscal year ending with June, 1890, we imported \$266,000,000 worth of free goods, while for the fiscal year 1892 the amount is placed at \$458,000,000. In 1890 we collected tariff taxes at an average rate of 44.41 per cent. upon \$507,000,000 worth of goods, and in 1892 the tariff was paid upon \$355,000,000 worth, at an average rate of 48.71 per cent. The summarized American balance sheet for the fiscal year that ended last June is as follows:

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
Customs.....\$208,355,017	War Dep't.....\$49,641,773
Internal revenue.....160,296,130	Navy Dep't.....30,136,084
Sale of public lands.....3,182,090	Indians.....13,345,347
Various sources. 18,253,898	Pensions.....159,357,558
Total revenue.\$385,818,629	Civil and miscellaneous.....103,732,799
	Interest on public debt.....27,264,392
	Total ordinary expenditures.\$383,477,954

ENGLAND'S FISCAL SYSTEM.

Great Britain has a wider range of sources of national income than the United States. Instead of two main sources the British government has four. The two largest are like our own:—Import duties, and internal revenue (excise) on spirits. The other two are the income tax and a series of imposts known as stamp taxes. These stamp taxes are collected on all kinds of legal transactions, and the great bulk of them pertain to the settling of estates and are known as death duties,—i. e., taxes upon the probating of estates, upon legacies and upon successions. Stamps upon deeds, receipts, insurance policies, patent medicine packages, and various papers and transactions make up the rest. There is a small national land tax and a house duty that yield some revenue, and the operation of the post office is somewhat profitable. The elastic element in the English system is the income tax, which is made higher or lower to meet the situation. The condensed exchequer receipts and expenditures for the British fiscal year 1892-93 in pounds sterling (estimate about \$5 to £1) are as follows.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
Customs.....£19,715,000	Army.....£17,542,000
Excise.....25,360,000	Navy.....14,802,000
Income tax.....13,470,000	Civil services....17,780,000
Stamps.....13,805,000	Interest on debt,
Land tax and house duty....2,450,000	etc.....28,306,000

Including gross income from post office, and various miscellaneous items of revenue, the total income is £90,395,000.

Including expenses of postal and telegraph service, and other miscellaneous outgoes, the total expenditure is £90,375,000.

FRENCH REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

In France, the bulk of the revenue comes, as in England and the United States, from indirect taxes; but the French have a much greater range and variety of imposts. In round figures, the total annual revenue of France for the past two or three years has averaged about 3,800,000,000 francs, or \$660,000,000 (five francs equalling a dollar). Of this amount, 2,000,000,000 francs accrue from indirect taxes, of which 500,000,000 come from customs dues on imports and the rest from a great variety of internal taxes, including a registration tax which yields more than the custom houses, a sugar tax that gives nearly 200,000,000 francs of revenue, a lucrative group of stamp taxes on legal papers and transactions, and various imposts on liquor, etc. The direct taxes are upon land and buildings, personal property, doors and windows, trade licenses, etc., and amount altogether to nearly 500,000,000 of revenue. The State monopolies of tobacco and gunpowder and the postal and telegraphic services yield a large revenue, exceeding 600,000,000 francs. The public forests and various minor sources make up the rest of the sum total.

To meet charges on the public debt the great sum of about 1,300,000,000 francs is required. The army requires an outlay of about 650,000,000. The maintenance of the navy costs about 225,000,000.

THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Germany's financial position differs materially from that of France or Great Britain in the fact that the German Empire, being a federation of States, has a less intimate relation with the people, and it has no need to raise money for various kinds of expenditures that its constituent members, like our American States, attend to in their own way and upon their own account. Its budget, therefore, is smaller than those of France and Great Britain. The average income is about 1,200,000,000 marks, or \$300,000,000 (four marks being equal to one dollar). One important reason why Germany can get along with less than half the national income of France lies in the fact that the Empire has a small public debt. The war indemnity paid by France has saved Germany from the permanent burden of a heavy interest charge. The total principal of the German public debt is scarcely if any greater than the annual interest charge on the French debt. The interest charge is only about \$15,000,000 yearly, as against \$260,000,000 on the French debt, \$125,000,000 on the English, and \$27,000,000 on that of the United States. But it should be remembered that Prussia, Saxony and the other members of the German Empire have their own rather heavy debts.

The support of the army, which costs upwards of \$100,000,000 a year, is the heaviest expense of the Imperial Government. The navy costs some \$12,000,000 a year. The maintenance of the Treasury's ramified service, and other branches of the federal government, with pensions, etc., takes the rest of the income.

Germany has two great sources of imperial revenue; first, the customs and excise duties, which are managed together and which yield fully half of the total sum collected, and, second, the direct contributions of the German States to the imperial treasury in the proportion of their importance. The tariff and excise dues yield about 600,000,000 marks, and the direct contributions last year amounted to 316,000,000 (\$80,000,000), of which Prussia contributed 188,000,000, and all the other States together 128,000,000.

The German Empire also has a comparatively small revenue from stamp taxes, from postal and telegraph services, from railways, and from a few other sources. These, with the extraordinary income derived from loans, etc., would make up the last year's budget of 1,200,000,000 marks. Prussia itself derives much revenue from a moderate income tax, besides making large profits upon its administration of public railways, mines, forests, etc.

TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE IN ITALY.

Italy has far less of population and wealth than the other great powers, and its desperate financial condition is due to a policy which has fixed upon the country a group of annual expenses heavy enough for a nation three times as rich and populous. Its public debt is now 12,000,000,000 *lire* or more (\$2,400,000,000, five *lire* being equal to one dollar), and the interest charge takes more than \$120,000,000 of the revenue every year. Then the great Italian army costs about \$50,000,000, and the navy costs \$20,000,000 every year. The average expenditures of Italy have for the past eight years reached about 1,900,000,000 *lire*, with the average income nearly a hundred millions less. This has meant increase of floating indebtedness, and has had its share in producing the bank scandals and the disgrace that has overtaken statesmen and bankers together.

To produce the yearly revenue, which has averaged about 1,800,000,000 *lire*, but which sank to 1,666,000,000 last year, almost everything imaginable is taxed by the Italian government. Customs duties on imports last year yielded 231,000,000 *lire*; the income tax, 233,000,000; the tobacco monopoly, 193,000,000; the salt monopoly, 63,500,000; the land tax, 106,000,000; the house tax, 84,000,000; registration (a tax on various transactions), 62,700,000; stamp duties, 73,800,000; succession duties, 36,300,000; excise, 33,000,000; octrois (taxes levied on various articles of common use brought from the country into towns and cities), 69,000,000; lottery taxes, 76,000,000. To these should be added the income from State railways, posts and telegraphs, and half a dozen other less important sources. The Italians understand well the

principles of taxation, but they lack the ability to carry the burdens they have imposed upon themselves.

HOW RUSSIA OBTAINS HER VAST INCOME.

Russia is an empire of almost limitless natural resources; but its wealth is not highly developed enough to sustain without difficulty so heavy a budget as the government finds necessary. It required an income of more than 1,000,000,000 roubles to meet the expenditures of the past year of profound peace. The rouble is equal to 80 cents of American money, and the Russian government's yearly bills therefore exceed \$800,000,000. Of this amount nearly \$180,000,000 (200,000,000 roubles) was needed for charges on the public debt, \$185,000,000 for the army, and \$40,000,000 for the navy.

Russia collects its one thousand million roubles of revenue from a variety of sources, of which indirect taxes are the most important. Thus customs last year were estimated to yield 135,000,000 roubles; excise on spirits, 257,000,000; excise on tobacco, 30,000,000; stamp duties, 61,000,000; excise on sugar, 28,650,000, and excise on naphtha and matches together some 24,000,000. Direct taxes on land and personal property, on trade licenses and on capital yielded about 95,000,000. From State domains, Russia being a vast landed proprietor, the income was about 135,500,000 roubles, and from the redemption of peasants' and serfs' lands, some 77,000,000 was realized. The mines, posts, telegraphs, etc., yielded 38,000,000 or more. These are the principal sources of ordinary income, and they are scarcely sufficient to provide for the growing disbursements.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire, as a whole, has comparatively little need of a public revenue except for the maintenance of the imperial army. The dual monarchy is allowed the net proceeds of certain moderate customs duties, but its main source of revenue is the direct payment of contributions from the separate Austrian and Hungarian treasuries, Austria paying 70 per cent. and Hungary 30 per cent. The "common affairs" of Austria-Hungary required about 144,000,000 florins last year (the florin being equal to 40 cents of American money). Of this sum 42,000,000 came from the customs surplus, and about 100,000,000 was paid out of the Austrian and Hungarian treasuries. Of this 144,000,000 about 138,000,000 was expended through the Ministry of War. The rest went to meet the expenses of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance.

This review of the budgetary status of the principal states of the world is not designed to be otherwise than very general and summary. It affords a convenient opportunity to glance at the main sources of income and outgo of the great European public treasuries, at a time when the readjustment of our own revenue system is the principal subject that occupies the attention of Congress.



From photo. by Carpenter.

MT. TACOMA FROM THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY—ALTITUDE OVER 15,000 FEET.



MT. TACOMA FROM VISTA PEAK.

OUR NEW NATIONAL WONDERLAND.

BY CARL SNYDER.

THAT large and liberal foresight which years ago forestalled the spoliation or capture by private interest of the wonderlands of the Yosemite, the Yellowstone and the Sequoia by creating of them great national parks, has had such a splendid fruition that the proposition to set aside other regions of marvelous scenic and natural interest as their utility and value become manifest can hardly fail of the heartiest and readiest approval. It is safe to say that no single element that might be considered has contributed so much to popular enlightenment regarding the interior of the country as the tourist travel which the wide and just fame of our national parks has aroused. Much of the prevalent provincialism of the East, which regards the West very much in the way that we in our popular ignorance regard Australia, has been dispelled by a continental tour which only so powerful a magnet as the Grand Cañon or the falls of the Yosemite could have induced. In like manner much of foreign travel to our shores has come not from any particular interest in America, but from reports spread abroad of these realms of scenic

opulence before which the mild glories of the Alps and Apennines grow anæmic and dull.

BROADENING OUR NATIONAL POLICY.

Thus far, under special enactment by Congress, four of these wonderful regions have been set aside and placed under national care and control. Aside from the Yellowstone and the Yosemite, are two of lesser fame, the Sequoia and the General Grant, both situated in California. But under the administration of President Harrison a movement looking to a much wider extension of this policy was successfully initiated, with the result of removing from the public domain some fifteen million acres, lying in seven Western States, under the designation of Forestry Reserves. The purposes and locations of these reservations, which have a combined area of three states the size of Massachusetts, were outlined at length by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS in July of last year. In the larger number of instances the immediate object aimed at was the retention under national control of large areas of forest lands, mainly



Photo. by Lynn & Lyndahl.

IN THE PARK—ALONG MASHEL CAÑON.

of high altitude, which are the important sources of streams of great value for the irrigation of the plains and valleys through which they flow. But one of the reservations was simply the preliminary step to the creation of a new national park, which will possess as supreme interest, though of a widely divergent character, as the wonderlands of Wyoming and California.

WHERE IS THIS NEW WONDERLAND?

This proposed new national park lies in the State of Washington, in the very heart of that vast and sombre forest which, stretching northward from the Columbia river far into the solitudes of the British Possessions, muffles in a dark pall of verdure the whole long western slope of the Cascades. Here the heavy rain-laden clouds blown in from the Pacific, finding their easternward flight barred by the mountain barricade, pour down upon the region an annual rainfall of fifty inches. It nurtures the giant growth of fir and cedar and spruce, the heavy festooning moss and the deep tangled undergrowth that makes of much of Western Washington a dense and sometimes impassable jungle.

It is for this reason that the wonders of the new park have so long escaped alike the incursion of tourist or descriptive artist, while the glories of more accessible regions have been heralded throughout Christendom. And it might still remain unknown and unnoticed were it not that from out this almost Cimmerian land rises the most superb and majestic mountain peak to be found on this continent, if not upon the round earth. For while there are other peaks whose brows are cooled by yet higher altitudes there are none which present such a rare and wondrous union of symmetry and sublimity, of mystic color, perfection of graceful outline and gigantic and awe-inspiring shape as this soaring dome of snow, the Mt. Rainier of the maps, the Mt. Tacoma of popular usage and aboriginal tradition. There are few who may look upon its lone and simple majesty with soul unmoved, for it is one of nature's masterpieces. And there are few who, having looked upon it, do not experience a desire to penetrate the dreamy veil in which it hangs and make acquaintance of its nearer beauties. It has a spell and a fascination so subtle and resistless as to stir the commonest clod, while it spurs the poetic fancy to fantastic flights. I remember as I first watched it grow, luminous, opalescent and regal from out the mantle of mist which held it as in a shroud, I could have summoned back the whole antique world of mythology and domiciled it upon this greater and grander Olympus.

THE MATTER OF A NAME.

Very stupidly and oddly has the name of this splendid peak got upon the older maps. 'Just a century ago, when George Vancouver, of the British royal navy, entered the Strait of Fuca and sailed up the beautiful body of water before him, he beheld what was to him an unknown land, enchanting of view and air. Assuming the right of a discoverer, he proceeded to a reckless libel of every available point of the landscape with the names of his former companions of the mess. Reserving the island where he first touched to himself, he burdened the unequaled expanse of inland sea before him with the name of his lieutenant, Peter Puget. Against the eastern sky line rose the long crest of the pine-darkened Cascades, while far above, spacing the horizon at intervals of a hundred miles, were lifted the snow cones of three immense extinct volcanoes, and these he christened, from three British lords of the Admiralty, Hood, Baker and Rainier.

Now Vancouver, be it said, was not a discoverer any more than was Theodore Winthrop, who came 50 years after. Spanish settlements existed on the Sound when he came, and Spanish, Italian and Japanese explorers had visited and mapped the region before Vancouver, and it was the Spaniard's charts which he employed when he first visited the region. The Spanish names still cling all about the Sound, Camaano, Fidalgo, and many others. Similarly, too, do the beautiful Indian names, which have held for

centuries. Well, for centuries before Vancouver, the Indian tribes called the great mountain at whose base they dwelt, with slightly varying dialects, but all with an exquisitely musical speech, Tah'-o-mah, Tah'-co-bet, or Tah'-ko-mah. And from these varying shades Theodore Winthrop, with a poet's ear, caught and fixed the name Tacoma.

PRESERVE THE NATIVE NAMES!

That this is the English equivalent of the guttural Indian speech admits, I think, of no doubt. Mr. James Wickersham has made a painstaking research among the Indians, and his demonstration seems to me conclusive. At a gathering where the Indians were called in testimony, old John Hiaton, one of the patriarchs of his tribe, arose and with dignified gesture said:

I see all the ladies and gentlemen. I am going to call the name of the mountain, the name God gave it. God put me down here before you came. He put me here for seed—perhaps he sent you here. My people call mountain "Tahcobet." "Tahcobet" is mountain's name—nobody can change—that is all.

And if this simple, stately speech were not sufficient, the testimony of the others, including Angeline, the daughter of the great chief Seattle, would be ample. Nor is it easy to see why so fair an object should be saddled with the name of some nautical nobody, who never got into history, and never so much as saw the continent on which the mountain rests. As lief call the murmuring flood of the Mississippi "Ferdinand's river," because, forsooth, De Soto saw its mouth, Minnehaha or Niagara "Brown's" or "Jones' Falls," or the Yosemite "Balboa's Park," as call this incomparable mountain and the region round about it by the name of a nobody called Regnier or Rainier, no one has been able to find out which.

DISCOVERED BY A POET.

It was Theodore Winthrop, of gentle memory and pathetic fame, who first spread abroad the glories of the siwash's Tacoma. Years ago, a matter of some four decades to be exact, Winthrop, young, ardent, and a poet to boot, journeyed West. When he crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and struck northward, he found about the Golden Gate a patch of population,—a population that, in paradoxical parlance, had been summoned by a fever for gold. But for the rest, from beyond the Missouri to the rolling tides of the Pacific, he found a land which the maps still traced with uncertain outline, and peopled only with savages, save where in one blooming oasis by the shores of the Great Salt Lake the children of a new Messiah had plunged into the wilderness seeking a home and a haven from the bigoted persecutions of a nation that still traded in slaves. Penetrating as far as the region which Congress was about to erect into the Territory of Washington, he brought back report of this lonely peak rising sheer from the inmost waters of Puget Sound, whose name he caught from the varying dialects of the Indian tribes and fused into the softened cadence of "Tah-co-ma." His first dazzling vision of the mountain, caught as he paddled up that matchless inland sea which bears the name of Vancouver's lieutenant, Peter Puget, Winthrop cast in these vivid and colorful lines:

WINTHROP'S APOCALYPSE.

We had rounded a point and opened Puyallup Bay, a breadth of sheltered calmness, when I, lifting sleepy eyelids for a dreamy stare about, was suddenly aware of a vast white shadow in the water. What cloud, piled massive on the horizon could cast an image so sharp in outline, so full of vigorous detail of surface? No cloud, as my stare, no longer dreamy, presently discovered,—no cloud, but a cloud compeller. It was a giant mountain dome of

snow, swelling and seeming to fill the aerial spheres as its image displaced the blue depths of tranquil water. The smoky haze of an Oregon August hid all the length of its lesser ridges and left this mighty summit based upon uplifting dimness. Only its splendid snows were visible, high in the unearthly regions of clear blue, noonday sky. The shore line drew a cincture of pines across the broad base, where it faded, unreal, into the mist. The same dark girdle separated the peak from its reflection, over which my canoe was now pressing and sending wavering swells to shatter the beautiful vision before it.

Kingly and alone stood this majesty, without any visible comrade or com-



LONGMIRE'S SPRING AND "HOTEL"—THE ONLY HABITATION IN THE PARK. MT. TACOMA IN THE DISTANCE.



SLUISKIN FALLS, IN PARADISE VALLEY. HEIGHT
ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED FEET.

sort, though far to the north and the south its brethren and sisters dominated their realms, each in isolated sovereignty, rising above the pine-darkened sierra of the Cascade Mountains—above the stern chasm where the Columbia, Achilles of rivers, sweeps short-lived and jubilant to the sea—above the lovely vales of the Willamette and the Umpqua. Of all the peaks from California to the Frazer river this one before me was the royalest. Mount Regnier, Christians have dubbed it in stupid nomenclature, perpetuating the name of somebody or nobody. More melodiously, the siwash call it Tacoma, a generic term also applied to all snow peaks. Whatever keen crests and crags there may be in its rocky anatomy of basalt, snow covers softly with its bends and sweeping curves. Tacoma, under its ermine, is a crushed volcanic dome, or an ancient volcano fallen in. But if the giant fires had ever burned under that cold summit, they had long since gone out. The dome that swelled up so passionately had crusted over and then fallen in upon itself. Where it broke in ruin was no doubt a desolate waste, stern, craggy and riven, but such drear results of Titanic convulsions the gentle snows hid from view.

No foot of man had trampled these pure snows. It

was a virginal mountain, distant from the possibility of human approach and human inquisitiveness as a marble goddess is from human loves.

PUGET SOUND THEN AND NOW.

This was forty years ago. The railway now penetrates where Winthrop trod a wilderness, and the ships of commerce from the distant ports of the Orient ply that beautiful Sound down which, in the midst of a vast solitude, the young traveler paddled in a rude Indian dug-out. Two modern and prosperous cities, one named from the great mountain in whose shadow it lies, the other from the great chief who so long ruled the tribes that dwell at the mountain's feet, Tacoma and Seattle, have been builded where Winthrop found only Indian huts. And attracted by its grandeur and its mystery, the mountain which seemed to him so distant from human approach has been explored, its fastnesses penetrated and mapped, and a number of successful ascents to its far summit have been made. And such a wonderful region has it been discovered to be that fitting recognition can be made of it in but one way: to set it aside as our third great national park.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL PARK.

The first step toward this end was made when on February 20 last President Harrison issued a proclamation setting aside a tract of some fifteen hundred square miles about the mountain as the *Pacific Forestry Reserve*. And now before Congress is the bill, introduced by Senator Watson C. Squire, which our legislators are urged to put to a speedy passage, "dedicating this area, to be known as the Washington National Park, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, forever." The reservation, lies in the southwestern portion of the State of Washington, about forty miles directly southeast of the city of Tacoma, and includes portions of Pierce, Kittitas, Lewis and Yakima counties. Some forty miles east and west, and about thirty-eight north and south, it contains in all about 1,000,000 acres, or a rather larger area than the State of Rhode Island. I can but briefly indicate some of its characteristics.

THE GREATEST GLACIAL SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.

Chief of all among the wonders of the region are its glaciers. Spun round the mountain as an axis, like the radial spokes of some gigantic wheel, are some fourteen huge ice fields, varying from a mile to twelve miles in length. Though no one of them taken alone equals in size the great Muir glacier of Alaska, together they constitute the greatest glacial system in the world. By way of comparison, rather than disparagement, it may be said that all the glaciers of the Alps might be snugly stowed away in a minor segment of this immense circle.

Perhaps the largest of the ice fields is the Tahoma, lying on the southwestern slope of the mountain. Its proportions may be roughly stated as about one mile in width, seven miles in length and an average depth of 600 feet. Imagine if you will a solid block of ice

whose average thickness is twice the height of Trinity spire, and in places between one and two thousand feet, and of sufficient length and width to cover one-half of Manhattan Island. The Nesqually, the Cowlitz, the Carbon and White river glaciers are of but little less immensity, the last named being fully twelve miles in length. When now you consider that a glacier a mile in length and half a mile wide, in Europe, is an eminently respectable affair, you may grasp something of the size and bulk of this field of ice.

From these massive storage reservoirs flow some six streams varying from 70 to 100 miles in length, the Cowlitz, Natches, the White, Puyallup, Des Chutes and Nesqually, which variously empty into the Columbia, Puget Sound and the sea. Frequently is to be witnessed the singular spectacle of a stream bursting from the glaciers in full head. Thus as the great Nesqually glacier issues from the narrow cañon which holds it like a vise, it presents a towering wall of ice five hundred feet high, of abrupt face, from which the river pours in noisy torrent beneath. Again, on the surface of the glaciers themselves, small streams are seen tumbling down into some deep-riven crevasse, while here and there a lakelet of deep blue water five or six hundred feet in diameter is to be observed nestling on the solid ice.

The color effects of the glaciers, too, are often of



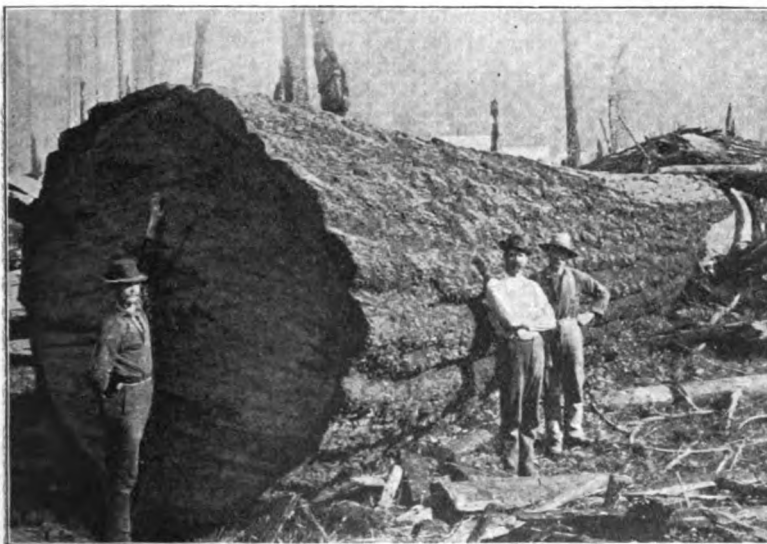
IN PARADISE VALLEY, SHOWING THE SEMI-TROPICAL VEGETATION WITH WHICH IT IS CARPETED.

extreme beauty. Countless crevasses occur, and caverns and grottoes, hollowed out by the action of the water on the ice; and in these the dazzling white of the glacier's back turns to a varying hue of emerald and at times to a tint of blue.

The geological formation of Tacoma seems little able to resist the eroding power of these mighty engines, and the stories told by its rugged, deep-furrowed sides, stories written with slow, toilsome fingers through countless centuries, are of inexhaustible interest to the geologist.

A CAMP IN PARADISE.

In almost startling contrast to all this dreary desert of snow is the unique beauty and sublimity of Paradise Valley. Lying on the southern slope of the mountain, shut in on either side by the huge glaciers of the Nesqually and Cowlitz, and surrounded by towering walls of basalt, the effect as you come upon it is bizarre in the extreme; it is as though one had stepped from the regions of the pole into a semi-tropical garden. Here nature revels in her most gorgeous scenic and chromatic effects. The valley is a deep, broad natural park, some ten miles in length and perhaps two wide, and curved in the form of an uncompleted horseshoe. It lies just below the line of perpetual snow; its basaltic palisades protect it from the glacier's chilling breath, and as the warm southern sun beats upon its rich volcanic soil, it summons to life an almost tropical vegetation, which spreads over the floor of



A SAMPLE WASHINGTON LOG. VIEW TAKEN FROM NEAR THE PROPOSED PARK.

the valley like a carpet of brilliant color. It is almost a hothouse effect. At the extreme head of the park lies Paradise glacier, pouring forth the turbulent, milk-white stream which goes swirling down the valley like a stria of pearl in the richer emerald or amber of the foliage. Higher still gleam the cold white flanks of the Cowlitz glacier, while over the jutting cliff-tops the riotous streams poured down from the ice fields take flying leaps from the dizzy crests, and shimmer gently into the far depths. Chief of these is the beautiful Sluiskin or Paradise Falls, at the head of the valley. A little lake nestles at the foot of the ridge, while away to the southward, a hundred miles to the Columbia, the rough and broken country stretches away like an angry, tumultuous sea. St. Helens, a sharp volcanic cone wreathed in snow, lifts its graceful head in the distance, and beyond are Mt. Hood and Mt. Jefferson. Looking down the valley the basaltic walls seem of an artificial regularity; the effect of the vivid coloring of the foliage is weird and fantastic, as if the sunlight were filtered through some vast prism; and as the eye sweeps the scene with its strange com-

mingling of crag and waterfall, glacier and garden-like vegetation, the blending of January and June, one might fancy the spot some ancient playground of the young gods.

A camp in Paradise Park is an unmixed delight. Game abounds and the scenery is intoxicating. And it is here, at an elevation of about 6,000 feet, that you begin to appreciate something of what awaits the climber who pushes on to the summit. Camp of the Clouds, which lies on a high ridge above the valley, about 7,000 feet up, is at a higher elevation than is Pike's Peak summit above the city of Denver. There is still a matter of 8,000 feet, a mile and a half, of sheer ascent before the top is attained.

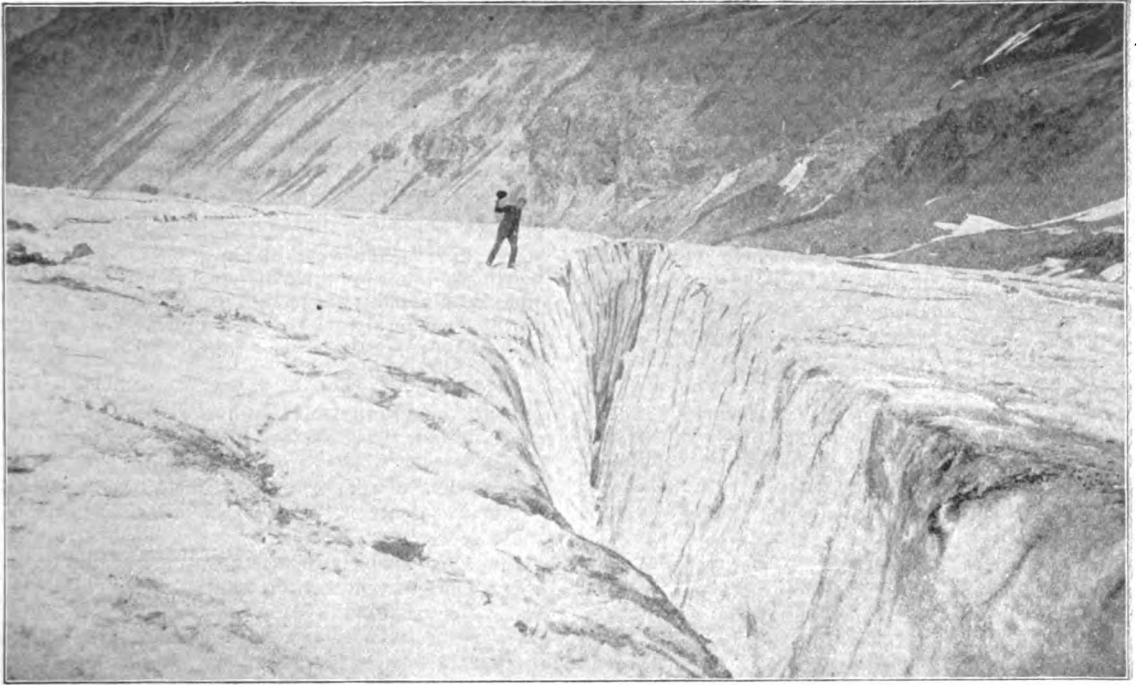
THE HIGHEST PEAK IN THE UNITED STATES.

But the mountain itself is and ever will be the central point of interest as it is the dominant figure of the landscape. It is the middle of the three dazzling snow peaks which space the crest-line of the Cascades at intervals of about one hundred miles. Mt. Hood at the south and Mt. Baker at the north attain a height of 10,000 and 11,000 feet, while Tacoma rises nearly 4,000 feet higher, or to an altitude of 14,444



Photo. by French, Tacoma

PARADISE RIVER AS IT BURSTS FROM THE FOOT OF PARADISE GLACIER.



ON THE ROUTE OF ASCENT. "SOUNDING" THE DEPTH OF A CREVASSE ON THE COWLITZ GLACIER.

feet.* This, it should be borne in mind, is the visual as well as the actual height, for Tacoma rests its base practically at the edge of the sea. Thus, although Pike's Peak, for example, or the Matterhorn of the Alps, are each of about an equal altitude, rising as they do from a high plateau five to seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, they afford the eye hardly half that the aspect of sublimity as this Co-



ON THE SUMMIT, LOOKING TOWARD CRATER PEAK, ALTITUDE ABOUT FOURTEEN THOUSAND FEET.

lossus of the Pacific. Four or five Mt. Washingtons might be piled one above the other, like the super-imposed temples of Belus, and still hardly attain the cold and distant heights to which Tacoma rises.

* Recent and more accurate measurements show that the true height of the mountain is above 15,000 feet, so that Tacoma is the highest peak within the borders of the United States.

Similarly it would require a pile of thirty pyramids the size of that of Cheops to reach the level of its summit. It overlooks Puget Sound from Olympia to Victoria, a distance of 160 miles. It is visible from the city of Portland, 120 miles to the south, and from Walla Walla, on the eastern edge of Washington, 150 miles away. Within the field of vision from its summit are included nearly the entire State of Washington, and portions of British Columbia, Idaho and Oregon. Fancy such a peak as this rising from the midst of the Alleghanies! Not a tourist or a geologist in twenty States but who would have visited and explored it, and attempted its summit, while beside it Niagara would be a point of moderate interest.

BULK ENOUGH TO DAM THE ATLANTIC.

Then, too, its enormous bulk. Tacoma is not attached to the range, but stands silent and apart, like the royal chief that it is. This single mountain is nearly ninety miles in circumference at its base; at the line of perpetual snow, about 5,500 feet altitude, it is twelve miles in diameter, while its broad summit is more than two miles across. And it is, as I have said, nearly three miles high. A pen and pencil will readily compute its volume, nearly 200 cubic miles. That is to say, if the average depth of the Atlantic does not exceed one mile, the material contained in this mountain would construct a solid embankment of an average thickness of 300 feet from Cape Cod to the English coast. From the summit of Tacoma the tower of Babel would have been hardly more visible than one of the church spires of a Puget Sound city.

A FLOATING CASTLE OF THE SKY.

Seen from almost any point of the compass, the aspect of the mountain is imposing beyond words. Perhaps the best attainable view, if one does not care to penetrate the interior, is from the top of the noble bluffs on which the city of Tacoma lies. Here the eye, looking up the low intervening valley of the Puyallup, may command the entire bulk of the mountain from base to summit. The picture is strangely varied and changeful; on one day the



PRINCESS ANGELINE, DAUGHTER OF CHIEF SEATTLE.

mountain seems cold, distant and lifeless, and, again, warm, glowing, opalescent, like tinted alabaster. For days it will remain hidden behind the dense mists which gather about it, and then as the clouds part loom out of the murk in all its imperial majesty. Still again, its base will be buried in cloud, while above will rise brow and shoulders, masked in their spotless ermine, resting only upon the filmy fleece of mist, and suggesting a floating castle of the sky.

AN ART LESSON FROM NATURE.

All this superb panorama is the daily and hourly vision of the favored people who dwell on the shores of Puget Sound. Nor does it grow common to them, so that they lose the fresh, keen sense of its beauty that belongs to the first view. Its variety, its changeful grandeur, its almost dramatic reappearances after days of obscurity, forestall that. What an exquisite

sense of the artistic must eventually be bred, then, in these people, when such beauty is a part of their daily lives! It was such a suggestion that came to Winthrop, and recording it he added these prophetic lines:

Our race has never yet come into contact with great mountains as daily companions of life, nor felt that daily development of the finer and more comprehensive senses which these signal facts of nature compel. That is an influence of the future. The Oregon [now Washington] people, in a climate where living is bliss—where every breath is a draught of vivid life—this people, carrying to a new and grander New England of the West a fuller growth of the American idea, under whose teaching the man of the lowest ambitions must still have some little indestructible respect for himself, and the brute of the most tyrannical aspirations some little respect for others; carrying there a religion two centuries further on than the crude and cruel Hebraism of the Puritans; carrying the civilization of history where it will not suffer from the example of Europe—with such material, that Western society when it crystallizes will elaborate new systems of thought and life.

A CHANCE FOR A MASTERPIECE.

But whatever inspiration may come in the future, Tacoma yet awaits its Thomas Moran. No painting yet worthy has been put upon canvas, and as little success has awaited its photographers. Thousands of negatives have been spoiled, but brush and camera alike fail in reproducing the living reality. Although distant from the city of Tacoma a matter of forty-four miles, the mountain often seems hardly ten, and, indeed, one might fancy a trip to its base merely a good English constitutional, such is the effect of the low and haze-hung country which intervenes.

Yet finer and more magnificent is the view from Vista Peak, so appropriately named. You are here some six miles distant from the base of the mountain and twelve from the summit, with naught to obstruct the vision. Here, after a toilsome and arduous climb up through the deep-shadowed, thick-matted forest, the mountain bursts on the view in all its beauty, and here its detail may be studied with accuracy.

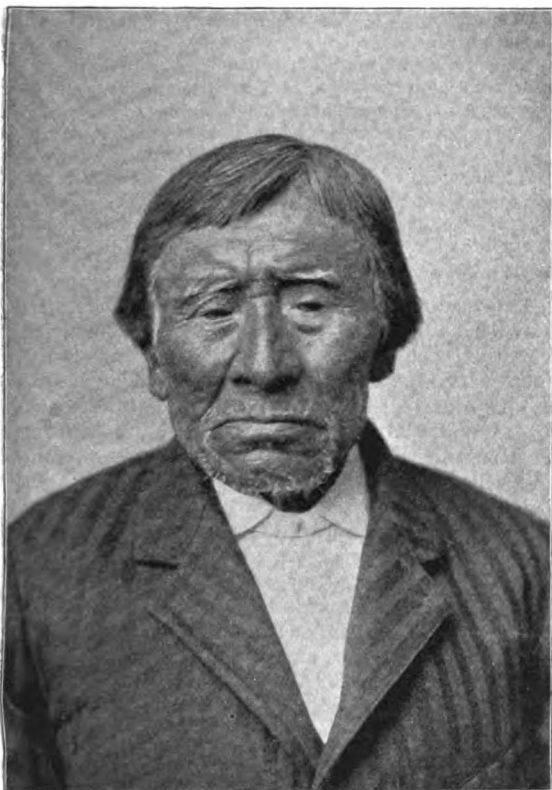
CLIMBING OUR GREATER MONT BLANC.

The ascent of Tacoma itself is, on the whole, perhaps more arduous than perilous, and thus far no fatalities have been recorded. But an ascent is not won at any light cost, and the climber who essays that bleak and barren summit must be well supplied with resolution, coolness, endurance and daring. And even with these he may fail, as many have.

The first white man, probably the first of human kind to make the ascent, was General, then Lieut., A. V. Kautz, who in 1857 was stationed at Fort Steilacoom, a little frontier stockade on Puget Sound. Of an adventuresome turn, he induced two companions to make the attempt with him. They reached the saddle back below Peak Success, perhaps 1,000 feet below the actual summit, Crater Peak, when hunger and exhaustion forced them to an immediate descent.

A more successful attempt to explore the top of the mountain was made in 1870 by General Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump, accompanied by the old Indian guide Sluskin. They chose what is now

the accepted route, through Paradise Park and up by the side of the Cowlitz Glacier and Gibraltar Rock, reached Crater Peak and Peak Success, and spent a night in the crater caverns. Sluiskin awaited them about half-way up, in reality never expecting their return. No amount of urging would induce him to make the ascent. Tah-ho-ma he regarded as the dread abode of an evil spirit who would hurl avalanches on the impious mortal who dared penetrate his sacred precincts. The Indian superstition of the



OLD ADAM, OF THE KLICKITAT TRIBE. (SAID TO BE ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE YEARS OLD.)

mountain is general, and in the picturesque legends of these red men there runs the story of one who climbed to the top and found there a fiery lake, but was hurled down by the spirit who abides there, indicating that the mountain has been in eruption within legendary times.

HERE ALSO, MANY ATTEMPT, FEW SUCCEED.

Since then several successful ascents have been made, and in 1890 Miss Fay Fuller, a young lady of Tacoma, braved the rigors of the climb, and won the honor of being the first woman to reach the summit. Many attempts are made each summer, but the number of those whose names are recorded in the caverns of the crater is not large. Thus of all the numerous parties who essayed the feat during the recent season only the photographic expedition led by Arthur French, of Tacoma, was successful.

Many entertaining accounts have been written of these ascents. But they can, after all, convey little idea of the strange sensation of standing far above the clouds, the landscape below blotted out of sight, only the towering cones of distant volcanoes lifting their heads above the vast and gloomy expanse of mist; of peering over the brink of some eyrie crag down into far depths whose outlines are lost in obscurity, of feeling the earth tremble beneath your feet at the onset of some roaring, plunging avalanche; to be alone on the summit of an ether-piercing peak, amid trackless deserts of snow, miles above the precincts of animal or vegetable life, in a stillness that appals, with only the sky and the stars for a neighbor. Little wonder that the law-giver of Israel went upon the mountain top, for it is upon the lonely heights that seership comes, and the mind escaping from the narrow fetters of common life stands face to face with the immanent forces of the world.

SAVE THIS WONDERLAND FROM THE VANDALS.

Very fragmentary, I am aware, is the account here given of this marvelous land, but enough still remains, I hope, to indicate with sufficient clearness what a wonderland it is, and how unmistakable is the duty of Congress to add it to our national parks. That it has been withdrawn from public sale insures that it will not be captured by private interest, or that its matchless forests and exquisite scenery will not be destroyed by the encroachments of settlers or robber lumber kings. But this is not enough. The park is without hotels, without roads, almost without trails. A railway has been projected, the Tacoma and Eastern, and partly constructed, which will place the park within a delightful two hours' ride from the city. It will pass over a beautiful prairie, studded with numerous limpid lakes, by the side of countless foaming cascades and waterfalls, into the forest and up to the very foot of the mountain and the great glaciers. But at present, to behold the park's beauties one must undertake a genuine "roughing it" expedition.

But chiefly and of the utmost importance is the immediate establishment of a military patrol. Many a bare and offending spot betrays the work of a wanton fire, and many are the traces of vandalism to be seen. The temptation to watch the splendid conflagration of some stately monarch of the forest is too great, apparently, to be withstood, and the fire thus started is often of devastating effect.

It is for these reasons that Congress is urged to speedy action to the end that the region may be preserved intact and inviolate in all its unique and virginal beauty. Once in the government's care and made accessible to the traveler by means of the projected electric railway, its fame will widen with the years, and summer after summer in increasing numbers will our great army of tourists journey westward to the Pacific to take their stand before Tacoma's swelling dome and gain a new pleasure, a larger artistic sense, and a higher inspiration from the contemplation of the grandeur and beauty of this St. Peter's of the skies.

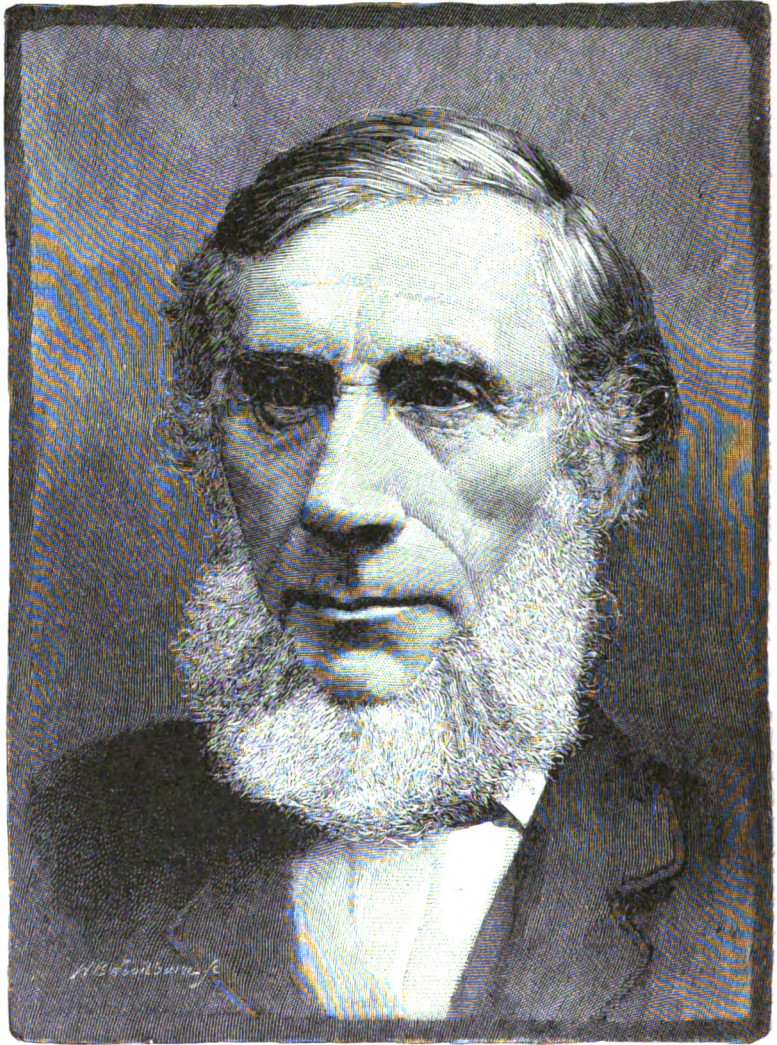
PROFESSOR JOHN TYNDALL: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY GRANT ALLEN.

IN John Tyndall the world has lost one of the prime leaders in the great revolution of the nineteenth century. He was the pioneer of enlightenment. In the history of civilization, the last fifty years will be conspicuous hereafter, not as the age when the slaves were freed in America, when Italy was unified, and when France and Germany relapsed into a recrudescence of barbaric militarism, but as the age when the thoughts of men were widened, the age of the triumph of the evolutionary concept. Far above all purely local or temporary facts must we rank that vast upheaval of the mind of man, whose consequences will endure and be felt in the world long after France and Germany have become geographical expressions. And in bringing about so profound a change in the thoughts and beliefs of his kind John Tyndall was by no means a secondary personage.

Twenty years ago, in speaking of this then still militant movement, most Englishmen at least found the united names of "Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall" come naturally to their lips. And they were quite right. As so often happens, that vague and diffuse popular intelligence which forms the locutions and usages of a language was far more correct than the separate intelligence of any one of its components would have been likely to make it. Even the succession of names in that once familiar trio was right and significant. The men were mentioned in the order of their relative importance.

Herbert Spencer, by far the greatest and widest-minded of the three, was the philosopher and organizer of the evolutionary movement; to him, and to him alone, we owe the very word evolution, and the conception of the thing itself as an all-embracing and consistent cosmical process. Huxley, again, was the biologist and popularizer; less philosophic and infinitely less cosmic in type than Spencer, the gods have



PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

dowered him with the gift of exposition; he could make things clear with his pen to the man in the street; while Spencer, too much occupied with the vast task of setting forth a synthesis of the universe and of human thought within a single lifetime, had no leisure to make them clear to any but scientific and philosophical readers. Tyndall, last of all, was the orator and the physicist. He had the gift of the gab. He could speak with tongues, where the other two could only think and write and perineate. And his adhesion as physicist was of the greatest im-

portance; for just at first, after Darwin dropped his destructive bombshell into the startled ranks of conservative science, the tendency of the physicists was to sit and look on—to treat this great revolution in science and philosophy as if it concerned the biologists alone, as if it were a question of a mere passing dispute as to the origin of species. At that critical moment, when worlds and systems trembled in the balance, Tyndall took off his coat, like a true-born Irishman that he was, and cast in his lot with the new school against the old, with the advocates of light against the shilly-shalliers and the obscurantists. That he

greatest and most typical man of science this century has seen when I speak in this way of him. It is no detraction to a great painter to say he is no sculptor, nor to a great poet to say he is no musi-

Hindhead
House.



HINDHEAD HOUSE, WHERE PROFESSOR
TYNDALL DIED.

did so redounds to his eternal honor, and will be hereafter, I believe, his chief title to recognition.

You will observe that in this trinity of evolutionary leaders I have not included the name of Darwin. I omit it, as the impersonal popular voice omitted it, for a sufficient reason. For Darwin's work, splendid and fruitful as it was, lay in different direction. These three men were philosophers as well as men of science—Spencer far most of the three, of course, and Tyndall least; but still, each in his own degree aimed at philosophic roundness and completeness of conception. Darwin did not. I don't think anybody will misunderstand me as endeavoring to belittle the

cian. So we may do with Darwin. He was a supreme and magnificent specimen of the biological specialist, and if he had not stuck to his *spécialité* with that infinite patience and that infinite capacity for taking pains about detail which constitute genius, the life work of the other three would have been far less possible. He knew his *métier*. It is to Mr. Spencer that the world owes the evolutionary revolution as a whole; but without Darwin to hammer home the cardinal truth of organic evolution with those repeated blows which the ordinary man can feel and understand, Mr. Spencer's system, even if fully expounded, might have had to wait for a century or

so longer before it gained adherents among the general public.

I am not going to apologize for this seeming discursiveness, because my object in the present paper is just to let Tyndall fall into line in his proper place in the general scientific history of our epoch. For this reason I shall dwell more upon his relations to other thinkers and other leaders of science than upon the mere personal details of his life and achievements.

John Tyndall was an Irishman. Much of his history is explained by that illuminating fact. The Celt was strong in him. People forgot too often how much Ireland contributes to the general life of our complex nationality. How many Englishmen are aware, I wonder, that Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson), Lord Wolseley, Professor Bryce, Oscar Wilde, Comyns Carr, Harry Furniss, Lord Dufferin—to take a few names at random out of many that occur to me—are every one of them Irishmen? About Tyndall, at any rate, there was never any doubt. He retained to the last no small physical traces of his Hibernian ancestry. He was born in 1820 at Leighlin Bridge, in County Carlow, so that his age marched, year by year, abreast with Herbert Spencer's. It is usual to say that he was of English descent, and I believe he claimed kinship with Matthew Tindal, one of the stoutest defenders of freedom of thought in the seventeenth century. That may have been so, and his ancestry in the direct paternal line may perhaps have been English. But those who know the ways of Irish Protestants well are aware of the tenacity with which many families cling to the vaguest shred of what they are pleased to call "Anglo-Saxon" descent. To be English in Ireland is like being Norman in England, or coming over with the "Mayflower" in Massachusetts. You will find scores of Irishmen bearing English names and boasting an English origin who are nevertheless as Celtic in type as the McCarthys or the O'Donohues. How could it well be otherwise? Mothers count in heredity for just as much as fathers; and members of English households which have settled in Ireland and intermarried with Irish women become in a few generations, as Gerald the Welshman (whom we absurdly call Giraldus Cambrensis) long ago remarked, "more Irish than the Irish,"—*ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores*. Certainly a family domiciled at Carlow, in the heart of Leinster, could hardly have failed to show traces of Irish blood. As a matter of fact John Tyndall himself was a thoroughgoing Celt in physique and in temperament. He had the iron constitution, the wiry strength, the reckless love of danger and adventure, the fervid imagination, the fiery zeal, the abundant eloquence, the somewhat flowery rhetoric, the tenderness of heart, the munificent generosity, which distinguish the character of his Celtic countrymen. Even the obstinate determination with which in later life he opposed, tooth and nail, the claim of his nation to national self-government was itself thoroughly Irish. He fought Home Rule with the vigorous spirit of the Kilkenny cats; for ever since Ireland was a nation at all, Irishmen have always been divided into factions and have

harried one another, unfortunately, with more bitter hatred than ever they have displayed towards the common enemy. No Englishman has ever shown the same hatred of Home Rule that has been shown by the Leckys, the Burkes and the Hamiltons.

Tyndall rose from the ranks, or very near it. He was one of those Irishmen whose industry, ability, and ancestral vigor enabled them to push their way boldly to the front through the most adverse circumstances. It is said, I know not with what truth, that his father was a member of the Irish Constabulary. Originally employed on the Ordnance Survey, the young fellow, accustomed to live on a pound a week, established himself for some years as a railway engineer at Manchester. But his love from the first was for chemistry and physics. Self-taught to a great extent, he was attracted in 1847, in his twenty-eighth year, to Queenwood College in Hampshire, where his friend Dr. Frankland, some five years his junior, was already employed as teacher of chemistry. Queenwood is a curious, isolated spot, where Robert Owen, the Socialist, built his Harmony Hall for the regeneration of humanity, and the picturesque brick building where Tyndall taught still bears on its face the falsified inscription, "C. of M." for "Commencement of Millennium." Harmony Hall, however, a century too early, had failed to regenerate humanity as Owen hoped, and the huge rambling building was turned into a middle-class college. Yet some flavor of socialism still clung about the place, the principal of the college, a wide-minded Quaker, had Owenite sympathies, and I fancy some emotional leaning towards the new doctrines co-operated with Frankland's presence to draw Tyndall's attention towards the struggling institution. He was teacher of physics at Queenwood—and learner of physics also. It was here indeed that his original researches began. The college was progressive, and Frankland had set up in it the first practical laboratory ever introduced into a school in England. This engagement proved to be the turning point in Tyndall's career; it diverted him from the practical work of engineering into the more congenial paths of abstract science.

He remained but a year at Queenwood. In 1848 he and his colleague Frankland threw up their appointments in the Hampshire School and went to Germany to study at Marburg, where Bunsen's laboratory was then the most live thing going in chemistry. It is not every young man of twenty-eight who cares to make such sacrifices in the cause of learning. Under Bunsen, Tyndall learned much. His German training did marvels for him; that Teutonic schooling in method helped largely to counterbalance the natural weak points of the Celtic temperament. He retained to the last his Celtic vividness of insight, and it is to him that we owe that familiar phrase, "the scientific use of the imagination," of which he was at once the prophet and a great example. But he yielded to a few German men of science in the thoroughness of his procedure and the patient care he devoted to investigation. His observations on glaciers extended over months and years of waiting and watching,



while his researches into the minute germs which float about in the air could hardly be surpassed for delicate carefulness and scientific precision by the most ponderous of Teutons.

At Marburg and at Berlin Tyndall's serious work began with his investigation into diamagnetism and the magneto optic properties of crystals. It was not so hard then as it is now for a rising man to attract attention; and before long his efforts were rewarded by a Fellowship of the Royal Society. On his return to England he was appointed, in 1853, Professor at the Royal Institution, where Faraday was then engaged on his great electrical and physical experi-

ments. The relations between the two thinkers were very close and cordial, in spite of profound religious differences, and Tyndall afterwards wrote the biography of his friend, which is probably one of his most popular writings.

It was at the Royal Institution that Tyndall became really a power in the land. Endowed with a marvelous gift of clear presentation, and with a rare faculty for holding the interest of an audience, he was soon recognized above all things as the popular exponent of physical science. When one comes to ask, "What one great work did Tyndall perform in life?" it would be difficult for any man to give a definite answer. He advanced many branches of science in certain directions; but, for the most part, those directions had been amply indicated beforehand by others. His observations on glaciers took up the varied threads of Agassiz, Forbes and Faraday; his researches on heat were in the direct line of Count Rumford and Joule and Melloni. It is the same throughout. We cannot say of him that he gave us any one great conception, like natural selection or

the conservation of energy; any one great discovery, like spectrum analysis or the meteoric nature of comets; any one great invention, like the telephone or the phonograph. But his personality and his influence were pervasive and important; his powers of exposition were in every way remarkable; and his investigations, though never quite reaching the first rank in value, stood very high, indeed, in the forefront of the second. Above all, London, that great heterogeneous London, accepted him frankly as the representative physicist. Of Joule, of Thompson, of Tait, of Clerk Maxwell, of Balfour Stewart, it knew little or nothing personally; even Helmholtz was to it but a great distant name. Tyndall was there on the spot, audible and visible. He was the Royal Institution. He was also physics. This counted for much when the day of battle came, and when the

forces of darkness were gathered together to crush down the forces of light in the sixties and seventies. While the orthodox physicists of the universities and of the north were willing to stand aside and let the biologists bear the whole brunt of the battle, Tyndall, who to London was the representative physicist, gave the weight of his name and his personal importance to the side of the evolutionists.

Tyndall's action in this matter was no doubt largely influenced by his close personal association with Spencer and Huxley. Both those thinkers influenced him deeply. In 1856, Huxley and he went to Switzerland together, and there began those observations on glaciers which finally resulted in their joint work on the structure and motion of those moving ice-rivers. Later still, when the International Scientific Series was projected, Tyndall popularized these investigations in his charming little book on "Forms of Water." Meanwhile, the evolutionary wave was gathering force and volume. Darwin had long been prosecuting his researches into the origin of species, but as yet had published nothing on the subject. Herbert Spencer, who had already proclaimed himself a thorough-going evolutionist, was at work on his great scheme of the "Synthetic Philosophy." Lyell was pursuing his investigations into the antiquity of man. The new ideas were in the air. At last, in 1859, the wave which had been so long advancing curled and broke visibly. Darwin, on the crest of the movement, published in that year his "Origin of Species." It was the greatest epoch in science since Newton launched the theory of gravitation. Immediately the thinking world was divided into two sides. Owen and most of the physicists were in open opposition. Huxley and Hooker gave in their adhesion instantly. Lyell hesitated and wavered, but, soon convinced, accepted the new views as the necessary complement of his own uniformitarian concept of nature. At this crisis it was highly important to the evolutionists that students of biology and geology should not seem to stand alone in their acceptance of the new doctrines. Tyndall came boldly out among the physicists at the moment of need as the ally and champion of the rising movement. His aid was invaluable, and did much to help forward the triumph of that school of thought which is now for all practical purposes universally accepted. A few elder men still huddle and doubt; the younger generation, whatever science they may take up, are to a man evolutionists. Indeed, the very rapidity and certainty of the victory has made the men who gained it half outlive their fame; thousands of people who now implicitly accept modern views of life hardly know how much they owe them to Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall.

Yet, while the battle was raging, Tyndall was quietly going on with his work as a mountaineer, or his laboratory researches at the Royal Institution. The Alps were his playground. He was the first who ever climbed the Weissshorn. He loved the mountains with an almost boyish love, which mingled strangely with his scientific ardor. Questions as to the glaciers

and as to the heat which fell upon them ultimately resulted in his researches on radiation, perhaps his most valuable contribution to science. In 1860, a year after the Darwinian era, he produced his book on "The Glaciers of the Alps;" in 1861 his "Mountaineering;" and in 1863 his popular work on "Heat as a Mode of Motion." Through the sixties he worked hard for the most part at his investigations on radiant heat, finally published in his admirable volume of "Contributions to Molecular Physics." But 1874 was the culminating year of his fame and reputation. The British Association met at Belfast; there, among his Protestant Irish fellow-countrymen, he threw down the gage of battle to old-time orthodoxy in his famous presidential address. No scientific utterance of our time aroused so much comment or such bitter controversy. "Rank materialism" people said at the time—not knowing for the most part what materialism meant; and, indeed, though it might well be doubted whether any man capable of understanding the word was ever a materialist, it must be confessed that Tyndall's language gave a greater handle for the foolish accusation than that of his more philosophic colleagues, Spencer and Huxley. To call Mr. Spencer a materialist, indeed, is about as ridiculous as to call St. Augustine an atheist or Martin Luther a strenuous Papist. There are materialists by the thousands around us in England, but it is not in the ranks of the thinkers or philosophers that we shall have to look for them. They sell short in the city or slaughter grouse on purple moors in the Highlands. However, the cry was raised, and the address was tussled over with all the energy of theological and scientific combatants. The struggle put Tyndall for the time being in the forefront of the new faith and identified him closely with the other leaders in the evolutionary movement.

From 1867 Tyndall had been superintendent of the Royal Institution. His researches on radiation led straight to those on the acoustic properties of the atmosphere. From this he went on to his investigations of the floating matter in the air, largely suggested by Pasteur's discoveries in bacteriology. All his life long he had loved the heights. His *chalet* on the Bel Alp is probably one of the highest-perched inhabited dwellings in Europe; and his discovery of the comparative absence of the germs of decomposition on hill-tops seems to have given him a positive distaste for low-lying valleys. The thirst for pure air soon grew to be a passion with him. And indeed it is a taste which waxes apace with indulgence. Just as the close atmosphere of an ill-ventilated room is unendurable to those of us who have accustomed ourselves to open windows and airy surroundings, so the muggy and germ-laden atmosphere of low-lying valleys is unendurable to those who have long breathed the pure, fresh ozone of the unpolluted mountains. In 1883 Tyndall gave up all his London appointments and retired forever from the thick pea-soup air of the squalid village, where evil organisms fly about to spread disease and decomposition on every breeze. He had built himself a house, four

square to all the winds of heaven, on an open heather-clad moor that covers the summits of Hind Head in Surrey, just five hundred yards from the spot where these lines are being written. It is a beautiful situation, absolutely unembarrassed in every direction, and the eye looks forth from it upon a surging panorama of fifty miles radius, from the South Downs on one side to the North Downs on the other. His time henceforth was divided almost equally between Hind Head and Switzerland; he spent his summers on the Bel Alp and his winters in Surrey. Both situations afforded him that wide outlook upon external nature which he so greatly enjoyed; for his love of scenery came only second to his love of science, with which indeed it was inextricably intermingled.

It would be impossible wholly to omit reference here to the political discussions which occupied so large a space in his last few years. The part which he took on the question of Home Rule I have always largely attributed to the influence of Carlyle, the evil fairy of the last half century. Liberal in fibre and progressive in most directions, Tyndall had the misfortune to be born an Irish Protestant. Now Protestantism in Ireland has long been an aggressive exotic, maintaining itself as the creed of a dominant caste by sheer main force for two hundred years among a hostile people. The consequence is that Irish Protestants retain for the most part a painful attitude of undisguised enmity toward their genial and tolerant Catholic fellow-countrymen. Those who have mixed with the leaders of Irish thought must have been struck by the strange contrast between the breadth and catholicity of the Catholics on the one hand and the bigotry and intolerance of the Orangemen on the other. Now, Tyndall came to England essentially an Orangeman. Had he mixed with liberal Englishmen only it is probable he would have got rid in time of his Irish prejudices, like so many more of us whose Irish Protestant descent has not interfered with the development of our political principles. But the adverse influence of Carlyle confirmed him in all his original preconceptions. When the great split came Tyndall took the wrong side and fought for it with all the obstinacy and vigor of his Protestant Irish nature. Those men are fine fighters: for good or for evil they stick to their flag with their favorite cry of "No surrender!" Tyndall stuck to his like a man; to one who had fought so hard on other fields for the cause of freedom that last relapse may surely be forgiven—especially by those who see victory before them.

And, indeed, it is noteworthy that all the men of that first generation who spread the evolutionary doctrine among us are now reactionary in politics. The younger brood whom they trained have gone on to be Radicals, Fabians, Socialists. But the elders stayed behind when Home Rule came to the front, and remain bitterly hostile to the Socialism of the future. Each generation finds the conclusions drawn from its premises by the men who succeed it go a great deal too far for it. And yet the germs of land nationalization, and of that extreme individualism which can only be

realized in a Socialist commonwealth, were derived direct by most of us from *social statics*.

Of Tyndall the man I have little right to speak. I will only say that one Irish trait of character—a princely generosity—was known, against his will, to all who knew him. Numerous instances of this quality have come to light since his death; many others are only recognized by the few who were connected with the distribution or reception of his bounty. One case on a large scale, which is publicly acknowledged, was his devotion of the immense sum derived from the proceeds of his lecturing tour in America in 1872 to the foundation of scholarships for original research at Harvard and Columbia.

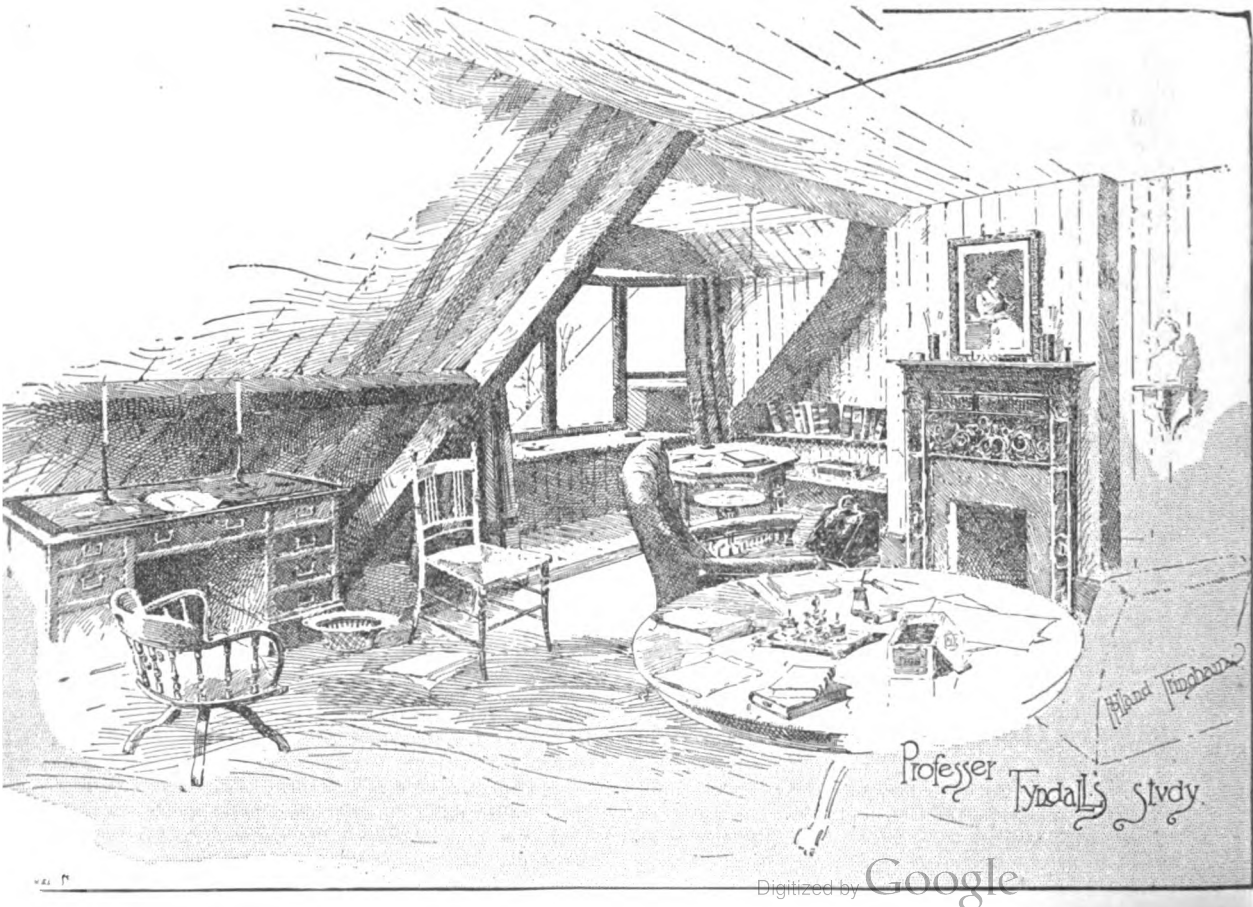
What was Tyndall's place in the movement of our period? Every great onward march of the human mind is like a wave on the ocean. It begins small, gathers strength and volume as it grows, and breaks at last in a conspicuous crest, visible to all men. It was so with the evolutionary movement. Erasmus Darwin sowed; Buffon, Lamarck, Robert Chambers, watered. In the fullness of time Charles Darwin, Herbert Spencer, Alfred Russell Wallace, came to crest the wave. But evolution existed before Darwin, and Darwin himself was but the man who finally made a rising cause triumph. It is the same, once more, with the other great generalization of our age, the conservation of energy. In a certain dim sense, Kepler, Newton, Laplace, saw the way that led towards it. Count Rumford had clearer glimpses of it. With Grove it began to take definite form. Joule, Helmholtz, Clerk Maxwell, Balfour, Stewart, consummated it. But to no one man can the glory be given. More and more, as time goes on and co-operation increases, is this the case with science. Nobody can really say in one word who invented the steam-engine, the locomotive, photography, the telephone. People who know nothing about it will tell you glibly enough: Watt, Stephenson, Talbot or Daguerre, Bell or Edison. People who know more about it know that many separate inventors contributed many separate parts to each of these inventions; and most of these parts could only be explained to technical readers.

Now, Tyndall was one of those men who bear a large share in the actual technical work of such great discoveries. But it is hard to put one's finger upon any single point easily to be apprehended by the ordinary intelligence. He taught us much, for example, about the way radiant heat is propagated through the atmosphere; about the objects which are, so to speak, opaque or transparent to it; about the effects it produces on the surface of our planet. He taught us much about how glaciers are formed, move, and are retarded, break into crevasses and freeze together again, compress themselves through gorges, or spread themselves, though solid, into lake-like expansions; and he did more towards explaining these singular phenomena than any other observer. His contributions to the sciences of light, of sound, of electricity, of magnetism, of heat, and even of biology (so far as regards the diffusion of the germs of minute organ-

isms), are all of them most valuable. He was a fellow-worker in the triumph of evolutionism and of just and sound views about energy. But for the most part he led up towards those great developments in physical and electrical knowledge which have not yet been made, and towards practical inventions which have not yet been invented. This sort of work is the most valuable of all, but it is often the most inglorious. So it comes about that Tyndall, who was himself a most careful, accurate and patient investigator, was best known as a popular expounder and an almost sensational orator. He would not have been so famous if he had not superadded Belfast addresses and Royal Institution lectures to his real work in the laboratory and on the mountain.

In these addresses, indeed, we get the man himself at his highest development. Tyndall was not a materialist. The city and the west end are full of materialists, who think the universe consists entirely of matter, with a material heaven and a material hell, and with material spirits more or less pervading it. They think they themselves have souls, but that the universe at large is inert and lifeless. Against this gross materialism of the world Tyndall, like all other thinking men, revolted. He was impressed with the infinite mystery and majesty of the cosmos. He did not believe a mass of matter was only a little sense-

less dirt. He saw in it the interaction of mighty forces, cohesive and gravitative; he saw in it the activity of incident energies, the undulations of molecules which we know as heat, the play of ethereal waves which we know as light, the marvelous polarities of magnetism, the subtle flow of electric agencies. The universe to him was full of terrible, and often as yet inexplicable, factors. Every atom of matter was instinct, in a way, with life, and possessed strange attractions and repulsions towards all its neighbors. Not quite so deeply spiritual as Herbert Spencer, not so prone to dwell upon the unknowable or to inquire into the elusive relation between the knowing and the known, Tyndall lived rather in the region of the phenomenal. But within that region the mystery of things loomed large before him. No man had ever a profounder conception of the ultimate atom, its nature and its powers, its sympathies and antipathies, its forces and its energies. Few men have looked deeper behind the world of sense and illusion into the impalpable verities which constitute the universe. The charge of materialism could only be brought against such a man by those abject materialists who have never had even a glimpse of the profounder fact that the universe as known to us consists wholly of mind, and that matter is a doubtful and uncertain inference of the human intelligence.



RELIEF MEASURES IN AMERICAN CITIES.

(Continued from Last Month.)

IN continuation of our report last month upon the unemployed in a number of leading American cities and the measures which had up to the middle of December been entered upon for their relief and maintenance, we have taken pains to secure for the present issue of the REVIEW a series of reports from the best authorities in a much greater number of important centers of population and industry. In almost every case our information has come from the pen of the Mayor, or from some one designated by him as especially qualified to make a correct and intelligent statement. It would be interesting, on many accounts, if our very admirable series of statements from the different cities could be published in full. But obviously the exigencies of space in a periodical which makes condensation and summary treatment its rule, will prevent any elaboration of detail. Most of the information given is as recent as January 15.

BOSTON'S METHODS.

Our remarks last month upon the difficulty of anything like a statistical estimate of the number of wage-earners out of work in the United States have had abundant further illustration. Thus we gave the Andover House estimate of at least forty thousand men out of employment in Boston, based upon what was claimed to be careful investigation. *Bradstreet's*, in a recent report covering this one point of the number of unemployed, places the Boston figure at thirty thousand. But a census taken under the direction of the Police Board has reported only fifty-three hundred men in Boston to be out of work. This would indicate either that there has been a great change for the better, and that many men transiently idle have now found jobs, or else that estimates and census returns are exceedingly deceitful. The burden of opinion would seem to be that the police census was very incomplete and that the actual number is much greater than five thousand. However that may be, the municipal authorities and the citizens' relief agencies of Boston seem now to have a good command of the situation. Although the city has not entered upon the policy of spending large sums in public works for the avowed purpose of affording employment, it is, on the other hand, doing a very unusual amount of work in nearly all the departments. Thus a dozen public buildings of one character or another are under construction, and a vast amount of miscellaneous work upon the streets, sewers and parks is employing a much greater number of men than is usual at this season. The citizens' relief committee, constituted in the most representative way, as explained by us last month, has its headquarters in a vacant building provided by the municipal authorities, and up to the middle of January it had

collected fifty thousand dollars in private contributions, this money being used to keep some three hundred and fifty men and seven hundred and fifty women in employment. It is gratifying to observe that the Boston committee is doing so much for women. It is probably more true of Boston than of other cities that women wage-earners need particular consideration. For it happens that the clothing trades and various clerical occupations are those which are suffering most in Boston, and these employ a very high percentage of women wage-earners. Ingenious plans have been carried out for giving these women kinds of work that do not compete with existing industries. The several hundred men furnished with work by the relief committee are cases carefully selected, and the city is employing them in doing certain kinds of sewer and city work which could be done less expensively in the summer time. The municipal authorities pay up to the point of summer cost, and the citizens' committee pays the excess. This rather novel plan seems to work well. It enables a small relief fund to help a much larger number of men than would be possible if the total wages were paid by the citizens' committee. Of course it should be added that almost innumerable private charities of every description are unusually alert and useful at this time in Boston, and that the greater part of the suffering among the poor is alleviated by means which never come to the notice of the city authorities or the more public central relief agencies.

THE LYNN PLAN AGAIN.

As remarked in our report last month, the relief plan in vogue at Lynn, Mass., has attracted much attention. We are glad now to make some further report upon the working of these very desirable arrangements. Lynn had the advantage of having Associated Charities with some trained investigators, and a new public park comprising nearly two thousand acres, mainly of wild and totally unimproved woodland. The Lynn relief fund was started by a leading merchant, who gave a thousand dollars for that purpose in September. The citizens' committee was promptly organized, and its work has been done primarily through a Labor Bureau. Every applicant at the bureau has answered questions as to his last employment, length of residence in Lynn, how long he has been out of work, and how many are dependent upon him. His case is then immediately verified by an investigator, and if he meets the conditions, which are of a very simple character, he is given an employment card good for three half days' work in the public park,—which work when performed entitles the holder to one dollar for each half day. Two

gangs have been employed, one on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday forenoons, and the other on Thursday, Friday and Saturday forenoons. Two dollars per day is the prevailing wage rate for outdoor work in Lynn. It has been the policy of the citizens' committee to treat every man employed on relief work, as to management and payment, exactly as any other man employed in outdoor work would be treated. It is explained by our correspondent, Mayor E. B. Hayes, of Lynn, that the men are employed in cutting out underbrush in the park, burning it, cutting down dead and undesirable trees, and carting the wood thus obtained to a wood-yard, where elderly and feeble men are employed under shelter in making kindling wood. Another force is employed building roads and cutting paths in the park. For the week ending January 13 the pay roll amounted to a little more than thirteen hundred dollars, and the citizens' committee was furnishing between four and five hundred families with three dollars per week earned by the bread-winner under this plan. No man works more than his three half days per week, and thus each has the remaining nine half days in which to do anything that he can. Mr. Hayes explains that in this plan there is no assault made upon normal wage rates. He thinks it would be a very doubtful kind of charity that would adopt a plan to lower the existing rates, and he believes in short days at full rates instead of full time at low rates. The Lynn plan has afforded relief without encouraging pauperism; it has given a kind of work that has not interfered with any kind of existing business furnishing regular employment, and it has prevented actual want without giving employment that would tempt men to leave other work or to remain longer than absolutely necessary. The short days, moreover, have enabled men unaccustomed to out-of-door work to perform the allotted tasks without injuring their health.

RELIEF IN WORCESTER.

In Worcester, Mass., a relief committee of nine was formed in October, the Mayor being its chairman and the nine being composed of three city officials, three representatives of the Worcester clergymen selected by the clergy themselves, and three representatives of the Associated Charities. Its plan was to dispense work, and also to distribute coal and provisions where necessary. Worcester has a great variety of industries and it has suffered perhaps less than some other manufacturing towns. Nevertheless, its number of unemployed is very considerable. The majority at first were able to draw upon past accumulations; but as the winter has proceeded the demand for relief has constantly increased. Over five hundred families had been assisted by the citizens' committee with gifts of fuel and provisions up to the middle of January, although the fund disbursed for that purpose did not aggregate a large sum. It is now reported that the municipal authorities have issued a loan of four hundred thousand dollars in the form of four per cent. bonds, taken up at home by business men, and that

this fund will be expended upon public improvements for the sake of giving increased employment. This was in accord with the recommendations of Mayor Marsh, and was not done until all the funds available for emergency work on the streets had been exhausted. It is believed that the proceeds of this loan will enable the city, with the aid of the churches and various charitable organizations, to tide over the season.

OTHER MASSACHUSETTS CITIES.

In Springfield, Mass., also the question of issuing bonds for the undertaking of comprehensive schemes of public improvement has been agitated, but nothing definite has been done in that direction. Meanwhile the city has been doing a very considerable amount of street and park work in excess of what is usually done in winter, and several hundred men have been kept at work. Mayor Kendrick discusses the problem of the unemployed as applied to Springfield very intelligently in his message of January 1, as do also several other New England Mayors. The Union Relief Association of Springfield and other charitable and philanthropic organizations have kept in close touch with the needy, and the situation does not seem to offer exceptional difficulties.

The retiring Mayor of the city of Holyoke, Mass., reports that the city government has been keeping in employment from one hundred to three hundred men in building sewers which would not have been built until next summer, under ordinary conditions, and he adds that the provision of exceptionally large amounts of municipal work is contemplated for the remainder of the winter. The relief associations, under the auspices of the churches and other charitable societies, have accomplished much, and we are informed that the private employers of Holyoke are straining every point to keep their men at work. It is gratifying to have this last bit of information. Of more than one city it may truthfully be said that a considerable proportion of the relief required might be obviated if employers were more ingenious in contriving ways to give at least partial work to their men, and if they felt a deeper sense of responsibility.

A very recent police canvass of the city of Cambridge has reported seven hundred heads of families out of employment. Mayor Bancroft in December urged the city council to undertake emergency work if possible, and as a consequence about two hundred men were employed in January. At the Mayor's call a relief committee of ten citizens has now been appointed, and the Associated Charities have established a provident wood-yard. Mayor Bancroft informs us, as have a number of Mayors in other cities, that ordinary unskilled laborers,—men who work with a pick and shovel,—are little if any worse off than usual, while those who suffer most are mechanics or persons usually employed indoors. But for this important fact, the plan of relief through street and outdoor work would be a much more perfect one than it is.

The number of the unemployed in Fitchburg, Mass., is variously estimated at from five hundred to one thousand. The City Clerk, writing for the Mayor,

informs us that two hundred and fifty men are being employed in the construction of new streets as an aid in alleviating the present distress, and that several new public buildings are to be undertaken at once. The citizens' organization known as the Benevolent Union is dealing with the local situation upon the same general lines as citizens' relief committees in various other cities. The purport of the information from Fitchburg is a strong sense of municipal concern and responsibility, and a disposition to provide whatever relief may be needed.

Lowell seems not to have entered upon as distinctive and highly organized methods of relief as many other cities; but the churches have been brought into close and harmonious action as a result of the obvious needs of the season, and their united efforts have secured a considerable relief fund which is providing for the worst cases.

EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION IN MANCHESTER, N. H.

Mayor Knowlton, of Manchester, N. H., estimates the unemployed in that city at five hundred. Few cities in the country have organized themselves so effectively and well for relief purposes. Late in the fall the city raised by temporary loan twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of giving increased employment in various city departments. The plan has been adopted of dividing the laborers into two or three forces, the effort being made to give to each person two or three days' employment per week, and thus to secure to a much greater number of families at least enough income to buy food. The Manchester Board of Overseers of the Poor is composed of one member for each of the nine wards of the city, and this arrangement permits close personal investigation. Manchester has a Rescue Mission which provides substantial meals for five cents and permits no one to go away hungry. Other private mission and charity enterprises co-operate in such a way as to carry judicious relief into the homes of all who are in distress. It is a pleasure to learn of relief measures, public and private, so harmonious in their working and so effective.

REPORTS FROM MAINE.

From the manufacturing towns of Maine our reports do not indicate very exceptional distress, or any very striking instances of municipal action for relief purposes. The Mayor of Portland deprecates much publicity with regard to the situation, and believes that for his own city the best way to meet the wants of the deserving is to supply them with work through the agency of Associated Charities and the municipal street department, as well as by private effort, and to avoid anything like a public dispensation of charity, which so frequently misses its intended mark.

Augusta reports no wage earners idle,—a very remarkable showing for this bad year.

Bradstreet's agent reports a thousand idle workers at Lewiston, but Mayor Chandler informs us that "most of the mills are in operation on reduced wages, and the numbers of unemployed are few compared with many other cities." He says that nothing has

been done in a public way except to spend a few thousand dollars on streets and sewers. Doubtless the charitable societies of Lewiston have not been idle.

Seven hundred idle workers are reported from Auburn, but, as Mayor Bolster explains, a large proportion of these are shoemakers who own comfortable homes and have means of present support. "Comparatively speaking," he adds, "there are but few of the unemployed who need aid." Mayor Bolster, in common with authorities in other New England towns, reports an uncommon number of vagrants in jails or workhouses.

In Rockland the relief is dispensed, according to Mayor Knight, by a charitable association which includes in its membership nearly all the well-to-do men and women of the place, each of whom pays a dollar a year into the treasury to form a working nucleus. Ladies' committees canvass thoroughly, and dispense much relief in the form of food, clothing, fuel, and the like. No necessity seems to have been recognized as yet for exceptional measures to provide work.

CHARITY IN PROVIDENCE.

Providence, Rhode Island, is another of the cities about whose statistics of the unemployed the reports have widely varied. Thus, *Bradstreet's* estimate places the number at ten thousand, upon whom forty thousand persons are dependent. But we are now informed from the Mayor's office that a fair estimate places the number of the unemployed at about four thousand, with about twelve hundred families in actual need. But the number is said to be increasing. The Commissioner of Public Works has adopted the plan of employing two gangs of men working alternate weeks. He employs heads of families as far as possible, and this plan gives half time work to twice the number who would otherwise be engaged. It is expected that the City Council will authorize the Commissioner to undertake much additional work which in ordinary circumstances would not be begun until the approach of summer.

Providence has a great number of charitable societies and organizations which are exerting themselves at the present time, and whose work is brought measurably into harmony through the investigations and oversight of the Society for Organizing Charity. A very thorough house to house work among the poor seems to be in progress in Providence, resulting in the distribution of large quantities of food, fuel and clothing. The distribution among the poor of the cast-off garments of the rich or comparatively prosperous classes is a mode of relief that requires great care; for it is attended with the danger of causing humiliation and of promoting the spirit of pauperism. But in times of great distress like the present winter, there can be the good will on both sides that redeems almsgiving. In Providence there has been going on during the past month through the agency of the Overseer of the Poor and the active efforts of the press, an enormous distribution of clothing.

SEVERAL CONNECTICUT CITIES.

Mayor Bentley, of New London, informs us that while the pressure of hard times was not experienced in his city so early as in the manufacturing centres, yet the depression is now felt with greater severity than ever before in New London's history. At first the work of relief was left to individuals, churches, charitable societies, and the city mission with its wood-yard, the municipal departments meanwhile endeavoring to give as much employment as their limited means would permit. More recently, however, the Common Council has been authorized by popular vote to appropriate eight thousand dollars for the purpose of giving relief employment in street, park, and other public work.

In Bridgeport, also, eight thousand dollars has been appropriated by the city for working new streets, with the express intention of providing for the unemployed. Mayor Bostwick informs us that he will take steps to urge upon the Council further appropriations for the same purpose. The charitable organizations of Bridgeport seem to be doing their part with zeal, but the situation is regarded by the Mayor as difficult and serious.

The distress that would in any case have been felt in the manufacturing town of Danbury has been enormously augmented by the protracted and diastrophic disputes which have caused a lock-out of many hundreds of hat-makers. The attempt some weeks ago by a popular vote of the unemployed themselves in town meeting to secure a large appropriation of public money to be dispensed in direct relief, has been much commented upon by the newspapers.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

For New York City, where undoubtedly the need of relief is far greater than anywhere else in the United States, and where a most disproportionate amount of the country's wealth is concentrated, we must regretfully state that there is little to report in addition to the meagre statement made last month. On January 15 a reliable New York newspaper sent to a number of gentlemen a letter which made the following statement: "A careful investigation shows that out of 109,000 unemployed in this city, only 600 are being given work by the charitable organizations. No public effort whatever has been made here to furnish employment to the sufferers from the present depression, although in 1857, when only 35,000 were out of employment, \$250,000 was appropriated by the city and spent in furnishing work for the unemployed." Several days later the East Side Relief Work Committee, which has thus far been the principal employment furnishing society, announced that it had 500 men employed, and that it expected within a few days to bring its total number of workers, men and women, up to seven hundred and forty. The five-cent restaurant movement has very considerable extension and is evidently furnishing much practical aid to the poor. A number of relief funds have been inaugurated, none of which has collected an amount that can truthfully be called considerable in proportion to

the dimensions of the distress to be relieved; and their aggregate is a mere pittance in comparison with the funds secured in several small cities. Different newspapers have been energetic in special lines, one paper collecting money for a free bread distribution, another for a free clothing distribution, and still another for a free fuel distribution. In view of the amount of real suffering that exists in New York, the otherwise objectionable almsgiving that has been chiefly characteristic of the relief work thus far cannot be condemned. For surely the hungry must be fed, the naked must be clothed, and the freezing must be warmed, during the time that elapses before some employment plans on a large scale are available. There was pending at Albany when this statement was written (January 20) a bill to authorize the municipal authorities of New York City to expend \$1,000,000 in providing public work to meet the special necessities of the unemployed. It can hardly be doubted that this measure will have been duly passed and that steps will be taken to make it practically effective before this number of the REVIEW reaches its readers. But in addition to what the city can do there is especial need of generous contributions to those relief committees which are in a position to deal with the classes for whose rescue the heavy street and park work could not in any case be made available.

BUFFALO'S RECENT MEASURES.

The *Bradstreet's* estimate for Buffalo was 15,000 workers out of employment, upon whom 40,000 persons were dependent. In a recent statement from the office of the Mayor, however, we are told that 5,000 is a fair estimate, and that of this number at least 3,500 are laborers who are unemployed every winter by reason of the character of their work. The past summer, however, did not afford them as much labor as usual, and they are not so well provided with the means to tide them over the winter. Buffalo did not find it necessary to take unusual measures for relief until about the middle of December. Since that time active and effective work has been done. The city government will have expended about \$100,000 more than usual during the winter for municipal improvement in order to give work to the unemployed, and a citizens' committee is raising \$100,000 by subscription to expend for labor upon enterprises not of a purely municipal character,—employment being given after an inquiry similar to that which the municipal authorities make as to the needs and deserts of the applicants. The *Buffalo Courier* has been promoting an especially meritorious movement to supply the immediate wants of men out of work, and of families where, through the illness of the bread-winners or some other special misfortune, there is need of prompt assistance. Altogether, Buffalo seems to be in full command of the situation.

ROCHESTER, SYRACUSE, ELMIRA AND UTICA.

Mayor Curran, of Rochester, informs us that up to the middle of January no special methods for the relief of the unemployed had been adopted in that city,

except that the Street Department had been furnishing constantly increasing work for those seeking employment. But inasmuch as the number is constantly increasing, Mr. Curran regards it as evident that Rochester must initiate some further improvements, such as the construction of sewers, the laying of water mains, and so on. Although *Bradstreet's* reports a pretty large number of men out of work in Rochester, the Mayor is of the opinion that the recent business depression affected Rochester less than other cities of its size, and that it will be quite possible to get through the winter without any serious distress.

Mayor Amos, of Syracuse, presents a hopeful picture of the situation in his community, although *Bradstreet's* reports the enormous total of 10,200 people out of work, upon whom 41,000 persons are dependent. The Mayor thinks that Syracuse is hardly as badly off as other cities. Sewer and pavement work kept the laboring classes occupied until late in the fall and considerable municipal work is now being performed on the plan of three days per week. A relief fund of \$5,000 or more has been secured by public subscription, and the Bureau of Labor and Charities is reported as looking well after the unfortunate, the city being divided into small districts in which close investigation is possible.

Elmira's Mayor, Mr. D. C. Robinson, also reports in a cheering tone. He says that the distress in Elmira has not been such as in the judgment of those most interested in charitable work to demand action by the city authorities. The churches and benevolent societies are, however, greatly increasing their activity in the direction of providing food and clothing for the destitute, and it is expected that such efforts are likely to suffice unless the situation grows materially worse during the next sixty days. The work of the Municipal Overseer of the Poor is so highly approved that much money raised by entertainments and other forms of charitable effort is turned over to augment his resources.

Mayor Wheeler, of Utica, writes briefly that no steps have been found necessary toward exceptional charity in his city. Private charity and the ordinary work of the City Charity Commissioners are considered quite sufficient. This is particularly agreeable information, because a very large number of unemployed men had last month been reported from that place.

RELIEF WORK IN BINGHAMTON AND YONKERS.

The almost uniform report of comparatively prosperous conditions that has come to us from the interior cities of the State of New York is quite fully sustained by the information which Mayor Green, of Binghamton, kindly sends us regarding the condition of his city. He admits that an unusual number of people are out of employment and that considerable suffering is reported, but declares that throughout the period of the hard times the industrial and financial interests of Binghamton have been practically undisturbed. A citizens' relief committee has, however, been formed under the Mayor's ap-

pointment, and it is now working actively in unison with the several charitable organizations previously in existence. The plan has been adopted of securing pledges for various amounts from those who are able to contribute, the favorite plan being to secure promises of a certain amount per month, the monthly sums ranging from ten cents to twenty-five dollars until next May. A wood-ard has been established as a feature of the active work now occupying the relief agencies, and it is expected that all serious distress can be relieved as cases are discovered.

In Yonkers, on the Hudson, a manufacturing suburb of New York City, with a population of 35,000 and great carpet works and other industries, the necessity of relief measures was felt early in the fall, on account of the temporary closing of factories. Mayor Weller in October assembled the representatives of all the churches and organizations at the City Hall, with the result of forming an influential central committee for the relief of the needy and unemployed. This committee has been successful in all the branches of its work. It has secured large contributions of money and of supplies, has carefully investigated the needs of the community, sifting the deserving from the undeserving cases, and has accomplished a distribution of relief that has prevented the extreme suffering that otherwise must have ensued. Fortunately, conditions of employment in Yonkers seem to be improving.

THE NEW JERSEY MANUFACTURING CENTRES.

As to the New Jersey manufacturing towns, a large number of men are reported as out of work at Newark, but no report of relief measures has reached us from that place.

From Paterson, however, we have a highly interesting account from the pen of Rev. John H. Robinson, who is president of the Paterson Relief Committee,—the admirable organization by which the poor of that city have been cared for. In Paterson, which is a city of mills and operatives, no great amount of relief through municipal employment has been considered feasible. The Mayor some weeks ago called together a representative meeting of citizens and appointed a large relief committee including members of all denominations and elements. The chairman of this committee and general director of relief work is Mr. Robinson, from whom we have the information. Mr. Robinson acted in the same capacity for the Paterson relief movement of 1873, which was exceptionally well conducted. The city of Paterson is now divided into thirty-seven districts. Lady visitors in sufficient number have been appointed for every district. A large central depot for the distribution of food, clothing and other supplies has been established, and relief is dispensed three days in the week to applicants who bear with them credentials furnished by the lady visitors. Special investigating committees selected from the membership of the general relief committee assist the lady visitors by determining all doubtful cases. A purchasing committee does its work so well that it is

found possible in Paterson to furnish sufficient food to maintain hungry families at a cost of four cents per day for each adult. The movement is so complete and representative that contributions have come in without urgent solicitation, and there is every reason to believe that the emergency can fully be met by this means. The entire body of lady visitors meet the central relief committee once a week at the City Hall for consultation and report. Apart from the immediate necessity which has thus brought Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and those belonging to no religious body into harmonious intercourse and co-operative work for the suffering, such a union of the well-disposed and humane can but have far reaching effects for the well-being of the community.

Mayor Wescott, of Camden, reports few factories closed down entirely. He informs us that some employers are keeping men at work at a constant loss to themselves. The City Council has appropriated a few thousand dollars as an extra fund for the use of the Overseers of the Poor. Camden has now also an association of citizens for purposes of relief, with a canvassing committee of five citizens in each ward and a central executive committee of nine through whom the proceeds are distributed. The churches and benevolent societies, in Camden, as elsewhere are making unusual exertions.

Mayor Rankin, of Elizabeth, reports from his city more than 2,000 men out of work. A number of large metal works and other factories have not been running for some time. The Charity Organization Society is providing food, fuel and clothing to about 550 families. The Mayor is treasurer of this society, and in that capacity has pushed the work of securing contributions of money and supplies. Thus far the supply has been equal to the demand, but it is feared that the demands during the next three months will grow much greater and that the supplies will be more difficult to secure. The society's superintendent is indefatigable, and he makes a personal investigation of each case. The Elizabeth system seems to have the advantage of being at once both simple and complete.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Robert M. McWade, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, sends further information concerning the work of the great permanent relief organization of which he is secretary. He says that at this moment there are about 50,000 unemployed in Philadelphia. There has been in some of the mills and factories a resumption of work on a limited scale, and at such reductions of wages as will enable the manufacturers to produce their goods and hold them in stock until the market shall become active enough to demand them. This has caused a reduction in the figures of the unemployed as given us a month ago by Mr. McWade. Efforts are being made on all sides to find some sort of work for the remainder. The executive committee is promptly meeting all cases of distress and destitution, and it was, when Mr. McWade wrote, on January 15, about to devise some important means for giving employment.

PITTSBURGH'S GENEROUS RELIEF SYSTEM.

In Pittsburgh at the end of December the work of relief received a great impetus from Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer to pay to the relief fund an amount equal to its total receipts from all other sources up to the limit of \$5,000 a day for two months. The resumption of full work by all the Carnegie mills also further relieves the situation. Mr. Carnegie, in making this offer to the relief committee, dwells with great emphasis on the importance of providing work rather than alms; and as explained in our report last month, the Pittsburgh system is that of giving employment through the Department of Public Works upon municipal improvements to all the men whom the relief committee chooses to assign to Director Bigelow. The industries of Pittsburgh are of a kind which develop muscle, and it is not, therefore, a hardship for the majority of the unemployed in that city to do heavy outdoor work. The energy already shown by the relief committee, with the further stimulus and help given by Mr. Carnegie, has brought Pittsburgh conditions into a comparatively satisfactory state. The extent to which the co-operation of the relief committee and the municipality has drawn upon the ranks of the unemployed is illustrated by the fact that 4,000 men were at work under this arrangement in the Pittsburgh parks on Monday, January 15. On the following Saturday 1,000 men who had been working steadily for some time were discharged in order to make room for a like number who had not yet participated in the relief plan. On January 18 the relief fund had grown to approximately \$85,000, not counting Mr. Carnegie's contribution, which, of course, was of equal amount, and which is held in reserve to use as soon as the payments from the other citizens cease to equal the weekly requirement.

As compared with New York's plan of raising \$1,000,000 by the sale of city bonds to afford relief by public work, it is interesting to know that the Pittsburgh City Council has passed an ordinance providing for a loan of \$6,000,000, of which one-third each is to be used for (1) park, (2) street and (3) water improvements, with a view of giving work to many thousands of men at once. As we write, we have not learned of the Mayor's final ratification of the ordinance.

The neighboring city of Allegheny hopes to absorb all the unemployed men who belong properly to that place in the various public improvements which have been begun or definitely arranged for. Mayor Kendrick informs us that these new improvements include \$350,000 to be expended for sewers and a variety of work upon the existing streets, together with the opening of new streets.

CINCINNATI'S SUSTAINED EFFORTS.

The general method of relief organization in Cincinnati under the auspices of the Associated Charities was fully explained in our report last month. It is sufficient to add that a further report from Secretary Ayres, dated January 15, explains that the city appro-

priation of \$30,000 for employing men in the parks had become exhausted and that many laborers were out of work. The Associated Charities, to meet the most severe needs, had undertaken to cut down a hill and fill up a hollow, employing one hundred men at a dollar a day, with funds supplied by the citizens' committee. Another hundred men, mostly heads of families unable to do the heavy street work, were employed at the Labor Yard. The Evangelical Alliance had assumed charge of three hundred families, and had distributed them among the churches for complete care. The unemployed were showing a spirit of great patience and confidence in all who were trying to relieve them. Fortunately the regular contracts had been let for street improvements to begin in March, amounting to \$200,000, this being without reference to the unemployed. Meantime an effort is being made to secure further public appropriations, and while the situation is a trying one, its greatest needs are promptly met. It would be impossible to praise too highly the work of the Cincinnati Associated Charities.

THE CITIZENS' MOVEMENT IN COLUMBUS.

At Columbus, Ohio, a citizens' relief committee was formed about the beginning of November, as a result of a meeting of representative business men called by the Mayor. Its work was begun November 15. The original work of this committee was to dispense relief, chiefly in the form of orders for coal and groceries. For this purpose the city is divided into five districts, a reliable grocer in each district being appointed to fill orders. Applications are examined, and supplies dispensed in the most economical fashion, the applications of women being considered first in every case. Large donations of clothing and shoes have also been apportioned through this committee. Up to January 1 some forty-five hundred dollars had been paid out; and during the month of December fifteen hundred families were provided with groceries and more than eight hundred with coal. Some hundreds of garments were made by women employed at the Industrial Union, these women being paid by the hour and receiving grocery orders from the relief committee. No soup house has been provided and nothing has been done that could tempt the tramp element to come to Columbus. No family receives from the relief committee more than one ton of coal or two orders for groceries in a month, and a grocery order never exceeds two dollars. The city authorities have recently arranged to provide work in one of the parks for about five hundred men with families, and each man is to receive one dollar per day. For this information we are indebted to Mr. Amasa Pratt, who is superintendent and secretary of the Citizens' Relief Movement.

RELIEF IN TOLEDO.

As to relief plans in Cleveland, we have no definite information to add to our report of last month. But Mayor Guy G. Major, of Toledo, sends us information of a most satisfactory organization that has been effected there under a new Board of Associated Charities.

Up to the middle of January, the people had contributed a fund amounting to \$15,000, and in addition to this the Board of Park Commissioners had appropriated a like sum of \$15,000, to be paid out in wages to the unemployed. No one is employed until his case is thoroughly investigated, and no supplies are given to families until the investigator reports favorably upon them. Toledo for this purpose has been divided into sixty-two divisions, the voting precincts furnishing the dividing lines; and in each precinct the relief organization has a committee of three. All cases after the first investigation are turned over for further inquiry to the sub-committee that pertains to the precinct where the applicant lives. Supplies are procured upon the best possible basis from factories, mill owners and wholesalers. It is estimated by Mayor Major that thirty dollars will carry an ordinary family through the winter, supplying them with coal, lard, flour, potatoes, and a very little sugar and tea. Thoroughness and sound principles seem to be characteristic of the methods employed in Toledo.

INDIANAPOLIS AS THE MODEL INSTANCE.

The case of Indianapolis is one of very exceptional interest. All persons at all familiar with the methods of charity work in the United States, are aware that Indianapolis has for many years been in the forefront. If not the very best organized for charity work, the capital of Indiana is certainly one of the two or three best cities in America. This fortunate condition was due in large part to the ceaseless efforts of the late Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch. The necessity for exceptional measures this winter began to be realized in October, when the unemployed workmen in a series of meetings directed public attention to the necessity of a relief movement. An appeal was made to the Indianapolis Commercial Club to take charge of relief work. This business organization is composed of one thousand members, and has high prestige as the representative citizens' body of the town. The club referred the appeal of the workmen to a special committee composed of Messrs. H. H. Hanna, Eli Lilly and William Fortune. These gentlemen made a report which was fully indorsed by the Commercial Club, by the city authorities and by the unemployed workmen; and in consequence the three were appointed a permanent committee to take complete charge of relief work. The funds of the Charity Organization Society were placed at their disposal, and that society continued its work under their direction and as an instrument to give better efficiency to their plans.

The committee in its report had advised against out-and-out charity, or any method of relief work that would have a tendency to pauperize the recipients. It proposed a single organization with whose plans there should be no interference, and which should use strictly business methods. It did not begin by asking contributions, but opened a registration bureau and filed the applications of the unemployed

for work. With regard to every applicant there was ascertained full information as to his age, the number and age of those dependent upon him, the length of his residence in the city, his last employment and last wages, his income from pensions or otherwise, whether or not he was paying for a home through a building association, etc. The committee succeeded in securing work for about twenty per cent. of the applicants. Meanwhile, it had been quietly supplying food to those whom it was necessary to help in that way. Within six or seven weeks the number of dependent families had increased from less than two hundred to more than one thousand, or about four thousand persons. It was becoming apparent that even with the most careful investigation that could be made, there was much abuse of this distribution of food. It had been found impossible to secure any relief from the municipal authorities in the form of public work.

In the last week of December the committee gave up the plan of free distribution of food to the needy, and inaugurated the plan of selling food from the Central Market on credit to the worthy unemployed. This plan embraced two distinct departments of work; for the registration and employment bureau was attached to the food market, and was required to investigate each application for credit in order to determine the applicant's citizenship and his necessity. To each accepted applicant an account book is issued, showing the number of persons in his family, and certifying his credit for weekly rations for this number. At the same time he is compelled to sign an agreement to pay for the food when he is able, or to work on call of the committee for the payment due from him at the rate of twelve and one-half cents an hour.

The committee buys its supplies in large quantity at the cost price to wholesale dealers, and it sells them at the same price. There is no variation in the kind of food that is sold to applicants, all receiving the same combination of food, the quantity varying according to the number in the family. Sufficient is given to last for one week with frugal use, and patrons are not allowed to make more frequent purchases. The ration for a family of four or five persons for the first two weeks in January consists of twelve pounds of potatoes, ten pounds of corn meal, ten pounds of hominy, five pounds of fresh pork, two pounds of pickled pork, eight loaves of bread, one quart of molasses, one-half pound of salt and one cake of soap. The charge for this combination was eighty-two cents. At a retail store the cost in Indianapolis would be \$1.59. It is needless to say that in New York or any Eastern city the retail price to a poor family would be vastly greater than in Indianapolis. One-half of this quantity is issued to a family of two or three,—this being found sufficient for one week,—at a cost of forty-one cents.

The committee proposes to change the ration from time to time. It was expected, for instance, that the ration for the last half of January would consist of twelve pounds of potatoes, ten of corn meal, five of

hominy, eight of flour (or four loaves of bread), six loaves of bread, two pounds of pickled pork, four of fresh pork, one-half pound of lard, one quart of molasses, one-half pound of salt, one-half pound of coffee, one pound of sugar, one cake of soap. This ration, expected to last a good-sized family a week, was to be sold for one dollar. For a small family of two or three, the same articles, in one-half the quantity, would cost fifty cents. The committee also supplies three hundred pounds of coal per week at a charge of thirty cents. The purchaser transports the coal himself in wheelbarrows,—two tickets, entitling the holder to one hundred and fifty pounds, being issued each week. The supply of fuel is sufficient in ordinary weather for one cook stove. The committee also supplies shoes for the children of the unemployed, when the children are attending school and when the need of them is certified by the teacher.

It will thus be seen that the Indianapolis committee is relieving the necessity in that community at the lowest possible cost, and in a manner that is the least humiliating to the people who are receiving aid. No cash whatever is taken at this food market, for the supplies are sold only to those who are without money and cannot get credit elsewhere. It is expected, however, that in compliance with their contract the debtors will pay when the renewal of industrial activity opens employment for them, or else, what is more likely, that in most cases they will liquidate their indebtedness by such work as may be furnished them by the committee. It was hoped that arrangements could be made with the city authorities to enable these debtors to work out their claims on the streets and in public work; but the financial condition of Indianapolis thus far has not permitted it to raise any money for expenditure in that way. Finally, however, the committee has offered to furnish the labor without payment from the city, if the municipal authorities will furnish the necessary supervision and facilities for work. This proposition has been accepted, and the street commissioner is receiving each day as many men as he can employ. If any refuse to work, they are denied further credit at the food market. Most of the men, however, work out their accounts cheerfully. They are given one day's work at a time. This is sufficient to more than pay for a week's supply of food for a family of three. Besides cleaning and repairing streets, it is now proposed to employ the men to make a lake in one of the city parks. The originality and the scientific, as well as practical, character of the Indianapolis plan can hardly fail to be recognized by any intelligent person who reads this account of what, so far as we are aware, is the most perfect arrangement for relief that has been devised in any of our cities.

RELIEF MEASURES IN DETROIT.

Up to the holiday week no very exceptional or conspicuous efforts had been made in Detroit to relieve a condition of want that was beginning to assume serious proportions. The fact that no central citizens' committee had been formed, however, must be attributed

chiefly to the great efficiency of Detroit's official Poor Commission and to the very considerable funds at its disposition early in the season. Its annual appropriation of \$50,000, however, was rather quickly absorbed in the distribution of coal, wood, provision orders, etc. The number of families just before Christmas on the city poor books was 3,500, and on the county poor books 500 more; and ten thousand dollars per week at the beginning of the current year was necessary to meet the expenditures of the commission. Most of the applicants for relief had families of at least five persons, and the commission was expending an average of about eight dollars a month upon each family. The investigation of cases in Detroit is intrusted to the Police Department; and there is very cordial testimony to the efficiency with which the work is done. At the time our information was received it seemed to be generally understood that Detroit would enter at once upon the plan of giving a large amount of public employment to heads of families. Secretary Edward Dwyer, of the Poor Commission, reported that there were three thousand able-bodied men on the books, and that the number was increasing at the rate of 250 a day. Detroit is fortunate in having so efficient a Mayor as Mr. H. S. Pingree, and in possessing a generally well-ordered administration.

GRAND RAPIDS AND ITS ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

One of the most important manufacturing towns in the West is Grand Rapids, Michigan. Last September it was estimated that out of 14,000 men regularly employed in the Grand Rapids factories, there were 6,000 entirely out of employment; and the 8,000 who were at work included many working on short time or at reduced pay. Mayor William J. Stuart now reports that the number of unemployed skilled workmen is considerably less, and will hardly reach 5,000. Fortunately, many of the unemployed have homes of their own, and enough saved to tide them over for several months. Early in the fall Mayor Stuart called together for counsel and advice a committee of representative citizens and members of the Board of Associated Charities, with an equal number of men representing the trades unions. But at every meeting of the committee it was unanimously decided that all was being done that seemed necessary through the agencies of the city and the Society of Associated Charities. The city government has undertaken extra street cleaning, employing men recommended by the Associated Charities, and has let many contracts for public improvements; but the greater part of the Grand Rapids relief work has been done through the direct agency of the Society of Associated Charities. The churches and various charitable and fraternal organizations are working in harmony with the society, and citizens have formed similar organizations called "Friendly Groups" in various parts of the city, to look up cases of want and to dispense relief, always working, however, in direct connection with the Associated Charities. The society has not only been very thorough

in its investigation into cases, but has used a great variety of ingenious methods for furnishing work in lieu of alms. One of Grand Rapids' wealthy citizens, Mr. Daniel H. Waters, has filled one of his vacant stores with all kinds of produce at an expense to himself of some thousands of dollars, and has turned it all over to be dispensed by the Charity Association. Thus the unemployed in Grand Rapids are perhaps as fully provided for as in any other city of the country.

From Saginaw, which has a population of some 60,000, the brief report received by us is of a hopeful character. On December 1 seventy-two per cent. of the usual number of employed men were out of work. Savings were being heavily drawn upon and the city's Overseer of the Poor was paying out larger sums for relief than ever before, while charitable institutions and churches were making extra exertions. But no general movement through a central relief organization had been deemed necessary.

A FURTHER REPORT FROM MILWAUKEE.

In Milwaukee a variety of relief agencies are actively at work, but the existence of a competent charity organization society seems to suffice fairly well to prevent duplication and overlapping, and the waste of resources upon fraudulent cases. Some large soup kitchens established by the Milwaukee ladies, which are feeding nearly a thousand persons a day, are the most conspicuous features of the emergency work now going on in Milwaukee. Free meal tickets are distributed through pastors and charitable societies. The Chief of Police is also active in relief work and has helped some hundreds of families, paying rent and buying fuel and supplies, always after strict investigation, with a fund placed in his hands by the rich brewers and others. The Jewish Aid Society is taking care of the needy of its own race, and the German Emigration Aid Society is active in its own field. By a memorable effort every known destitute family in the city was provided with a Christmas dinner. The labor unions are taking an active part in the relief of their own trades by assessing those of their members who have work. There is great increase of regular municipal aid as distributed by the Supervisors of the Poor in each ward. Through these and numerous other agencies the worst distress is mitigated in Milwaukee.

THE SITUATION IN WEST SUPERIOR.

West Superior, Wisconsin, one of the Western towns of phenomenal recent growth, reports several thousand persons unemployed. The city and county authorities have co-operated with the Associated Charities and with private citizens in dispensing aid, and very little extreme suffering has been permitted. A wood-yard has been opened at South Range, in the woods a few miles from the city, and additional employment is given to those who will work in that way. New park tracts have been cleared of "stumpage" by the city, and a large number of men at last accounts were employed in removing snow

from the streets. The public schools have co-operated actively in the work of relief. The Lend-a-Hand Mission of the King's Daughters has opened a cheap restaurant which co-operates with the central charity committee. Mayor Kennedy has proposed that the city should loan to the needy a small amount of money, to be paid back when prosperity comes again. Our report from West Superior is certainly a commendable one.

In Duluth, and in the new towns which have sprung up in the iron-mining district tributary to that port, the suspension of mining operations has thrown hosts of men out of employment, and has made necessary very large disbursements of clothing, fuel and food supplies. The relief has been afforded largely through the municipal and county board funds; but private agencies have also been as active as circumstances would permit. We are not in possession of detailed reports from those regions, but have reason to fear that the severity of the Northern Minnesota winter may yet occasion great suffering.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

From St. Paul there is little to add to our interesting report from Mr. Hamlin last month. About three hundred men have been kept in public employment and paid by private subscriptions collected through the central relief committee. It is expected that this number will be increased to five hundred men. The funds are paid into the city treasury and expended through the regular pay rolls of the Street Department. The various organizations have so systematized their work of relief and assistance, apart from the street employment scheme, that it is no longer a theme which fills newspapers or attracts great attention. The extraordinary demand has been met in such a matter of fact way by the central committee, with its thorough comprehension of the situation at the start, that the public generally hears little about it,—and this is as it should be.

Very early in the season, before the late harvests of North Dakota and Northern Minnesota had all been garnered, Mayor Eustis, of Minneapolis, observing the very large number of unemployed laborers who were gathering upon the street corners and threatening to become either a source of disorder or a public charge, quietly obtained from the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway companies a large number of free passes to use at his discretion. Within a few days he had shipped some seven hundred men to regions well northward where work was plenty and men were wanted. A very considerable proportion of those men have returned to Minneapolis, but they have brought some saved earnings back with them. A canvass made at Christmas time by the police force reported some nine hundred families in Minneapolis requiring aid. This census is confirmed by Mr. George A. Brackett, president of the Associated Charities. He informs us, however, that ninety per cent. of these families were already being cared for by the two main charitable agencies of Minneapolis—namely, the Associated Charities (a private or-

ganization composed of representatives of the numerous church and local benevolent agencies) and the municipal Board of Charities and Corrections. Both of these organizations, as Mr. Brackett declares, are sufficiently prompt in their action, and have ample means at their command to provide for all cases of destitution as soon as made known or reported. Private citizens are responding nobly with a liberality that is both cheering and practical, and, we may add, that is always characteristic of Minneapolis. It is not expected that any public employment measures upon a large scale will be justified by the necessities of the situation. The Associated Charities have one hundred and fifty ladies who as "Friendly Visitors" cover all parts of the city with their inquiries and ministrations. Including the city's Department of Charities, the work of the Associated Charities and its "Friendly Visitors," the church organizations and various ward relief movements, it is estimated that there may be two or three thousand families who are receiving more or less attention, but probably one thousand families in real destitution would be the figure agreed upon by those best informed. Just before Christmas Mayor Eustis and his secretary, Mr. Mannix, assisted by numerous citizens and leaders in charitable work, sent out to as many families some nine hundred or a thousand bushel baskets heavily laden with substantial supplies. It need not be explained that this Christmas gift was bestowed in the most discriminating way, and that it produced results fully as happy as had been expected. Two or three more such distributions of provisions are likely to be made before the long Minnesota winter is at an end.

WORK AND RELIEF IN IOWA.

The good people of Iowa are suffering from an extraordinary visitation of tramps, who are reported as having appeared in unprecedented numbers in the smaller towns and in the farming districts. But in the larger cities of Iowa the distress among resident and reputable working people on account of lack of employment seems not to be so great as in many other States. Our letter from Mayor Lane, of Des Moines, is to the effect that the number of persons unemployed and in distress is not very largely increased over other years, and it has not been deemed necessary to employ any special means of relief. The work is carried on by the various organized charities quite as in past years, except that these are now more united in their efforts and in closer agreement as to methods. Their burdens are reported as considerably increased, but not beyond their ability to afford the relief that is needed.

A less favorable report comes from Mr. Belfrage, of Sioux City, the Overseer of the Poor, who writes for Mayor Pierce. He says that the distress in Sioux City is one hundred and forty per cent. greater than a year ago at this time. He adds that the poor fund of the county is some \$25,000, but that the fund has been overdrawn already to that amount. The class applying for relief are almost exclusively of foreign

birth, many of whom Mr. Belfrage thinks were professional European beggars before landing on our shores. He makes the interesting parenthetical statement that not a Jew or a Scotchman has applied for assistance during the past year, and that American born citizens seldom apply for relief. The municipality has not been in a financial position to afford much extra work, but it is suggested that some measures have been proposed and may be adopted. Mr. Belfrage testifies very earnestly to the noble work that the philanthropic women of Sioux City are performing in their organized efforts to relieve distress, and he commends the churches of all denominations for a most creditable and well-directed activity in lines of work that supplement what the official relief funds which he administers are able to accomplish.

NOTES FROM LINCOLN AND DENVER.

Mayor A. H. Weir, of Lincoln, Nebraska, reports that the situation there has been practically met by the municipal policy of endeavoring to put to work all able-bodied men needing employment, at wages just sufficient to keep them from actual suffering.

"For," as he puts it, "men had better work for even fifty cents a day than earn nothing." He says further: "In caring for applicants for relief we direct all heads of departments as far as possible to put on two gangs or sets of men and work each gang half time, or three days per week. This affords employment to twice as many as if work were given for full time, and the half pay enables them to live without asking assistance." The city and county poor funds both afford temporary relief in cases of extreme need, and Lincoln has its quota of charity organizations working in their own ways. Thus no actual suffering has been permitted.

From Denver we have little to report in addition to the explicit statement given last month regarding measures which had proved equal to the severe emergency of the earlier part of the season. A great industrial recuperation in Colorado has already relieved the situation of its worst features.

TACOMA'S MUNICIPAL ACTIVITY.

Mayor Huson, of Tacoma, writes that the railroad shops, saw mills, and manufacturing industries of Tacoma have been employing about 7,000 men, and that the financial depression has thrown some 2,000 out of employment. At present it is estimated that in various ways this number has been reduced to about 1,200 men, the population of the city being about 55,000. A register of applicants kept by the Board of Public Works in the City Hall contains at present 1,100 names. During the autumn the hop-picking season, lasting about six weeks, furnished lucrative employment to every man, woman and child desiring it. Formerly much of this labor had been performed by Indians from Alaska, British Columbia and the Puget Sound region, but this year the white laborers secured the work, and in the prospect of a hard winter they fostered their means, so that up to the present time there has been no widespread distress. The city government, meanwhile, has done

what it could to provide labor. It has extended the sewer system, expending \$60,000 upon the work, and keeping 130 men employed, no one being put upon the pay roll except heads of families who had lived in the city at least six months; and no one was given work for more than two weeks in any one month. By this means the sewers gave some current income to nearly 300 families. The established wages of \$2 a day have been maintained by the city, although some private employers are paying only \$1.50. Tacoma has also just completed an important paving job, and the contractor followed in the main the regulations of the city government with respect to the selection of employees. The Municipal Council has now ordered an extension of water mains, and this work began on January 15, the labor being employed under the same conditions as those imposed in the sewer work. It was expected that the construction of a large bridge across an inlet from the Sound would be immediately ordered, and that this would absorb a large quantity of the idle labor. Moreover, an extensive field of employment will be afforded by the work of bringing in a new water supply, which is about to be undertaken, the money having been already raised by the sale of bonds. Upon the whole, it is evident that the enterprising city of Tacoma is not disposed to succumb in any way to the pressure of hard times.

SEATTLE ALSO MAKES A GOOD REPORT.

The city of Seattle may always be expected to push public works as actively as its neighbor and rival Tacoma. Thus Mayor Ronald, of Seattle, informs us that while his city, like most others, is encumbered with a surplus of unemployed labor, it is true that \$35,000 of sewer bonds have just been issued and sold, with the proceeds of which the city is now constructing extensive drainage works. It has aimed to employ every man that can be worked to advantage. The benefit of municipal wages is passed around by the plan of working one crew two weeks and then employing another composed of different men. As in Tacoma, none are employed who are not citizens and electors of the city, having families dependent upon them for support. Mayor Ronald further says: "The Bureau of Charities in this city, which is organized in accordance with the modern idea of such institutions, is performing a great work, not so much in the dispensing of alms as in cautious and conscientious investigation of all cases coming before it, or referred to it by the city officials. And the means adopted by the Bureau is efficiently weeding out chronic pauperism. The City Mission likewise does a grand work in this respect. The Salvation Army has been granted the privilege by the municipal authorities of maintaining a wood-yard upon certain property in the heart of the city. They have a graduated scale of work and are dispensing good and substantial meals to the hungry poor at five cents."

SAN FRANCISCO'S EFFECTIVE PLANS.

The disturbances of industrial conditions in the mining States of the far West naturally draw to the large towns and cities from the suspended mining

camps a large contingent of men out of work and hard to deal with. This was the situation that confronted Denver last summer, and San Francisco naturally received its share of the mobilized army of unemployed miners. The situation in the metropolis of the Pacific coast is concisely set forth in a letter from Mayor Ellert written as recently as January 11. The following extract contains the substance of the report: "The distress in our city at the present time, and for some months past, has been caused mainly by the influx of people from other States where the times were harder than they were here. In order to meet the requirements of the situation, a committee of citizens has been for several weeks past calling for subscriptions for a fund for the unemployed. Liberal response has been and is being made, and the money so collected is being used in making improvements in Golden Gate Park, thus giving work at nominal wages to several hundred men. There are at work there to-day in the neighborhood of 1,500 men. Soup houses had been established by public subscription, but the method was abolished as it became difficult to distinguish between the worthy and the unworthy. Efforts have been made all this time to provide some kind of work, and when such was obtained our own citizens and men of families have been given the preference."

PROGRESS IN BALTIMORE RELIEF WORK.

The Baltimore relief committee, organized as explained in our last number, has among other things established, in addition to the existing "Friendly Inn," a "Wayfarer's Lodge" in East Baltimore, which was opened about the middle of January, and which can accommodate 125 men. The increase of vagrancy in Baltimore has been so marked that the committee has considered it important as its first duty to make some provision for the absolutely homeless. The "Wayfarer's Lodge," in return for work only, chiefly in its wood-yard, gives relief in a temporary home. This and the already established "Friendly Inn" are working in co-operation with one another, and upon a good understanding with the police, their object being to discourage professional vagrancy and to encourage deserving men by giving them a chance to support themselves. The executive committee, having now provided for vagrants, has turned its attention to relief work for residents in need, especially heads of families. The city officials of Baltimore have taken no action except that the Park Board has started such winter work as it can do, so as to employ its regular hands. There are practical reasons which would make it difficult and costly to provide extensive street employment in Baltimore, and so the committee has decided to avail itself of the stone quarries on the city's borders and to employ men there in breaking stone. Two yards were opened about January 20. There is as yet no great emergency in Baltimore. In that latitude the winter is always mild, and this year it has been exceptionally so. We are indebted to Dr. Jeffrey Brackett of the central committee for information. It is pleasant

to note the fact that the committee has been so strongly reinforced not only by the names but by the active energy of the Johns Hopkins professors.

REPORTS FROM SEVERAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

Mayor Ellyson, of Richmond, Va., informs us that there are in that city more than 1,200 families who are receiving aid from the public charities. A public meeting was recently called by the Mayor at which a citizens' committee was organized to secure money to furnish supplies for the relief of the destitute. When Mr. Ellyson wrote, there was pending before the City Council a proposition for appropriation of money for work on the public park in order to give some outlet to the congestion of unemployed labor. The Richmond charity organizations were never more active, and Mayor Ellyson assures us that there is every reason to believe that the efforts now made will result in relieving the severity of the distress which was at first prevailing.

Augusta, Ga., like Augusta, Maine, happily reports no workmen out of employment. The cotton mills have been operated without interruption, and have all paid dividends. There have been no commercial failures of any note, and while there is by no means a high degree of business activity or prosperity, there is on the other hand no especial or extraordinary depression.

From the city government of Savannah we have received a similar report. No unusual degree of destitution has been observed, and the city has not been affected in any marked way by the industrial conditions prevailing throughout most portions of the country. Even if conditions of employment were much less favorable than usual, the mild climate of the South would in any case mitigate the hardships of poverty.

New Orleans is another of the Southern cities which is able to report that no special relief measures are needed. Mayor Fitzpatrick informs us that no organized movement has been made in New Orleans, and he adds that his section of the country is not suffering to any such extent as other sections, for which he assigns the reason that the excellent sugar crop of last year has made a good demand for labor.

Dallas, Texas, has not been so fortunate as the Southern cities on the seaboard. It reports much distress among the unemployed persons in the city, these being estimated at 1,000 by Mr. Reynolds, secretary of the central charity organization. The situation has been the means of consolidating all charity workers. Among other methods employed are a soup kitchen and a wood-yard. It is expected to begin the city's usual spring improvements earlier than is commonly done, for the sake of furnishing aid. The people for whom all these preparations have had to be made are those who have recently flocked to Dallas from other States.

KANSAS CITY'S STATUS.

An interesting report comes to us from Mayor Cowherd, of Kansas City, who explains that there has been less distress on account of lack of employ-

ment in his city than in other Western places, owing to the fact that manufacturing is not largely developed except in lines such as packing houses. These have been running regularly and employing far more men than usual. Moreover, Kansas City is dependent for its trade in large measure upon the agricultural country of the Southwest, which has had fairly good crops and is hardly worse off than usual. But there has been a large influx from the mining States further west and north, and it has been necessary to make some provision for these transients. A large room in the City Hall, known as the Drill Room, is used as a sleeping quarter for such unemployed persons as may have no other shelter. At the time of the Mayor's letter some 200 men were sleeping there every night. The Provident Association is the principal central agency for dispensing charity in Kansas City, and it has thus far secured by voluntary contributions to date \$15,000, to which the city has added two or three thousand. This association employs many women in repairing clothing, which it collects in large quantities. It also maintains a wood-yard and stone quarry. At the quarry about 150 men are employed at present, these being paid according to the amount of stone they break. The broken rock is purchased by the city and by contractors, and used in street paving. An unusually mild winter is reported; and the city is endeavoring to open a large amount of public work, especially street grading and sewer building, in order to give employment to as many as possible. The work of the Provident Association seems to be of a very comprehensive character and to include a thorough investigation of cases.

ST. LOUIS'S RELIEF ARRANGEMENTS.

The following very complete statement of the progress that has been made since last month in improving the methods of relief work in St. Louis is prepared for us by Mayor Walbridge's secretary, Mr. William F. Saunders:

The past thirty days have so perfected the machinery of relief for the poor in this city that it is now generally felt that the situation is entirely in hand. The weather has been very mild and the distress among the unemployed, of course, much less than it would have been had the winter been a severe one.

Most of the plans for helping the poor are now directed to the object of collecting money and turning it over to the three principal benevolent organizations of the city, whose systems enable them to relieve real suffering with the smallest possible percentage of waste on the undeserving. Quite a number of successful entertainments for this purpose have been given during the past month, the money obtained being divided among the three organizations in proportion to the amount of work known to be done by them generally. The best paying of these entertainments, an athletic one conducted by the *Star Sayings* newspaper, netted several thousand dollars.

For the rest of the winter the man willing to do manual labor will not suffer. He will be provided for in sev-

eral ways. Mayor Walbridge has directed the Superintendent of Streets to employ the gangs of laborers in such a way as to divide the work in each district among the unemployed men of each district. Since this instruction was issued there has been a sensible diminution in the number of applications for labor made to the Mayor directly, although the appeals for charity from men and families entirely helpless remain about the same. In this office we have to help most the people dependent upon clerks and bookkeepers and other men without trade, profession or muscle. A great wood-yard managed by the Provident Association, one of the three organizations spoken of before, and supported by the patronage of the charitable gives work to many, who are fed and paid for their labor. The Municipal Assembly has adopted a suggestion of the *Post Dispatch* and is holding daily meetings to pass a bill by which life is to be given to a long-standing contract of the Lindell Street Railway with the city, and \$25,000 is to be secured immediately for the extension of a large lake in Forest Park and the employment of several hundred men in digging it. By the time this is published the work will be going on under the direction of a citizens' committee, which will hire the men and disburse the money.

Several soup houses are still being maintained in the city by numerous small subscriptions from individuals, and many cheap restaurants sell meal tickets to the retail stores at reduced rates, the shop keepers giving these tickets instead of money to men who apply for aid to them. Although this is probably one of the least satisfactory forms of giving, yet it is decidedly better than giving money indiscriminately.

The Saturday and Sunday Hospital Aid Association has been organized lately and its first collection, a very generous one, was taken up this month through boxes placed in many public places throughout the city on Saturday, and collections in all the churches on Sunday. This association is modeled on the London plan, where £60,000 was obtained in this way last year. The association here has on its committees representatives of all religious denominations. Chancellor W. S. Chaplin, of Washington University, is one of its most active workers and was one of its originators here. The committee which receives the money and divides it among the hospitals in proportion to their merit, is composed of the Mayor, the Postmaster and the president of the Merchants' Exchange. This association is intended to concentrate the efforts of benevolent people especially interested in hospital work and relieve them from the task of discriminating between institutions all more or less meritorious, among which the giver has probably no choice.

The *résumé* thus given of charity work and relief organization, while not inclusive of some of the important centres of work and inhabitancy, is complete enough to be representative. It will convey a very good general idea of the nature and extent of the distress existing in the different parts of the country, and of the machinery that has been devised to mitigate the suffering of the unfortunate victims of the prevailing industrial depression. Upon the whole, the facts seem to us to do great credit to our cities, both to their municipal authorities and also to their citizens.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LEGISLATION OF THE STATES IN 1893.

IN the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Mr. William B. Shaw reviews the social and economic legislation of the different States in 1893. We summarize as follows the most important State laws that have been enacted during this period: In Indiana and Kansas laws are now in force requiring the weekly payment of wages by corporations, Indiana requiring this of mining and manufacturing companies only, and Kansas excepting all railway, farm and dairy corporations. The coal miners of Kansas have secured the passage of a law prohibiting the screening of coal before weighing, where the wage payment is based on the quantity of coal mined. A new factory law in Illinois restricts the labor of women to eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week, and prescribes that the number of required hours must be kept posted in every factory where women are employed. Another provision of this law enacts that no children under fourteen shall be employed in any kind of manufactory. California passed a "rest day" law requiring the setting apart of one day in seven for rest from all labor, but not specifying any particular day. This is in no sense a "Sunday law," and was not designed to secure religious observance, but solely to limit the week's work to six days. In New Hampshire a State labor bureau has just been organized, and in Ohio a State board of arbitration has been created similar in all respects to the boards in New York and New Jersey. Decisions by these boards are not binding on the parties to the controversy. As a measure of protection to the labor unions it is made a misdemeanor on the part of employers in California, Idaho, Indiana and Missouri to discharge their employees for joining such unions or to cause employees to enter into contracts not to join them as a condition of employment.

CORPORATION AND RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

The new "anti-trust" law of Illinois is intended to reach all corporations whose business partakes in the slightest degree of the nature of a combination to restrict competition or fix prices, with the single exception of firms dealing with farm products at first hand, and purchasers are released from liability for purchase money when goods are bought of a "trust." Every corporation in the State is required to report annually whether any business is held in or business done with a "trust" of any kind.

"In South Carolina and South Dakota railroad commissioners are hereafter to be elected by the people. Nebraska and Washington have obtained maximum freight rate laws, which would have been placed on the statute books two years earlier but for the interposition of the Governor's veto. The railroads are given virtually their own rates on most kinds of

freight, but increase of these is prohibited. North Dakota fixes maximum freight rates on coal mined in the States. Railroad 'wrecking' is made a felony in Georgia. This offense, on the part of corporation officers and stockholders, consists in any form of plotting for the depreciation of stock in market value.

"During the year three States have attempted to regulate traffic in railroad passenger tickets by legislation. In Minnesota and North Dakota all ticket agents must be authorized and licensed by the State government. Unused tickets are to be redeemed by the companies. The Texas ticket law seems to have resulted in failure already. It required merely that agents should have certificates from the companies. It is now charged that some of the companies have furnished brokers with their certificates, to the discomfiture of rival lines.

COUNTRY ROAD LEGISLATION.

"Attempts to enact and put in force more radical road legislation in the different States are becoming more frequent from year to year. In Massachusetts a State commission is charged with the collection of statistics concerning highways and the construction of a State system. Idaho is another State which has undertaken to build State roads, providing for their cost by the issue of bonds. In Oregon and Washington highways are maintained by the counties. Missouri has adopted a so-called 'local option' county road law, under which the county courts appoint the supervisors. New York also permits the supervisors of any county to adopt the county system if they see fit to do so. A county engineer is to be appointed in such a case. Indiana makes it binding on county officers to accept and keep in repair every mile of gravel road built by private enterprise. Owners of wagons with broad tires are to receive credit in New York and New Jersey on their road taxes. Oregon divides her share of the United States 'direct tax' refund pro rata among the counties according to area, to be used for roads and bridges.

CHANGES IN THE TAX SYSTEMS.

"The principal changes in the tax systems of the different States made during the year had to do with methods of assessing and taxing corporations and estates. Texas has provided for an annual franchise tax of ten dollars on each corporation. Alabama imposes State license fees on all corporations, doubling those to be paid by companies applying to the legislature for special charters. It is made one of the duties of the railroad commissioners in North Carolina to assess all the railroads in the State. In Alabama sleeping car companies are required to pay an annual privilege tax of five hundred dollars and one dollar for each mile of road on which the cars are operated in the State. The Territory of New Mexico requires sleeping and palace car companies to pay two and one-half per cent. on gross earnings, the proceeds of the

tax to be divided equally between the Territorial government and the counties through which the cars run. Texas imposes a State tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on the capital stock of such companies employed in the State."

Three States have enacted "collateral inheritance" tax laws during the year. California takes five per cent. of the value of all estates valued at more than \$500, the proceeds to go to the State's school fund. In Maine the rate is fixed at two and one-half per cent. In Ohio, all estates of less than \$10,000 are exempted, and the tax on all of greater value is three and one-half per cent. In Minnesota a constitutional amendment authorizing the taxation of inheritances is to be submitted to the people next year.

THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE YEAR 1893.

QUITE appropriately the *Forum* for January presents as its financial article a review of the economic history of the United States during the year 1893. The writer, the well-known student of economics, Mr. David A. Wells, by way of introduction briefly sums up the experiences of the last twelve months by saying that "probably no other country has ever incurred in so short a time such an amount of industrial and financial disturbance and disaster, the effect of which, expressed in terms of money-loss, aggregates hundreds of millions of dollars."

BUSINESS FAILURES.

How almost appalling have been the losses caused by the recent financial panic is suggested by the following statements and statistics which we take from Mr. Wells' article. Between May 4 and October 8 deposits to the amount of \$378,000,000—\$299,000,000 by individuals and \$79,000,000 by banks and bankers—were withdrawn from the national banks alone, and if to this sum the withdrawals which occurred in like proportion from savings banks, private banks and trust companies be added, the aggregate would undoubtedly exceed \$500,000,000. To meet this drain the national banks were obliged to call in loans amounting to \$318,000,000 and the other banking institutions in this country pursued a similar policy. "This concurrent action," says Mr. Wells, "is the most remarkable feature of the recent remarkable economic experience under discussion. It probably finds no exact parallel in economic history. It greatly intensified adverse influences which before operated gradually; paralyzed the whole industrial system of the country by annihilating for the time being a great deal of its machinery of exchange, and making commercial credit well nigh impossible; and entailed losses of such magnitude that long years in the case of any other nation would have been necessary to effect even moderate recuperation. Between January 1 and October 31, 585 bank institutions suspended payment, with liabilities of \$169,000,000. Of these banks, the suspension of only 171 was temporary. During this same period over one billion, two hundred million dollars' worth of the railroad property of the country was placed in the hands of receivers." Mr. Wells es-

timates that the total number of failures for the year of 1893 will be found to have exceeded 16,000, as compared with 12,000 in 1892, the largest number ever before reported in one year, and that the aggregate of these contingent liabilities probably exceeded \$400,000,000, as compared with a maximum of about \$200,000,000 in any one year since 1857.

INDUSTRIAL STAGNATION.

Another most remarkable feature of the situation, as pointed out by Mr. Wells, was the extreme stagnation to trade and the loss contingent upon the same. "Rarely if ever before were so small stocks of almost every commodity which the American people have regarded as the essentials of good living carried by the smaller distributors, whose policy can be ascribed to a prompt recognition of the fact that these same people had suddenly and as if by preconcert ceased to purchase and consume at the rate they had been maintaining for many years, and that by the withdrawal of their funds from banks and other financial institutions all trade and credit was being subjected to great restrictions." It is given as the opinion of experts, for instance, that the consumption of sugar by the country decreased during the months of July and August 33½ per cent. There was even a large decrease in the use of smoking and chewing tobacco, as evidenced by the fact that the internal revenue from these articles fell off in the three months, July-September nearly \$1,100,000.

"Finally, in order to make this summary complete there must be added the losses incurred by the owners of shops and factories who were obliged to suspend operations, and above all by the thousands of men and women, representing every form and grade of labor, who, by reason of widespread limitations of their usual opportunities for employment, were unable for considerable periods to earn wages. To state specifically in terms of money how great those losses have been in the aggregate, is not possible; but few who have made the matter a subject of investigation will doubt that a *thousand millions of dollars*, or more than one-third of the amount of the national debt at the close of the war, would be an under rather than an over estimate. But, be this as it may, it is at least certain that the aggregate of these losses, by whatever method measured or expressed, was very great; and, further, that their burden fell most grievously and disproportionately upon that portion of the population of the United States which was least able to bear it—namely, those who depend upon each day's earnings to meet each day's needs."

THE CAUSES PURELY LOCAL.

Mr. Wells then goes on to show that the disastrous economic experiences of the United States during the past year as respecting their origin and characteristic features were purely local, the immediate and principal cause being "a distrust of the very foundation upon which the whole country rests—namely, its currency."

He reminds us that in the Dominion of Canada there has been no panic, no unusual demand for

money, no stoppage of industries, no restriction upon trade nor any increased rate of interest, and that in Mexico the credit of the country was never higher than during the last year, nor its general industrial condition more promising. Even in the Argentine Republic trade during the past twelve months has been rapidly reviving and private credits have been largely sustained. He points out, furthermore, that while money at all the financial centres of the United States has commanded for months the highest rate of interest, and at times was almost unobtainable under any conditions, in the markets of England "money has gone a-begging for use at from two and one-half to three per cent. interest."

The cause was not only a purely local one, but, continues Mr. Wells, "it is also equally capable of demonstration that the cause of this same disturbance was mainly artificial and wholly unnecessary and unnatural; namely, as before pointed out, a distrust, on the part of the people of the United States, of the future of the money of their country, which distrust in turn was created by an artificial, unnecessary and unnatural national fiscal policy. This proposition finds curious illustration and proof in the fact that the large withdrawals of deposits in banks, before noticed, did not seem to have been influenced or occasioned by a suspicion of unsoundness or mismanagement on the part of the banks; but rather by an almost universal sentiment on the part of depositors that it was expedient for them to get their money as quickly as possible into gold or its representative, and then bring it more under their individual control by placing it in safe-deposit vaults, or in other secure hiding-places."

TEACH THE POPULACE POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The remedy for our present economic situation Mr. Wells finds "only in better popular education, obtained either through the slow school of experience, at which the nation, paying exorbitantly high tuition, has long been in attendance; or through the institution, by the agency of the presidents and professors in our colleges and the teachers in our higher schools, of more intelligent and less expensive educational methods. In other words, instruction in the fundamental and generally accepted principles of political economy should be advanced to a higher position than it now holds in our educational system; and their study, regarded as an essential for good citizenship, should be made imperative (attractive also, as it can be) on all students above a certain age and of fair mental capacity." He holds that no theological seminary is efficiently equipped unless it has among its instructors a person capable of teaching political economy.

Mr. Wells' definition of political economy will be interesting to many. He considers it to be not "the science of wealth," or "the science of exchanges," but rather "the history of the world's experience in endeavoring to better its material condition, and the making of correct deductions from such experience, with a view to present and future guidance in furtherance of the same purpose."

THE WILSON TARIFF BILL.

IN the *Forum*, Representative William L. Wilson explains the principles and methods of the new tariff bill which bears his name. He interprets the result of the presidential campaign of 1892 as meaning that the party in power is instructed to repeal the McKinley act and to reverse the principles in which all the tariff laws of the previous thirty years had been framed; and the new bill, he tells us, is the first step toward the fulfillment of this instruction.

Speaking for the members of the Ways and Means Committee who helped to form the bill, Mr. Wilson says that "they are unflinching believers in the simple truth that all taxes exacted from the taxpayer should be for public purposes alone, and that they accept with equal heartiness the correlative truth laid down in the oft-quoted decision of the Supreme Court that to lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizens, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals, to aid private enterprises and to build up private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the form of law and is called taxation. When the law compels me to contribute my just quota to the support of government it is taxation; when it compels me to contribute to the support of any private enterprise it is robbery. The first is a tariff for revenue; the second is a tariff for protection."

A MAKE-SHIFT.

Mr. Wilson does not pretend that the authors of the new bill have carried out to the letter the instructions of the majority of the voters at the last Presidential election, but asserts that they have aimed to make as near an approach as possible to these instructions; have reduced the tariff as much as was safe or expedient at the present time. He says: "No men will more frankly and readily admit that they have halted some distance on this side of the goal, and that they have not been able to purge our tariff system as thoroughly of its protective taint as they themselves expected even when they entered upon their task. Their defense is that they believe too strongly in the political and economic blessings of thorough revenue reform to imperil its permanent success by going further than they have gone in their first march. It is a great triumph to be able to move at all in the right direction. Responsibility for action is always a sobering influence. They have had to deal with an inveterate and vicious system that had stealthily and resistlessly fastened itself upon every branch and ramification of American industry, and to which trade and production for years had imperceptibly if inconveniently adapted itself. The 'obduracy of fixed habit,' no less than the irrational, but none the less real, dread of all change, were to be reckoned with. 'A legislator must do what he can when he cannot do what he would.' Stable freedom has come only to that great race that has known how to reform without destroying."

"The really great and beneficent reform of the bill is," says Mr. Wilson, "the release from taxation of

the great basic materials of modern industry," and the next important feature is "the general substitution of ad valorem duties for the specific duties of the existing law."

Mr. Gunton's Opinion of the Bill.

Mr. George Gunton, writing in the January number of his *Social Economist*, criticises severely the Wilson bill:

"1. From the point of view of general principles, the new bill is a complete failure. It is consistently neither a protective measure nor a revenue measure. It continues discriminating duties on imports but fails to give protection to home industries. It levies duties on non-competing products but fails to furnish adequate revenue for the government. The only semblance of principle in the bill appears in the subordination of industrial interests to political ends.

"2. It cannot possibly lessen the burden of taxation, since there is already a deficiency of seventy millions in the national revenues. Any reduction of taxes it makes on imports will involve an increased tax upon domestic products, and to the extent that it reduces the duties now paid by foreigners it must increase those paid by Americans. Besides increasing the general burden nearly a hundred millions, in order to cover the existing deficit it will by its free list transfer to American consumers nearly a hundred millions of duties that have heretofore been paid by foreign producers. Thus, instead of lessening the burden of taxation, it will greatly increase it.

"3. Nor will it tend to secure greater honesty and simplicity in the collection of taxes. On the contrary, all the changes of method it introduces are in the opposite direction. In substituting ad valorem for specific duties, it increases the most fraud producing element in all tariff taxation. It has always been a criticism on the custom house system of revenue collection that it furnishes great inducements to fraud and corruption in public service by making misrepresentation profitable.

"4. Since the object of the bill is to increase the revenue by larger importations, it cannot promote the industrial development of the country. It is too obvious to need arguing that unless there is a definite increase in the aggregate consumption increased importation must be accompanied by decreased home production. Now, there is nothing whatever in this bill that can even remotely increase domestic consumption. Displacement of domestic manufactures in our home market by foreign necessarily means the suspension to that extent of home industries and the discharge of home laborers, all of which in turn means the reduction of home consumption. Of the truth of this every manufacturing town in the country is an appalling illustration. Instead, therefore, of developing our national industries its effect will be to destroy many of them by the process of displacing home by foreign products."

Mr. Gunton says further: "Judged from the point of view of its economic influence upon society, the new tariff bill has not a single leg to stand upon.

It conforms to no accepted or projected economic principle. As we have seen, its influence will be to increase taxation, encourage dishonesty in business and the public service, check industrial development, depress wages, and lower the standard of living among the people. Moreover, the conviction that these will be the consequences of the bill is daily gaining acceptance everywhere outside of Administration circles.

"There has not been a question before the American people during the last quarter of a century in which the wage-workers had such a direct and deep interest as in the defeat of this bill. The disruption of industries and the consequent collapse of labor organizations is more important to wage-earners than any mere change of prices that could possibly result from this measure, even if it would accomplish twice as much in that direction as its most ardent advocates pretend. Every labor organization throughout the country should use its entire influence through monster meetings, petitions, municipal governments, State legislatures, Congressmen, philanthropic organizations and every other social avenue, to bombard Congress with public sentiment so fierce and unrelenting that it will not dare to make the Wilson bill a law."

THE INCOME TAX.

IN the *Annals of the American Academy* there is a timely article by Mr. Frederic C. Howe, who discusses the income tax as a source of federal revenue. Reviewing the workings of the tax of 1861 he finds that while it was unpopular and difficult to administer successfully, nevertheless, from a purely fiscal point of view, it proved most satisfactory. We are told that in 1865 it produced as much as was received from spirits, both malt and distilled, and tobacco, while in the year following it returned nearly forty per cent. more than these combined resources. In 1864 nearly fifteen per cent. of the receipts were derived from the income tax, in 1866 over twenty per cent. and in 1867 over twenty-four and one-half per cent.

But, on the whole, Mr. Howe is of opinion that the income tax should be employed only as a last resort, and doubts the advisability of the federal power ever imposing such a tax in times of peace. "Few taxes were more unpopular or odious to the people than the income tax. From its first imposition it was assailed as invading the sanctity of the most private affairs, as being inseparable from inquisitorial scrutiny into business relations, and an insufferable penetration into those affairs of the individual which were in a sense sacred, and which in the past had been exempted from the visits of the excise man. It was further alleged, with some truth, that a tax which offered such opportunities for evasion was a charge upon honesty and a premium upon false returns. In the large cities especially was the tax exposed to widespread evasion and fraud. In the hands of an honest and conscientious official the mode of assessment was vexatious in the extreme, while in the

hands of an incompetent one it was open to all sorts of collusion. In the former case it was grievous, annoying and unpopular; in the latter unjust, tempting to evasion and falsehood and destructive of the moral sense of the people, who came to view the oath lightly and to look with equanimity upon any attempt to defraud the revenue."

Mr. Howe does not think it necessary to impose a tax upon incomes for the purpose of meeting the contemplated deficiency in the revenue for the coming year. A deficiency to the extent of nearly one hundred million dollars could be met, he suggests, by increasing the tax on distilled and fermented spirits and tobacco. The receipt from these sources for the year 1893 was \$159,000,000. He estimates that \$250,000,000 could be derived therefrom without material loss in the quantity consumed.

An Income Tax on Corporations.

In the *North American Review*, Hon. William L. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, presents in a favorable light the income tax without, however, giving it his unqualified indorsement as a means of covering the growing deficit in our national revenues. Mr. Wilson regards the theory of the income tax a just one, but recognizes that its administration is necessarily accompanied by exasperating and demoralizing incidents, and that in a country of the large geographical dimensions of the United States it would be very difficult to put into smooth working order the necessary machinery for its thorough collection. He does not, however, consider that the income tax has had a fair trial in this country, that of 1861-1875 having been levied "too short a time and been too often changed to become a familiar and workable part of our fiscal system." Moreover, considering that the repeal of this tax was carried by a very narrow margin in both houses it could not have been especially unpopular. Senator Sherman was among those stoutly opposing the repeal, and in a speech made in the Senate May 18, 1870, he declared it the most just and equitable tax that is now running in the United States of America, without exception. Other prominent Republican representatives also gave it their indorsement.

In Mr. Wilson's judgment the income tax is not liable to the charge that it is class legislation. He does not in this article favor taxing the income of individuals, but would limit such a tax "to that class of our citizens who own and control a very large and increasing amount of the property of the country, who enjoy certain public franchises of a very substantial character, and who, therefore, have no right to object to some public scrutiny of their incomes." In other words, a tax upon the incomes or earnings of corporations. Such a tax, he holds, would produce a revenue sufficient to cover a large part of the gap now open between receipts and expenditures, and would not be a tax upon individual thrift, energy, or enterprise. "It would in the main fall upon the earnings of invested capital."

AN ATTACK UPON THE ADMINISTRATION'S BUSINESS POLICY.

IN his usual vigorous and trenchant manner ex-Speaker Reed deals, in the *North American Review*, with the subject, "Tariff and Business." He thus enters upon his attack against the policy of the present administration: "When at last the Sherman act was repealed and the cause of our condition, according to all standard Democratic newspapers, was removed, there were, owing to the delay caused by the party in power, few people left to rejoice in the success which had been so much heralded only a few months before. Even prior to the repeal, the conviction began quietly to steal over the people that the true cause of the stagnation in business, the true source of all our troubles, was the fact that in power and supreme control over the United States was a party which, however meritorious its individuals might be, as a party was utterly incapable of inventing a policy or even of carrying out a policy which has been boldly promised and broadly announced."

THE WILSON BILL.

His views on the Wilson tariff bill are given in the following paragraphs: "Now that the bill is before us, what is to be said of it? Clearly it is not a bill for revenue only, since it reduces the revenue of the country probably seventy-five millions of dollars, so far as the usual treasury calculations can furnish us any aid in determining what the loss will be. If there be any gain to be anticipated to be set off against this loss it must come from increased importations, which will just so much diminish American production and be so much taken away from American labor. The bill cannot claim the merit, if there be any, of free trade, except such as comes to it from having selected and cut off from protection many industries which were at least as deserving as those which are to survive. In its struggle to put raw materials on the free list, this bill, devised in the main by Southern men, has so stricken the undeveloped regions of this country that the South is more likely than any other part of us to pre-eminently suffer by their efforts. The time was when the West felt toward protection much as the South does now, but with Illinois as the third manufacturing State in the Union, the West beyond the Mississippi is looking forward to the day when the more direct benefits may reach them and develop their resources also. In like manner the wise business men of the South are looking forward to-day, or rather were looking forward last year.

NOT A FULFILLMENT OF THE PARTY PLATFORM.

"The bill cannot claim any merit as a fulfillment of the platform of the Democratic party since that platform denounced protection as robbery, and if protection be robbery, then this bill is robbery on a sliding scale.

"If the bill cannot claim that it carries out the principle of free trade, and cannot, by the wildest stretch of imagination, be deemed the fulfillment of solemn

pledges of the party in power, what is its merit? It cannot be that the men who made it will claim for it the advantages of protection. They could not do it. Too long have they reiterated the charge that 'protection is robbery, depriving people of their property under pretense of taxation.' 'Can taxation create anything?' they have been asking triumphantly in chorus for long years. If taxation cannot create anything, what are they trying to save by their sanction of reduced robbery? If the consumer has to pay the tax to the manufacturer equal to that added by the tariff to the price of imported goods, what difference is there in principle between that taxation which puts an unjust dollar into the pockets of the robber barons and that same kind of taxation when it puts an unjust half a dollar into the same pocket to jingle against the dollars of bygone days? Has the United States reached that point of national decrepitude when it must ransom itself by a surrender of one-half of an unjustifiable exaction?

"This bill has all the forms of a protection bill. It tries to adjust the duties to the nature of the production and to discriminate between different stages of manufacture. It surrenders all principle in form, but is likely to be as deadly as could be desired in practice."

HOW TO PREVENT A MONEY FAMINE.

"**H**OW to Prevent a Money Famine" is the subject discussed by Hon. James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, in the *North American Review*. He says:

"The question to which the friends of a sound money system should now address themselves is not how to temporarily defeat the desires of the Populists, the advocates of free coinage of silver, of government warehouses, and kindred plans, but how to permanently insure the country against the dangers which would flow from the crystallizing into law of their monetary and financial sophisms. Such result cannot be brought about by either scoffing at their leaders or scouting that which they propose. Neither will it do to underestimate the sources of strength of those who range themselves under the banner of the Populist and free-coinage parties. So long as they have the enthusiasm which springs from the belief of lessening the woes of the debt-burdened classes to urge them to effort, and the encouragement of the timorous and compromising in the ranks of those who oppose them, they will continue an active force in monetary agitation and an uncertain element in American politics, and, as such, warrant recognition and intelligent opposition.

NEEDED: A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

"That which now is most needed is a campaign of education on monetary and financial questions. The education to be given ought to be systematic and thorough. It ought not to embrace either abstruse theories or illusive deductions. The freer it is of technicalities the more complete will it be and the results accomplished more certain. It should be rid

of all ambiguity and devoid of that enigmatical mystery which so long has cloaked the utterances of many of our skilled practical financiers only to create 'confusion worse confounded' in the minds of the public on the operation of finance and the workings of our currency system."

Mr. Eckels lays down as follows the campaign upon which financial education ought to be conducted: "First, the American people must know that the essential requisite of our currency is not volume but soundness; and, second, they must cease looking to Congress in every season of financial distress for relief, but instead become more self-reliant, more self-helpful and learn to employ to a greater extent the means locally at hand."

CREDIT VERSUS CURRENCY.

"No matter how great or how small the volume," says Mr. Eckels, "there will always be sections of the country where, under the same conditions, money famine will prevail. Legislation is powerless to remedy this or to put an end to it, and the sooner this fact is realized, the sooner will the people of this section set about to create conditions which will bring to them at any and all seasons of the year such amounts of money as will best meet their needs." He quotes Gallatin's famous saying that "the man who says that he wants money could at all times obtain it if he had either credit or salable commodities," and adds that it is the failure to appreciate that it is want of credit on the part of the borrower and not a want of currency in the country which causes an appeal to Congress to do that through legislation which can only be accomplished through individual or local exertion.

In conclusion, Mr. Eckels says: "When the American people call into use, to the extent that the best business methods require, the aid which good banks can afford, Congress will be relieved from the recurring importunity to increase the volume of the circulating medium irrespective of its stability, the cry for more money will cease, each community will, in the greatest measure, contribute to relieving its own distresses, and the financial vagaries of inflationists no longer continue to plague our world of business and of politics."

GOVERNOR WAITE'S PROPOSAL.

IN the *North American Review*, Governor Waite of Colorado declares that the financial policy of the government since 1883, culminating in the repeal of the Sherman act, has deprived his State of about \$24,000,000 per annum. He comes forth with a proposal for remedying this loss to the business of the State caused by the closing of the silver mines. This proposal is that the State should enact that the silver dollar of the United States and of our sister republics in North and South America, containing not less than $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains fine silver, shall be a legal tender by tale, or at one hundred cents each, for all its private and public debts collectable within the State. "As a matter of constitutional law," says Governor Waite,

"there can be no doubt that the concurrent right of the national government to make legal tender does not in any way affect the right of a State to make gold and silver coins, domestic and foreign, a legal tender within its borders. In 1792 Congress enacted that $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains fine silver be the money unit of the United States or the American dollar. This power was given by the States to Congress in order that it might create a legal uniformity of value of money in all the States, and, such a money unit having been created, there is high authority that the trust given to Congress in this respect is executed and can neither be changed by Congress nor the States."

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN RETROSPECT.

THE entire number of the *Engineering Magazine* for January is made up of articles dealing with the World's Fair in retrospect, the first of which is contributed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who sets forth the value of the Fair from a national point of view. He considers that the chief good from such an exhibition arises from the gathering together of the people of the different sections. "The Fair was to the people of the United States what the State Fair is to the people of the State. Every citizen became not only prouder than ever of his country, of whose position and greatness the exhibition was the outward and visible symbol, but he became acquainted, for the first time perhaps, with his fellow countrymen of other States. The impression made by the people *en masse* was highly complimentary to the American. I never heard a foreigner give his impression who failed to extol the remarkable behavior of the crowd, its good manners, temperance, kindness and total absence of rude, selfish pushing for advantage which is usual in corresponding gatherings abroad. The self-governing capacity of the people shone forth resplendently. The foreigner's verdict is that without official direction or supervision every individual governed himself and behaved like a gentleman." So much for universal education.

Mr. Carnegie thinks that at least once every twenty years the people should be induced to gather from all the States as they did at Chicago, and, if possible, each section of the Union should be favored by having this national reunion. He says: "In a federation so extensive as ours this drawing together of the people of the States is a work of great difficulty, and yet it is of infinite importance, for the masses of the people should not grow up without having in their midst living links who have met their fellow-citizens from other States and found them much like themselves and in harmony upon one point at least—their intense Americanism. Every plan should, therefore, be encouraged which draws the people of the different States together, and an exhibition like that just held at Chicago is by far the most efficacious of all modes."

The International Effects of the Fair.

Writing in the same magazine on the international effects of the fair, Mr. Edmund Mitchell says: "It

has frequently been contended that international exhibitions have done little permanent good to mankind—that they are really carnivals of pleasure, that industry does not profit by the lessons they profess to teach. The complete falsity of such an argument must have been borne home to the mind of every one who made anything like a conscientious study of the Chicago World's Fair. Let me give a specific instance of ideas being exchanged at these exhibitions; and in doing so I shall of set purpose select small things to show that even the most minute details do not escape the lynx-eyed visitors. At Philadelphia, in 1876, Switzerland was completely cut out by America in the department of watch manufacture, the machine-made article of the latter company eclipsing the hand-made product of the former. In Chicago, in 1893, we witnessed the Swiss artisans making watches by the aid of all the latest and most delicate American machinery, and in not a few instances beating the United States manufacturers with their own tools. Had not an invaluable lesson been learned by the Swiss in this case?

A STEP TOWARD THE BROTHERHOOD OF MANKIND.

"Not the least valuable result of the World's Fair," continues Mr. Mitchell. "was the spirit of fraternity diffused among men of many varieties. Sentiments of brotherhood seemed to be in the air. In this respect Chicago gained an undoubted advantage over Paris, Vienna and every other European centre of population. On the soil of America there is no field for international bickerings and jealousies. At Chicago, German and Frenchman, Englishman and Russian, Turk and Bulgarian, met together on every festive and ceremonial occasion, and came to know each other, to appreciate each other, and to regard each other as warm personal friends. More especially was this happy result brought about by the excursions from Chicago into the surrounding country proffered by the American people among many other hospitalities to their visitors from abroad. Notable among these was the trip to the wheat fields of North Dakota organized by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern Railway companies, on which occasion men of twenty-nine different nationalities, speaking fifteen different languages, fraternized together during a period of nine days, and became intimately acquainted—an incident which, I venture to think, is almost without parallel. The spirit of brotherhood engendered by this close association was shown at Gretna, a village on Canadian soil, where the Stars and Stripes of the United States and the Union Jack of Great Britain and Ireland were saluted, and the happily expressed sentiment, 'May the Old Glory of the New World always float side by side in amity with the Older Glory of the Old World,' was cheered to the echo by Americans and Englishmen, Frenchmen and Russians, Germans and Poles, Italians and Spaniards, Swedes and Norwegians, Austrians and Turks, representatives of every South American republic and colony, and men from far away Australia, the Orange Free State and Japan. It augurs well for the federation of mankind that

such a chord of friendliness should have been struck and echoed through so many countries of the world. A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, and the scene at Gretna on August 28, 1893, is one that will live long as a kindly memory in every corner of the globe."

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN'S VIEW OF THE DISPENSARY LIQUOR LAW.

"TO-DAY" contains an article on "The Dispensary Liquor Law of South Carolina," by one who subscribes himself "A South Carolinian." Though opposed to the liquor law, he frankly concedes to it certain merits.

The writer first presents the claims for the law as set forth in a recent message by Governor Tillman :

"1. The element of personal profits is destroyed, thereby removing the incentive to increase the sales.

"2. Treating is stopped, as the bottles are not opened on the premises.

"3. It is sold only in the day time; this under a regulation of the board and not under the law. The concomitants of ice, sugar, lemons, etc., being removed, there is not the same inclination to drink remaining, and the closing of the saloons, especially at night, and the prohibition of its sale by the drink, destroy the enticements and seductions which have caused so many men and boys to be led astray and enter on the downward course.

"4. It is sold only for cash, and there is no longer 'chalking up' for daily drinks against pay day. The workman buys his bottle of whisky Saturday night and carries the rest of his wages home.

"5. Gambling dens, pool rooms and lewd houses, which have hitherto been run almost invariably in connection with the saloons, which were thus a stimulus to vice, separated from the sale of liquor have had their patronage reduced to a minimum, and there must necessarily follow a decrease of crime.

"6. The local whisky rings, which have been the curse of every municipality in the State, and have always controlled municipal elections, have been torn up root and branch, and the influence of the bar-keeper as a political manipulator is absolutely destroyed. The police, removed from the control of these debauching elements, will enforce the law against evil doing with more vigor, and a higher tone and greater purity in all governmental affairs must result."

PERSONAL PROFIT IS ELIMINATED.

As to the first of Governor Tillman's claims the writer points out that while the element of personal profit is removed, it is the element of *personal* profit only. "The money goes into no one man's pocket, but behind the men who deal the liquor across the bar stands the State, reaping the benefits of the pernicious traffic just as the saloon-keeper did a year ago. In his message Governor Tillman avows one great advantage of the law to be 'the reduction of the general tax.' In other words, instead of the saloon-keeper reaping the profit, it goes into the pockets of the taxpayers, thus making every property

holder in the State, *volens volens* the beneficiary of a successful whisky traffic, and constituting each one a *particeps criminis* to just as great an extent, morally, as was the bar-keeper of a year ago. While the demoralizing effect may not be the same on the individual beneficiary, the principle is absolutely unchanged, and morally the condition is as evil in one case as in the other. Not a taxpayer in South Carolina to-day can deny that he is a stockholder in a great retail liquor saloon, and as soon as the general taxes are reduced, as has been promised, he will then and there receive his dividend on his stock as directly as a mill owner receives his when the annual profits of his mill are distributed."

THE MOST OBJECTIONABLE FEATURE.

The second, third, fourth and fifth claims are approved by the writer, but the sixth "is the objectionable one alone sufficient to condemn utterly the whole law." "The municipal whisky rings have, as is claimed, been destroyed, but in their stead has been raised up a ring which finds its province not in the towns and cities alone, but throughout the entire State, throttling at one grasp both town and country, and with a power behind it which would enable it to perpetuate itself practically for all time. A corrupt administration with such a power in its hands could perpetuate itself and its iniquities, absolutely proof against everything that might tend to its overthrow, except popular revolution. And the history of politics in the United States shows that nothing is more probable than at some not distant day the power created by this law will be so used. We can see the results of such power in almost any large city in the country. Few of us have to go far from home in order to study their workings and test their strength, but how insignificant will these appear in comparison with an organization which is not only composed of men who happen to be in charge of the affairs of state, but which is, to all intents and purposes, the State itself, in its official, corporate and sovereign capacity. No measure more fraught with danger to the liberties of the people has ever been devised in the whole history of American legislation, and unless South Carolina gets rid of the law she has saddled upon herself, her future will be pregnant with innumerable possibilities of political tyranny and disaster."

THE STATE AS A SALOON KEEPER.

The writer concludes: "What kind of a saloon-keeper she will make remains to be seen. So far she has done fairly well, she has conducted her business so wisely that a rich profit has resulted, and she declares that another year she will take a half million of the dollars of her suffering women and children, and put them into her pocket; with the characteristic zeal of a liquor dealer of the old *régime*, she declares her intention of extending her business into every nook and corner of her territory, and not lacking in the modern commercial spirit, she pledges herself to crush all competition, and to keep the field clear for her own exclusive operations. And she has made some excellent resolutions which she has not

broken. She will not sell to boys, nor will she offer her patrons the pleasures of a club house; she does things in a strictly business way, and like an honest man, when night comes she shuts up her saloon and goes home. Any saloon-keeper in the world would be commended for such a course, and South Carolina is worthy of the same commendation, and we extend it most heartily. But all the same she is a saloon-keeper, and her rulers might split hairs and invent new names for the business from now until the crash of doom, but they cannot change that fact. If Governor Tillman and his friends wish to rid their State of this stigma, they can only do so by abandoning the traffic instantly."

"THE LIVING WAGE."

ECONOMIC opinion on this much vexed question is what the public specially needs to have; and they will turn with well-founded interest to Professor Cunningham's article on the subject in the *Contemporary Review*. The writer, while deriding the idea that "economic laws" are moral precepts or practical imperatives, recognizes their worth as convenient hypotheses and as guides to what is likely.

The "standard of living" is the familiar economic conception which corresponds to the popular "living wage." The Professor, in pointing out that the standard varies with each social grade, does not shrink from defining it: "The worker in each class believes that by his work he ought to be able to support himself and start his children in the same social grade in which he was brought up. This is his standard of comfort, and a living wage is the wage which enables him to attain his object regularly and habitually. The ordinary rate of wage which the ordinary workman has earned in ordinary times may be taken as representing the standard of living of his class, and may be therefore called a living wage. There ought to be no insuperable difficulty in any one trade in calculating what this living wage has been within the last decade.

HOW IT MIGHT BE FIXED.

"Experience seems to show that the real practical difficulties of calculations of this sort can be met if the parties concerned really give their minds to it and honestly make the attempt. Such a board as that which is to meet in February could surely manage it for the coal trade. . . . If an agreement as to the rate of variation can be maintained, an agreement as to an invariable rate till a recognized date for reconsideration and readjustment might be carried out.

"The advocates of the living wage may fairly claim that they only seek to give effect to a principle which has high . . . economic authority, and is confirmed by the experience of practical men."

HOW IT WOULD WORK.

For the laborer the establishment of the principle would mean in times of bad trade an increase in the number of individuals unemployed, but that evil is preferable to the lowering of a whole class below the standard of decent living.

"The living wage would give no immunity from industrial distress, but it would tend to limit its duration; it would maintain the position of a class and cause the distress to fall on individuals, and it would open up possibilities of remedy which are not now available without pauperization."

It would also benefit the employer by discouraging speculative production and reckless competition, and by diminishing existing uncertainties as to the rate of wages. The Professor defends the principle on national as well as on economic grounds. The approaching exhaustion of England's coal fields would, he argues, be by it rendered gradual, through the gradual diminution of employment.

The Professor much prefers the principle of the living wage to that of profit-sharing. The latter he condemns as "unwise economically and unsound morally."

"The Minimum of Humane, Living."

Under this strange title Mr. W. H. Mallock writes in the *Pall Mall Magazine*. This minimum is, he argues, "determined by the maximum which a man who pays no rent can extract by his own labor from the worst soil under cultivation." He illustrates this by facetious diagrams.

HOW MANY MAKE THEIR BREAD AND BUTTER?

MR. JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE writes in the January *Harper's* on what he calls "The Bread-and-Butter Question," and calls to mind that, pecuniarily considered, we are not nearly so prosperous a people as the general report would have it. He makes it out that, especially in the great cities, the bread-and-butter question is one always with the majority of us—even of us, the money-making folk of the world. Mr. Browne asserts that reports of our individual prosperity are always exaggerated, and that one hears of but a meagre proportion of the cases of total failure to solve the bread-and-butter question. This is especially true in great cities. He asks how many thousands of professional men there must be in New York who are unable to make the \$5,000 per year generally agreed to be necessary to support only decently the man with a family. All this bad state of things is not because we receive smaller salaries and incomes than of old years, for we undeniably receive greater ones, but because we need more things to make us comfortable, and because prices have risen in a majority of cases.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

"Twenty-five or thirty years ago what is known as the bread-and-butter question came home to but a small proportion of those in whose breasts it is now a settled resident. Then the majority of the members of what might be termed the middle class, in a financial sense, working with their heads, not their hands, and moderately equipped for the secular battle, gave themselves small concern as to the acquisition of their living expenses. Now, though they may earn far more than they could then, they are prone to

be ceaselessly harried on the subject. Not only have prices steadily advanced, the needs of those members have increased and their tastes are more exacting. They want five things where they wanted one. What were luxuries have become necessities. They were contented on \$2,000 a year; they are discontented on \$4,000. What they would have considered a modest independence would not make them comfortable now.

AS IT IS NOW.

"Everything has altered, not the manner and requirement of living merely, but the livers themselves. They no longer have the same feelings or opinions, or see with the same eyes. They feel, though they have so much more than they once had, the lack of what they want to-day far beyond the greater lack of years ago, which, being unexpected, they were barely sensible of. This may seem to be their fault, and to an extent it is; but it is more the fault of the time that has so begotten the growth and love of luxury as to make it, through familiarity, appear indispensable. At any rate, luxury has unconsciously entered—in cities notably—into the bread-and-butter question, which is more serious, more imperative, than in the days of simplicity and self denial. When we are satisfied with little, a diminution of that little is scarcely missed. When we are accustomed to excess, we think we cannot spare the slightest portion. The idea of material comfort is most variable and indefinite. In the rural regions of New England a small family attains what it considers such comfort by an expenditure of \$400 a year. In New York a family of the same size is frequently uncomfortable after disbursing fifteen times that amount. But in the real country and in the great town the question is vital alike, and the source of unremitting thought and great anxiety."

THE PROFESSIONS OVERCROWDED.

Mr. Browne goes into the favored occupations—the law, banking, etc.—in detail to show that they are overcrowded, and are far from offering a general average of comfortable remuneration. He naturally does not attempt to offer any direct remedy for this very deeply rooted ill of life, but he does draw from it a moral as to pretension and lack of courage to look facts in the face.

"It is debasing to be absorbed in the chase after dollars for dollars' sake; but it is more debasing still to pretend to have wealth that one has not, and to lead a course of interminable self-exploitation. The bread-and-butter question must long continue to be the essential question for the mass of us; but it should not be where possible ease of circumstance exists. We should be ashamed to give a false impression of ourselves in anything. If we can afford only beef and potatoes and beer, why invite our friends to a dinner of ten courses with wine? Most of us are poor for our needs or desires. Let us avow it, and the terrible bread-and-butter question will be shorn of many of its terrors. Simplicity and honesty will prove in time the antidote to its wide-spreading bane."

TRAMPS.

PROFESSOR JOHN J. MCCOOK presents in the *Charities Review* a social study of "Tramps." We learn from Mr. McCook's account that this name is not in general favor among tramps themselves. "Bum" is the generic term used by them. It is interesting to note that there exists an aristocracy among tramps, and a middle and a lower order, although, Mr. McCook adds, absolute agreement has not been made as to which is upper and which is lower crust. The order of "jumpers"—that is, train jumpers—put their family first and look upon the country or "pike bum," the city or "shovel bum," and the mission or "religious bum" with undisguised contempt. The accepted title for the railroad tramps in America is "ho-bo's," or as it is spelled by the most select of the nobility, "haut-beaux." Mr. McCook gives the following incidents concerning the career of one of the ho-bo's he has met:

THE CAREER OF A "HO-BO."

"He had 'done' thirty days each in Erie County, N. Y.; White Plains, N. Y.; Brooklyn, Conn.; thirteen days in San Francisco, Cal.; twenty days in Savannah, Ga.; ten days in Chicago; five days in the Tombs, New York City, and had been arrested in Syracuse, N. Y., and Richmond, Va.

"He had passed part of one winter in an almshouse—to 'get a new suit of clothes'—had been nine days in Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, for a finger bruise got in jumping a train; six weeks in a Philadelphia hospital for a secret disease—they have no aversion to such a disease when winter is coming on, he told me in passing, and several eminent medical specialists confirm his story; a whole winter in a poor-house hospital in the interior of New York for a toe lost while jumping a train; five months in a Boston hospital for an abscess on his neck, caused, as the doctors thought, by the jar of riding on trucks—he had only been six months on the road at that time, he explained apologetically! And he had also been to dispensaries now and then for medicine required by some trifling cold, though he generally carried stuff with him for this.

"Apart from the above he had 'never had a day's sickness in his life,' he said, and spoke with much enthusiasm of the vigor and physical strength of the fairly initiated ho-bo."

This aristocratic vagabond said that he had voted eight times in one single election in New York City, receiving therefor a total of sixteen dollars, which, of course, may or may not be true.

SOME STATISTICS.

It is estimated by Mr. McCook that there are about forty-six thousand tramps in the United States. This estimate is based on a statistical investigation of tramps living in Massachusetts, that State being the only one which attempts to collect the facts necessary for a calculation. Mr. McCook further estimates that fifty-seven per cent. of our American tramps have trades or professions, forty-one per cent. are un-

skilled laborers, one in twenty is under twenty years of age, three out of five are under thirty-five, seventy-five out of one hundred under forty and one in one hundred and eleven over seventy. He believes that industrial causes have little to do with vagabondage, holding that intemperance is chiefly responsible for it. Sixty-three per cent. of the tramps with whom he has communicated are confessedly intemperate. Mr. McCook says further that fifty-six per cent. of our tramps are of American nativity, that more than nine-tenths of them are unmarried and that a like proportion can read and write.

HOW TRAMPS SECURE FOOD.

How do they generally secure their food? "Twenty per cent. say they beg; nine per cent. more 'beg and work'; over two per cent. more 'beg and steal'; three per cent. live on their 'friends'; twenty-seven per cent. 'work' or 'work and want'; thirty-eight per cent. say they pay for it. How for the most part this is done is left to the imagination. I am convinced that the life of a fraction, possibly the greater part of this company, consists in alternations of work and travel or debauchery. The work is suspended as soon as the means for the last named has been secured, and the 'sobering up' is commonly at public expense. Counting their house room at nothing, I am convinced that two hundred and forty dollars a year would be a moderate and two hundred dollars a very conservative estimate for the actual cost per head of our army of tramps. This would amount to about ten millions annually. This has to be paid for, of course, by somebody, and that somebody is the tax-payer."

Mr. McCook recommends uniform laws in all the States, committing drunkards and vagrants to places of detention where they must abstain from drink, must work, and must keep clean, and that for an indefinite period. He thinks that they might be made to nearly or quite support themselves in such establishments, and in that event we would save \$10,000,000 or more a year.

CRUSADE AGAINST ANARCHISM.

AS might have been expected, the bombs exploded at Barcelona and Paris have shaken literary nerves and provoked something like literary reprisals. Karl Blind sketches in the *Contemporary* "the rise and development of Anarchism." With no little animus he marks out Proudhon as the spiritual and Bakunin as the practical father of the present Anarchism.

"Out of Proudhonism there certainly came a spirit of wanton destructiveness, of devil-dare unconcernedness as to consequences, on which the Anarchist doctrine soon thrived and flourished. That erratic Bakunin declared that in order to bring about the abolition of State formations and governments which were to be superseded by small groups of independent workers, it would be necessary to 'unloose all the passions now called evil, and to destroy what is by the same class of speakers called public order.'" So originated the "propaganda by deed."

The London Colony.

The *New Review* opens with a double broadside against the Anarchists. "Z." divides them into "the ideal and the real," and would make the former, "such fanatics as Prince Krapotkin," responsible for Ravachol and Pallas. The worst specimens in London are foreigners. Frenchmen preponderate. Germans are "the most advanced;" Hungarians "the most truculent and unscrupulous." There are also a few Poles, Russians, Spaniards, and a number of Italians.

"These are the miscreants who are now aspiring to terrorize the world; the very dregs of the population, the riff-raff of rascaldom, professional thieves, bullies who batten upon the shameful earnings of the weaker sex, cut-throats when opportunity offers, depicable desperadoes already under the ban and always subjected to close surveillance."

"Z." cries for summary suppression of Anarchic propaganda and literature. He specially urges that Herr Most's "Scientific Revolutionary War," a guide to making and using the worst explosives, should be burnt wholesale, its mere possession deemed a felony.

DIPLOMACY OLD AND NEW.

THE December number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* gives the place of honor to a couple of striking articles on "The Transformation of Diplomacy." It is unsigned but bears trace of a practiced hand. The slow changes by which Europe, rendered chaotic by the decay of the Roman empire and the invasion of the Caucasian hosts under Attila, has been molded into our modern states and kept in a relative equilibrium, are treated in a philosophical and also in a poetical spirit. The paper opens with a short description of diplomacy as understood during the last two hundred years. The French language reigned supreme in every Court where diplomatic interests were discussed. Diplomacy resembled in those days a mediæval drama, in which a fight begun with foils ended in bloodshed when the buttons dropped off.

ADOLPHE DE CIR COURT, FRENCH DIPLOMAT.

The writer describes finely an old French diplomat dead within the last twenty years. He is not named, but to those who know France it is needless to name the Comte Adolphe de Circourt, sent by Lamartine to Berlin in 1848, and well acquainted with the best circles in England, as indeed in every country in Europe. Equally at ease in history and in politics, he saw the present in its true prospective with the past, and quitted the banquet hall of Charles V. of Spain to cross over into the private apartments of M. de Bismarck. "Never shall I forget," says the writer of the article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, "his art of touching with a master hand on the highest questions; those rapid sketches, that respectful familiarity with the great historic figures of all ages, who seem to have been his familiar friends. One felt flattered to be introduced almost on an equal footing into such good company. Adolphe de Cir-

court survived the German war, and saw the irresistible rise of the great democracy which little by little is changing the old polite methods of the European game of chess. "Henceforth the learned play of the European balance of power will be profoundly disturbed. Another era opens : it is our own."

MODERN DIPLOMACY.

In the second and concluding article the writer attempts to deal with modern diplomacy. There are in Europe kings, governments and peoples ; there are no longer courts. The elaborate procedure of other days has been put away among other theatrical properties in company with the peruke, powder and silk stockings. If you were to insert in a diplomatic dispatch expressions once universal, such as "the Court of St. James," "the Court of Vienna," you would have been thought to have fallen asleep a hundred years ago. Now diplomats write of "the Cabinet of London," "the Cabinet of Vienna." Even the word "courtier" is out of fashion and expresses a way of acting and a kind of character indicating anything but a good social position.

The receptions given at Compiègne, under the Second Empire, where the young Empress held the sceptre of a reigning beauty and model of fashion with the gracious manners and political passions of Marie Antoinette, were, our writer thinks, the last example of the attempt to revive or imitate the ancient court ; and since it suffered dire eclipse in 1870, even the older sovereigns have reduced the number of their servitors, and may even be said to practice economy. The two most absolute of our European monarchs indulge in little or no amusement ; they work from early morning till late at night, and live a strictly honorable domestic life.

The writer here pays a sincere and respectful compliment to the Queen of England, whose "incessant though hidden toil" and perfect accomplishment of her constitutional duties have given her an influence hardly to be expressed in words. "When this long reign shall be judged from across a lapse of years, it will be seen that the Victorian era brought Parliamentary institutions to a degree of perfection, increased the dignity of social manners, fortified that respect which should always be felt for the law, and allowed of the accomplishment of great evolutions without violence ; in fine, it will be seen that the England of Victoria was infinitely more peaceful and happier if not more heroic than that of the Georges."

A CHANGE IN DIPLOMATIC METHODS.

When discussing the growth of the power of the people under the changes it had brought about in diplomatic methods, the writer observes that in diplomacy as in everything else it is better to be straightforward. A Richelieu, a Frederick, a Bonaparte, a Cavour, a Bismarck, do not need to hide their schemes, for the durable part of the work must repose on their power of discerning a great idea or defending a great cause.

The political thinker will find much on which to reflect in this remarkable article, which evidently proceeds from one who knows the subject of which

he treats, and who yet may claim a singularly impartial judgment.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN GERMANY.

IN the December number of the *University Extension World* Mr. O. J. Thatcher gives a brief sketch of the Urania Gesellschaft of Berlin—a society which, while not technically known as a University Extension organization, is doing a great deal to promote education among the masses and awaken a widespread interest in natural science.

Mr. Thatcher writes : "The Urania Gesellschaft was established March 4, 1888, by a number of wealthy residents of Berlin, who not only loved nature but wished to cultivate in their fellow citizens a love for, and an appreciation of, the beauties, secrets and mysteries of the natural world about them. A site was at once secured from the government, and the buildings were completed and formally opened with appropriate ceremonies on July 1, 1889.

THE GENERAL PLAN OF THE GESELLSCHAFT.

"The general plan of the Gesellschaft is to equip for public use several laboratories, for astronomy, physics, biology, etc., with the best and most important apparatus. On the payment of a very small fee any one is admitted to these laboratories and may freely examine and use, or see used, any of the instruments.

"Every day at certain hours lectures are given on various topics chosen from the field of natural science. In these lectures the attempt is made to present a clear, succinct, popular, scientific statement of the subject in hand. Such subjects as the tides, the formation of mountains, volcanoes, clouds, the single planets, meteors, fixed stars and many others are thus treated, and generally the little hall is crowded with eager listeners. The Astronomical Observatory is supplied with an excellent telescope (the largest one in Prussia) and all the instruments necessary for the practical study of astronomy and the observation of the heavenly bodies.

"Connected with the Urania is a large staff of enthusiastic scientists, mostly young men, who carry on their own investigations, deliver public lectures and instruct classes in science. The classes are generally held in the evening, and are composed of men and women who have a desire for such knowledge, but who have not been able to acquire an education. The Gesellschaft also publishes one of the best scientific journals of Europe under the title *Himmel und Erde* (Heaven and Earth). It is popular in the best sense of the word, richly illustrated, and has among its editors and contributors nearly all the great scientists of Germany.

"Another unique feature is the Theatre of Science, a hall which seats several hundred people, and has a large stage adapted to the presentation of scenery illustrative of scientific subjects. The performance consists of a lecture on some subject from science, illustrated by the constantly shifting scenery on the stage. These lectures occur daily, and a wide range of topics is treated."

THE DECLINE OF URBAN IMMIGRATION.

ALL persons having to deal with the social problems of our great cities would do well to note the very significant statistics compiled by Mr. Edwin Cannan in his *National Review* article on "The Decline of Urban Immigration." His pages simply bristle with facts and comments of the most instructive order. Here are some compendious tables :

GAINS AND LOSSES BY MIGRATION.

	1851-60.	1861-70.	1871-80.	1881-90.
London	+ 245,679	+ 256,791	+ 302,121	+ 158,023

EIGHT GREAT TOWNS.

Manchester.....	+ 32,073	+ 31,754	+ 49,913	+ 17,725
Liverpool.....	+ 67,751	+ 55,088	+ 48,351	+ 22,237
Birmingham.....	+ 40,242	+ 22,220	+ 21,147	+ 7,985
Leeds.....	+ 11,090	+ 20,734	+ 6,763	+ 15,489
Sheffield.....	+ 26,101	+ 26,647	+ 4,339	+ 2,170
Bradford.....	+ 11,723	+ 32,774	+ 13,712	+ 2,069
Newcastle.....	+ 17,291	+ 15,439	+ 8,612	+ 27,572
Bristol.....	+ 1,232	+ 17,505	+ 7,084	+ 6,912
Total.....	+ 184,057	+ 222,161	+ 157,921	+ 23,803

FIVE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

22 Lancashire Unions and Stockport.....	+ 49,076	+ 19,056	+ 135,310	+ 42,749
8 West Riding Unions. Cleveland and the Tees District.....	+ 14,458	+ 31,912	+ 21,241	+ 13,684
The Potteries.....	+ 27,353	+ 51,136	+ 21,665	+ 171
The Black Country...	+ 7,890	+ 8,299	+ 12,261	+ 9,454
Total.....	+ 85,891	+ 66,969	+ 120,263	+ 24,174

SEVENTEEN MINOR TOWNS.

Total.....	+ 97,829	+ 74,380	+ 115,113	+ 84,112
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IN ALL THESE TOWNS AND DISTRICTS COMBINED.

Grand total	+ 613,456	+ 620,301	+ 665,418	+ 241,764
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Thus, instead of an increasing rush to the towns of England there has been a drop of 450,000 during the last census-decade! Mr. Cannan concludes with the reflection: "The superior healthiness of the modern town enables it to increase its population very rapidly, simply by the excess of births over deaths, and it seems highly probable that in the future our great towns will be regarded as the cradle rather than the grave of population."

In the *Nouvelle Revue* a certain Commandant Z. sounds a note of alarm as regards the defenses of the coast of Corsica. He points out that this island is the only place of call for the French fleet between Algiers and Marseilles, and Toulon and Bizerta, and insists that Corsica, in case of war, would be the pivot on which much of the success or failure of the French navy would turn.

THE "REAL" DISCOVERER OF AMERICA.

Not Columbus, but Cousin!

"JEAN COUSIN, sea captain of Dieppe, discovered the River Amazon in 1488. Columbus discovered San Salvador in 1492, or four years later." With these plain statements Captain Gambier, of the Royal Navy, opens an indictment in the *Fortnightly* which, if finally substantiated, will completely destroy the unique fame of Columbus as explorer and man, and will turn the use of the names "Columbia," "Columbian," into a farce. For this is the damning count in the indictment, not that Cousin forestalled Columbus but that Columbus knew of Cousin's discovery, though the knowledge was carefully and by conspiracy suppressed, and on the strength of that knowledge got his commission and his ships from Isabella. The claims for Cousin as stated by Capt. Gambier are as follows:

NORMAN AND SPANIARD.

Cousin was trained under Toscanelli, who first suggested to Columbus the idea of going to the east by the west. In naval war with the English in 1487 Cousin so distinguished himself that the merchants of Dieppe—at that time the Portsmouth and Liverpool combined of France—gave him command of an armed ship to go out in search of discoveries. In January, 1488, he set sail with Vincent Pinçon, a Spaniard, second in command. "Cousin sailed west for two months, and eventually found himself in the mouth of a vast river, whose size clearly indicated that it drained a country of great size and no mere island. This river he called the Maragnon." He then sailed for the African coast, his ostensible destination from the first, for trading purposes. But Pinçon quarreled with natives and imperiled the African trade. This untoward result cast the wonder of the American discovery into the shade. The people of Dieppe sentenced Pinçon to perpetual banishment from France.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCES.

Pinçon then went to Genoa, and subsequently to his two brothers, Martin Alonzo and Martin, at Palos. At the same time Columbus suddenly gives up his idea of going with his brother-in-law to France, and goes to La Rabida, near Palos. The head of this monastery, ex-confessor of the Queen, and close friend of Fernandez, an intimate of the brothers Pinçon, "becomes suddenly converted" to the practicability of Columbus's scheme, writes the Queen to that effect, and introduces Columbus to Fernandez. Then the Queen suddenly resolves to help Columbus. Columbus then insists, as never before, on title and pay as a reward for his anticipated discoveries. Finally he gets all he wants and goes to Palos. The three Pinçons are at Palos, and ardently support him. The three Pinçons, including Vincent, the ex-Dieppe lieutenant, go off with Columbus.

POETIC JUSTICE.

After sailing 1,200 miles, at a council of captains called to consider turning back, the Pinçons resist the

suggestion vehemently, and clamor for Columbus to steer more south. On return to Spain after the historic "discovery," Vincent Pinçon hurries off to see the Queen, to try and get his word in before Columbus. "Having done his best to rob Cousin of the credit of the discovery by giving all his information to Columbus and his brothers *sub rosa*, he now tries to rob Columbus of his share of what glory is left, and distinctly lays claim to it for himself. . . . He declared that without him Columbus could never have found anything. . . . But the same state reasons that would have made Cousin's claim impossible crushed Pinçon's."

A CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

Spain, wanting the New World for herself, had reason enough to conceal its prior discovery by France; the Pope, hostile to France, indorsed the claims of Spain, and France was distracted by civil war. Cousin "went down in a sea fight."

"The only possible loophole of escape" which Capt. Gambier allows for those who claim the undivided honor of the discovery of America for Columbus is to prove that the Vincent Pinçon who sailed with Columbus is not the same man as Vincent Pinçon who sailed with Cousin.

Against this he recalls that "the brothers Pinçon, soon after their return with Columbus from his first voyage, equip and dispatch a fleet of four ships to this very identical river Maragnon (the Amazon), under the command of Vincent Pinçon. Clearly, therefore, they knew that this river existed, and how did they know it . . . unless the man called Pinçon commanding these ships had been there before?"

THE POPULATION OF HAWAII.

THE following paragraph relating to the area and population of the Hawaiian Islands appears in *The Gospel in All Lands*:

"Hawaii embraces several islands in the Pacific Ocean, 2,100 miles west of San Francisco and 3,440 miles east of Japan, the largest being Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Nihau and Kahoolawe. The total area of the islands is 6,640 square miles, with a population in 1890 of 89,990, less than one-half being native. The census of 1890 showed there were 34,436 natives, 6,186 half castes, 7,495 born in Hawaii of foreign parents, 15,801 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, 8,602 Portuguese, 1,928 Americans, 1,344 British, 1,034 Germans, 227 Norwegians, 70 French, 588 Polynesians and 419 other foreigners. It is estimated that when Captain Cook discovered the islands in 1778 the population numbered 200,000, since which time the natives have rapidly decreased. The capital, Honolulu, is in the island of Oahu, and has about 21,000 inhabitants. The latest religious statistics reported 29,685 Protestants, 20,072 Roman Catholics, 3,576 Mormons, 72 Jews, 80,821 undesignated. In 1892 there were 168 schools and 10,712 pupils, of whom 5,353 were Hawaiian."

OLD AND NEW EPIDEMICS.

AS sub-title to "Studies in Hygiene" M. R. Proust discusses in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the many old and new epidemics which have from time to time devastated the world. As is perhaps natural, the first contagious disease he attacks is the influenza, which he declares to have first come from St. Petersburg and Moscow, reaching rapidly Odessa, Stockholm, Varsovia—all towns in direct communication with the two great Russian cities. It has been conclusively proved, says M. Proust, that where civil communications are cut off, the influenza ceases. Thus the disease took more than a month to travel from Stockholm to Christiania, which are separated by mountains; but once *la grippe* had reached Berlin it extended in less than a week to Vienna, Paris, Amsterdam and London. On the vexed question as to whether influenza is catching in the ordinary sense of the word, M. Proust's evidence seems to be decisive, for he quotes the town of Frontignon, where the arrival of one person from Paris served to infect the town; and to cite a still more curious fact, it seems that out of the four hundred lighthouse keepers which inhabit the seventy-seven lighthouses placed on the coasts of Great Britain, only eight caught the epidemic, and those eight had each been exposed to a distinct contagion.

SMALLPOX.

Smallpox, declares M. Proust, seems to have been unknown among the Greeks and Romans, though in China and India there are traces of the dread disease 1,200 years before Christ. The Saracens brought smallpox to Europe in the sixth century, and Gregory of Tours wrote down the first known description of its symptoms. In the seventeenth century smallpox was more dreaded than the black death. All Louis XIV's direct descendants, with the exception of the child who, strangely enough, finally fell a victim when an aged king to the same disease, disappeared in a short space of time, carried off by this terrible *petite verole*. When the infection was brought to countries where the plague had been hitherto unknown, the result was terrible. In Mexico alone were carried off three and a half millions; and the Inquisition, Spanish invasion, alcohol and sword all together did not contribute to the destruction of the native population of North and South America as did the introduction of smallpox into the transatlantic continent.

MEASLES AND SCARLATINA.

Measles seems to have appeared in Europe about the same time as smallpox, but to the Arabs the troublesome and catching disorder was well known under the name of *hasbah*. Australia is the only part of the world where measles is unknown.

Scarlatina, observes M. Proust, is a distinctly European malady, and is especially affected by the English. In London alone each year between 2,000 and 6,000 people die of scarlatina, and he adds the incredible statement that only 100 deaths are attributed to the same cause.

The history of typhus is specially curious. The first description of this fever was written by Fracastor, and the first serious epidemic of it ravaged the army of Lautrec when encamping near Naples. In Europe, Ireland and Silesia are the birthplace and home of typhus, and wherever the Irish emigrant has gone there typhus has followed. To Silesia is due the prevalence of the disease in Eastern Prussia, Sweden and Denmark.

TYPHUS.

Typhus, it seems, is terribly catching, doctors and nurses falling more easily a victim in devotion to their patients than in any other infectious disease. In the Crimea out of 450 medical men 58 died of typhus. Typhus, said Professor Virchow, is the punishment which nations draw down on themselves by their ignorance and their indifference. M. Proust quotes largely from the curious memoirs of Marais, which describes vividly the terrible epidemic which fell upon Versailles in the summer of 1720, and of the heroic efforts made by the Archbishop, Monsignor de Belzunc, to combat the evil. The pest seems to have inspired more terror than any other disease. As late as 1878 in Russia the sick were left by both their friends and neighbors without food, without clothes, and without care, while the dead remained days before any one thought of burying them. During the last fifteen years the pest has come no nearer Europe than Bagdad, but the general opinion of the medical faculty seems to be that every care should be taken, for in many Indian provinces, in Tonkin, and in China, this disease seems indigenous to the soil.

YELLOW FEVER AND CHOLERA.

In the old days, remarks M. Proust, yellow fever was never supposed to leave certain warm latitudes; but although it must be admitted that a hot country seems specially productive of the disease, in 1861 a terrible epidemic of yellow fever broke out at St. Nazaire, and cases have been known both at Havre and in England. In Europe, the country most afflicted with yellow fever is Spain, and in certain towns one-fifth of the population disappeared through an outbreak of the malady.

From an exhaustive study of the causes which lead to outbreaks of cholera, M. Proust declares that there is no doubt that the disease follows certain determined routes, and he points out that the quicker the modes of communication between certain places the quicker the epidemic travels along, and he attributes the late prevalence of cholera in Europe partly to the Russian conquest of Turkestan. The epidemic of 1891 to 1892 took six months to travel from Afghanistan to the Caspian Sea, while the epidemics which took place at the beginning of the century took years following the same road.

The worst epidemic of cholera which has taken place this century occurred at Mecca. It is almost impossible to verify the lists of deaths; 40,000 are spoken of as the number, and few of the pilgrims journeying to the holy city returned home. M. Proust sums up his article by declaring that on all

the great Eastern railway lines should be established sanitary stations, where both preventive and curative measures could be applied by a thoroughly efficient staff of nurses and medical men.

HOW CHLOROFORM WAS DISCOVERED.

“SIR JAMES SIMPSON’S Introduction of Chloroform” is most graphically described in the *Century* by his daughter, Miss Eve Blantyre Simpson. The popular notion that men stumble by pure chance on great discoveries, that he that seeketh *not* findeth, is once more refuted. It is additionally interesting to be reminded that the long quest at last rewarded by the capture of this anæsthetic had its motive in the sensitive humanity of youth.

“When James Young Simpson was only a student in his teens, the agony of a woman under the knife, though in the skillful hands of Mr. Liston, horrified him in such measure that from beholding her torture (which was torture also to his sympathetic nature) he went to seek work in the courts of law rather than to suffer more in the school of medicine. He, however, never became a writer’s clerk. The student had turned his flying footsteps from the Parliament House back to the study of the healing art, and from that hour he resolved, when he became enrolled in the ranks of medicine, to devote himself to mitigate in some manner the dreadful agonies which were endured within the grim walls of the Royal Infirmary.”

A SÉANCE OF DARING EXPERIMENTERS.

With strange prevision of the latest investigations he began in 1837 to look to mesmerism as affording a promise of what he sought. He pondered much Sir H. Davy’s experiments with nitrous oxide gas, Faraday’s and Goodman’s observations, and finally Dr. Morton’s (of Boston) discovery in 1846 of the anæsthetic effects of sulphuric ether. The hunt was now becoming very hot. Simpson and his assistants kept working night after night into the small hours of the morning. He pondered much over the sleeping draft in “Romeo and Juliet,” and was often heard repeating:

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep.

“It was his custom every evening to have an anæsthetic *séance*. In company with Dr. George Keith and Dr. Mathews Duncan he there tried various compounds of a narcotic nature with a boldness not to be daunted by the thought that the experimenters might cross the boundary of unconsciousness never to return.” They tried all sorts of ethers, oils, gases and vapors. “An old friend from Bathgate” told Simpson of a new method of making chloric ether—by making first pure chloroform and then diluting it with alcohol. The substance chloroform had been “discovered at nearly the same time by Guthrie in America (1831), by Soubeiran in France (1831), and by Liebig in Germany (1832).” Its chemical composition was first ascertained by Professor Dumas. Simpson got the chloroform, but after seeing the

"heavy unvolatile-like liquid" he despaired of it, and kept it for days in the house without trying it.

ALL UNDER THE TABLE IN A TRICE.

At last, late in the night of November 4, 1847, "on searching for another object among some loose paper," his "hand chanced to fall upon" the bottle of chloroform. He decided to experiment. He poured some of the fluid into tumblers before Drs. Keith and Mathews Duncan and himself. "Before sitting down to supper we all inhaled the fluid, and were all 'under the mahogany' in a trice, to my wife's consternation and alarm." This is Simpson's own account of it written on December 3 following. Professor Miller (not himself present) thus described the results of this memorable inhalation: "Immediately an unwonted hilarity seized the party; they became bright-eyed, very happy and very loquacious, expatiating on the delicious aroma of the new fluid. The conversation was of unusual intelligence, and quite charmed the listeners. . . . But suddenly there was a talk of sounds being heard like those of a cotton-mill, louder and louder; a moment more, then all was quiet, and then a crash. On awaking, Dr. Simpson's first perception was mental. 'This is far stronger and better than ether,' said he to himself. His second was to note that he was prostrate on the floor. . . . Hearing a noise, he turned about, and saw Dr. Duncan beneath a chair, . . . quite unconscious, and snoring in a most determined and alarming manner. . . . And then his eyes overtook Dr. Keith's feet and legs making valorous efforts to overturn the supper table."

"IT WILL TURN THE WORLD UPSIDE DOWN."

An aunt of the writer, Miss Grindlay, who was present, and is now over eighty years of age, persists, as for the last twenty years, in this account:

"She says my father came into the room with his short, brisk step, and took out of his waistcoat pocket a little phial, and, holding it up, said, 'See this; it will turn the world upside down.' Helping himself to a tumbler off the sideboard, he poured in a few drops, inhaled it, and fell unconscious on the floor, to my mother's horror."

Dr. George Keith avers that he "began to inhale it a few minutes before the others." In support of Miss Grindlay's version is the general witness about Simpson that "he tried everything on himself first." But for Dr. Lyon Playfair's intervention, Simpson would once have inhaled a new liquid, which in a subsequent experiment with rabbits turned out to be poisonous. The various narratives by eye-witnesses form quite a model study in historical criticism.

AN interesting article in *Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift* is that on "Croup and Diphtheria," by M. Buijsman. The article deals chiefly with the latter malady. The differences between the two diseases, says the writer, chiefly consists in the presence, in diphtheria, of a large number of bacteria in the mucus membrane and even in other parts of the body.

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT, OR THE CREED?

Count Tolstol's Condemnation of the Churches.

"THE preaching of Christ and the practice of His Churches" is the title under which Count Lyof Tolstol communicates to the *New Review* certain extracts from his forthcoming work, "The Kingdom of God Within Us." The Count complains that the Churchmen who have criticised his "What I Believe" have not answered the straight question, "Do they or do they not admit the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount and the commandment of non-resistance to evil as binding on a Christian?" Their only answers have been merely to assert that the use of force is enjoined on the Christian, or is necessary to prevent ruin to all good men, or to protect one's neighbors if not oneself, or does not, though forbidden, involve the rejection of Christianity; or that the question has been settled long ago.

DID CHRIST FOUND THE CHURCH?

Christ's simple teaching, says Tolstoi, was early misunderstood, obscured, and, therefore, felt to need external proofs. Hence a growing introduction of the miraculous and the final claim of the Church to infallibility. "Yet nowhere, nor in anything, except in the assertion of the Church, can we find that God or Christ founded anything like what churchmen understand by the Church. From . . . two passages in which the word church is used, in the signification merely of an assembly, has been deduced all that we now understand by the Church. But Christ could not have founded the Church—that is, what we now understand by that word. For nothing like the idea of the Church as we know it now, with its sacraments, miracles, and, above all, its claim to infallibility, is to be found either in Christ's words or in the ideas of the men of that time.

"There is but one strict and exact definition of what is a church . . . a church is a body of men who claim for themselves that they are in complete and sole possession of the truth."

The Churches have "never bound men into unity: they have always been one of the principal causes of division. They have never served as mediators between man and God. Every step forward along the path pointed out for us by Christ is a step toward their destruction." The Count speaks not of one Church, but of "the Churches of all denominations." He exclaims: "The Sermon on the Mount, or the Creed. One cannot believe in both. And Churchmen have chosen the latter." The principal reason why Christ's teaching has been misunderstood, and the source of all other mistaken ideas about it, is "the notion that Christianity is a doctrine which can be accepted or rejected without any change of life."

THE CHRISTIAN VERSUS THE SOCIAL THEORY.

The Christian theory of life is to the modern "social or heathen" theory what that was to the savage, seemingly impossible, supernatural, but actually practicable and rational. "There is in reality noth-

ing mysterious, mystic, or supernatural about the Christian doctrine. It is simply the theory of life which is appropriate to the present degree of material development, the present stage of growth of humanity and which must therefore inevitably be accepted.

"The time will come—it is already coming—when the Christian principles of equality and fraternity, community of property, non-resistance of evil by force, will appear just as natural and simple as the principles of family or social life seem to us now.

CONSCIENCE AND CONDUCT IN CONTRADICTION.

"We are guided in economical, political, and international questions by the principles which were appropriate to men of three or five thousand years ago, though they are directly opposed to our conscience and the conditions of life in which we are placed to-day.

"We all know and cannot help knowing that we are all sons of one Father, we are all brothers and are all subject to the same law of love. . . . Yet, at the same time, every one sees all round him the division of men into two castes—the one laboring, oppressed, poor and suffering; the other idle, oppressing, luxurious and profligate."

Every one sees—and perpetuates it, continues Tolstoi. Whence the misery of contradiction between conscience and conduct. The sufferings of the working classes are increased tenfold by the knowledge that they ought to be treated as brothers and are treated like slaves. "The man of the so-called educated classes lives in still more glaring inconsistency and suffering."

"He knows that all the habits in which he has been brought up, and which he could not give up without suffering, can only be satisfied through the exhausting, often fatal, toil of oppressed laborers."

"WE ARE ALL BROTHERS, BUT ———."

We are all brethren, but every morning I must have a cigar, a sweetmeat, an ice and such things, which my brothers and sisters have been wasting their health in manufacturing, and I enjoy these things and demand them. We are all brethren, yet I live by working in a bank, or mercantile house, or shop at making all goods dearest for my brethren. We are all brethren, but I live on a salary paid me for prosecuting, judging and condemning the thief or the prostitute whose existence the whole tenor of my life tends to bring about and whom I know ought not to be punished but reformed. We are all brethren, but I live on a salary I gain by collecting taxes from needy laborers to be spent on the luxuries of the rich and idle. We are all brethren, but I take a stipend for preaching a false Christian religion, which I do not myself believe in and which only serves to hinder men from understanding true Christianity. I take a stipend as priest or bishop for deceiving men in the matter of the greatest importance to them. We are all brethren, but I will not give the poor the benefit of my educational, medical or literary labors except for money. We are all brethren, yet I take a salary for being ready to commit murder, for teaching men

to murder, or making firearms, powders or fortifications.

"The whole life of the upper classes is a constant inconsistency," and consequently "their whole life and all their enjoyments are embittered by the stings of conscience or by terror."

"THE FUTURE OF CALVINISM."

THE place of honor in the *Presbyterian and Reformed Review* is assigned to a vigorous and glowing essay by Dr. Bavinck, of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands, on "The Future of Calvinism." He describes as the root principle of Calvinism the confession of the sovereignty of God—"not one special attribute of God, for instance, His love or justice, His holiness or equity, but God Himself as such in the unity of all His attributes, and the perfection of His entire being." After tracing historically how Calvinism fosters morals, political freedom, social progress, he roundly affirms that "the Dutch will either be Calvinistic or will cease to be a Christian nation." "Calvinism is sufficiently pliant and flexible to appreciate and appropriate what is good in our age," "wishes no cessation of progress, and promotes multiformity," and "even in the Papal Church it has recognized the *religio et ecclesia Christiana*." Rarely nowadays does one come across a eulogy on Calvinism so wide-viewed, cultured and sanguine as this.

SAYINGS OF JESUS NOT IN THE GOSPELS.

M^R. W. LOCK reviews in the *Expositor* for January Resch's critical collection of the "Agrapha," or sayings of Jesus not found in the Gospels, but found with greater or less degree of evidence in other early Christian documents. A few of these ancient pearls may here be strung:

"He that is near Me is near the fire: he that is far from Me is far from the Kingdom.

"That which is weak shall be saved by that which is strong.

"My mystery is for Me and for those that are Mine.

"Beholding one working on the Sabbath, He said unto him, Man, if thou knowest what thou doest, blessed art thou; but if thou knowest not, accursed art thou, and a transgressor of the law.

"When the two shall be one, and the outside as the inside, and the male with the female, neither male nor female—these things if ye do, the kingdom of My Father shall come.

"In whatsoever state I find you, in that I will also judge you.

"Prove yourselves trustworthy money-changers."

Other ancient sayings, not directly, or not in Resch's judgment correctly, ascribed to Jesus, are:

"Thou hast seen thy brother, thou hast seen thy Lord.

"Never be joyful, save when you look upon your brother's countenance in love.

"He who wonders shall reign, and he who reigns shall find rest.

"Blessed are they that mourn for the loss of unbelievers.

"Blessed is he who also fasts that he may feed the poor.

"If the neighbor of an elect man sin, the elect sinned himself [ascribed to Matthias the Apostle]."

THE THEATRES OF OUR ANCESTORS.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of December 15 M. Jusserand, the well-known authority on Mediæval England, describes the theatre of our ancestors and how they went to the play. The great object of early English dramatists and actors was to make their audiences laugh; and gesture was thought highly of, both in places of amusement and in church; for the very preachers, we are told, essayed to express their thoughts more clearly by imitating the groans and cries of those martyrs whose deaths they were describing, or, more pleasant task, to emulate the expression of those dying holy deaths. The people, observes one historian, when going to church, thought they were going to the theatre; instead of thinking of their prayers, occupied themselves with looking at the antics of the preacher.

The Irish wake seems to have had many a predecessor in "Merrie England." Extraordinary scenes used to go on in the churchyards both before and after a body was laid to rest. The Bishop of Winchester had to issue an order forbidding "dishonest games in the cemeteries, especially on high days and holydays." Both in villages and cities there was a craze for pageants; a death, a wedding, a departure for the Holy Land, was made an excuse for bringing out the finest clothes and uniforms and organizing a procession, of which giants, dwarfs, gilded animals and flower-bedecked cars formed part. As all the world knows, the first plays ever enacted were miracle plays; they took place during four great Church feasts of the year, especially at Christmas and at Easter. In Chaucer's time these "mysteries" were immensely popular, and there is constant allusion to them in the "Canterbury Tales." For centuries every drama was composed from some incident in the Bible or in Church history, and each scene was laid either in Rome or in Palestine, with the exception of the Garden of Eden, for Adam and Eve, the serpent and the angel, were very popular *dramatis personæ*. It was during the fourteenth century that a fresh kind of play began to take the place of the religious drama; styled "moralities," these comedies were still supposed to have some good end in view, and, as befitted their title, each dialogue had a moral tucked away in the tail of it. Yet the miracle play did not cease to exist in Europe till much later. William Shakespeare was already fifteen years of age when the Archbishop of York forbade the further performance of the "mysteries," which had at one time made the town so famous; and Molière had already been dead three years when religious dramas were forbidden in France by order of the king, Louis XIV.

THE ACTOR AND HIS ROLE.

IN the series of articles on men's occupations which *Scribner's* is publishing Mr. John Drew writes in the January number of *The Actor*. He tells many funny and pathetic reminiscences of the knights of the board on the road and behind the footlights, and speaks most feelingly of the sensations which "the profession" endure in the process of mastering their parts:

THE REAL LIFE OF THE PLAYER.

"In the study and preparation of a part what a myriad of sensations and emotions the actor goes through; what elation and depression, what exaltation and despair he experiences between the inception of a rôle and its delivery to his public! at the first reading of the play and his trying to 'see himself' in the part he is cast for, or at the rereading of the part when he has it in manuscript form. The emotion is only different in degree, as the part may be a small one or a great one. After committing it to memory (the very smallest portion of the study of a part) comes the *real study* of it, the shaping and composing it, making himself, his personality and perhaps his peculiarities, if he have them, consonant with the rôle and fitting himself into the part so that he shall be what the author designed—now elaborating and then repressing and curtailing, accepting or rejecting mental suggestions, and making from an adumbration a perfect picture—in short, going through all the travail of *making* a part. For, with all credit to the author who gives him the character, it is the actor who makes it animate. That is the *real life* of the actor away from the footlights, where his emotions and sensibilities are brought into play.

HIS PART IS ALWAYS WITH HIM.

"When the part he has struggled and fought with, cajoled and anathematized by turns during the study of it, is presented to his public, it is then complete and a finished thing with the rest of the play. But what days and nights has he had before that *première*! From the beginning of the study of a part (and the feeling is more tense the more important that part may be) until the playing of it the actor and the character he is studying are never apart. It is always with him. It is his first thought on arising, it bathes with him, breakfasts with him, goes about with him during the day, obtrudes itself into the conversation when he is talking with friends, is most manifest when his real relaxation comes—between the end of his performance and retiring—and finally goes to bed with him! Nor is it laid then, for 'horrid dreams abuse the curtained sleeper.' I believe it is almost universal in the dreams of actors about stage affairs that the very wrong thing is always happening, and it generally takes the form of lack of completeness of raiment; some most important vestment is always missing when their 'call' comes for the stage. If it be a Roman tragedy the fleshings (the flesh-colored tights) are wanting. If it be an eighteenth century play the powdered wig is not to be found, or if a modern play a coat or waistcoat or some equally

necessary garment is undiscoverable; and during the agony of search awakening comes, and with it the relief and realization that it is but a dream. Psychologists must explain the cause of this phenomenon—we have never been able to determine it! But just so the actor dreams of his new part."

"PIN-WELLS AND RAG-BUSHES."

TO drop a pin into an ancient well and at the same moment to "wish a wish for something"—what man or woman not condemned in early life to close confinement amid city streets has not gone through this process, and even half-believed that by some mysterious influence of pin and well the wish would be fulfilled? Probably there are few who cannot recall some such fooling from the far background. But there are certainly much fewer who know anything of the world-wide kindship of primitive religion with which that simple act connected them. In the current number of *Folk Lore*, Mr. E. Sidney Hartland explores the subject. He thus sums up his investigations into the facts connected with "pin-wells and rag-bushes:—"

CURIOUS SURVIVAL OF PRIMITIVE WORSHIP.

"We find widely spread in Europe the practice of throwing pins into sacred wells, or sticking pins or nails into sacred images or trees, or into the wall of a temple, or floor of a church, and—sometimes accompanying this, more usually alone—a practice of tying rags or leaving portions of clothing upon a sacred tree or bush, or a tree or bush overhanging, or adjacent to, a sacred well, or of depositing them in or about the well. The object of this rite is generally the attainment of some wish, or the granting of some prayer, as for a husband, or for recovery from sickness. In the Roman instance it was a solemn religious act to which (in historical times at least) no definite meaning seems to have been attached; and the last semblance of a religious character has vanished from the analogous performances at Angers and Vienna. In Asia we have the corresponding customs of writing the name on the walls of a temple, suspending some apparently trivial article upon the boughs of a sacred tree, flinging pellets of chewed paper or stones at sacred images and cairns, and attaching rags, writings and other things to the temples. On the Congo the practice is that of driving a nail into an idol, in the Breton manner. It cannot be doubted that the purpose and origin of all these customs are identical, and that an explanation of one will explain all."

AN INTERPRETATION.

After dismissing many plausible suggestions as inadequate, Mr. Hartland proceeds to give his own explanation: "I venture to submit, then, that the practices of throwing pins into wells, of tying rags on bushes and trees, of driving nails into trees and stocks, and the analogous practices throughout the Old World, are to be interpreted as acts of ceremonial union with the spirit identified with well, with tree, or stock. In course of time, as the real intention of the rite has been forgotten, it has been resorted to

(notably in Christian countries) chiefly for the cure of diseases, and the meaning has been overlaid by the idea of the transfer of the disease. This idea belongs to the same category as that of the union by means of the nail or the rag with divinity, but apparently to a somewhat later stratum of thought." So the crooked pin that falls to the bottom of the well is a hook that links the boy or girl watching it with the perennial and ubiquitous quest of humanity after unity with the Divine!

MATABELE IDEAS OF THE SPIRIT WORLD.

REV. D. CARNEGIE, who has just published a work entitled "Among the Matabeles," tells in the *Sunday at Home* some interesting facts about their faith and morals. "According to their moral standard, which is low and selfish in the extreme, they believe in right and wrong, in a future state and in rewards and punishments. It is often said by them that there are good and bad white men and good and bad black men. Their language contains many words expressive of right and wrong, good and evil, approval for doing good and punishment for wrongdoing. When a good man dies, according to their idea of goodness, all his relatives and friends come together to cry for him—that is, bewail his death. Every one, man and woman and child, come out of their huts, stamp up and down their yards, wailing and yelling at the pitch of their voice. It is a heart-rending sight, which once seen can never be forgotten.

THE STATE AFTER DEATH.

After death the spirit enters an ox, a snake, a buffalo or some other wild animal. Talking with the chief one day on this subject, he said that bad men had their abode in the spirit world right away in the forest in a lonely wilderness, far removed from all people, while those whom they thought good were called back by their wailing and singing relatives at the time of death, to live in and around their former dwelling.

"If a man is kicked or horned by an ox or a wild animal, it is the spirit of one of his relatives who had a grudge against him on earth, and now pays him back for some old score or other. In the royal circle a fixed number of pure black oxen are set apart as retaining the spirits of their ancestors, and on this account they are never slaughtered, the number being replenished when any old ones die."

Mr. Carnegie observes that sacrifices are offered to the spirits of deceased kindred, but for any one to pray to an idol of wood or stone is not known in the land.

An anonymous article on the cannons used on French warships appears in the *Nouvelle Revue*. The writer is evidently in favor of small rather than large cannon, for they are less seen by the enemy, and if damaged can be more quickly replaced. The constant invention of new explosives makes the art of defense far more important than that of attack, but he points out that every new French warship built boasts of many improvements on those considered perfectly equipped a few years back.

THE ALTRURIAN IN CENTRAL PARK.

MR. HOWELLS makes his January report of the Altrurian through the *Cosmopolitan* as coming from that unusually edifying visitor after seeing our own Central Park.

A BIT OF ALTRURIA EVEN IN OUR MIDST.

Says Mr. "A. Homos," who is far more prone to say true things about us and our *mores* than complimentary ones:

"In the absence of the private interest here I get back again to the fair city and the yet fairer cities of our own Altruria, and I hope that if you cannot quite excuse my self-indulgence in placing myself near the park you will at least be able to account for it. You must remember the perpetual homesickness gnawing at my heart, and you must realize how doubly strange an Altrurian finds himself in any country of the plutocratic world; and then I think you will understand why I spend, and even waste, so much of my time lingering in this lovely place. As I turn from my page and look out upon it I see the domes and spires of its foliage beginning to feel the autumn and taking on those wonderful sunset tints of the American year in its decline; when I stray through its pleasant paths I feel the pathos of the tender October air; but, better than these sensuous delights in everything of it and in it, I imagine a prophecy of the truer state which I believe America is destined yet to see established. It cannot be that the countless thousands who continually visit it and share equally in its beauty can all come away insensible of the meaning of it; here and there some one must ask himself and then ask others why the whole of life should not be as generous and as just as this part of it; why he should not have a country as palpably his own as the Central Park is, where his ownership excludes the ownership of no other."

WHY WE IMITATE EUROPEAN MANNERS.

The Altrurian might have been expected to take exception, in praising our park, to the jangling harness on the proudly stepping horses which draw the great landaus with their studiously *blasé* owners and carefully modeled flunkies. Not that our aping of the old country equipages is not conducted often with good taste.

"The bad taste is in the wish to imitate Europe at all, but with the abundance of money the imitation is simply inevitable. As I have told you before, and I cannot insist too much upon the fact, there is no American life for wealth; there is no native formula for the expression of social superiority, because America, like Altruria, means equality if it means anything in the last analysis. But without economic equality there can be no social equality, and, finally, there can be no political equality, for money corrupts the franchise, the legislature and the judiciary here, just as it used to do with us in the old days before the evolution. Of all the American fatuities none seems to me more deplorable than the pretension that with their conditions it can ever be otherwise, or that simple manhood can assert itself successfully in the face

of such power as money wields over the very soul of man. At best the common man can only break from time to time into insolent defiance, pending his chance to make himself an uncommon man with money. In all this show here on the park driveways you get no effect so vivid as the effect of sterility in that liberty without equality which seems to satisfy the Americans. A man may come into the park with any sort of vehicle, so that it is not for the carriage of merchandise, and he is free to spoil what might be a fine effect with the intrusion of whatever squalor of turnout he will. He has as much right there as any one, but the right to be shabby in the presence of people who are fine is not one that we should envy him."

THE VANISHING MOOSE.

IN the January *Century* Madison Grant has a pleasant "big game" article on "The Vanishing Moose," in which he tells of the hegira of that forest monarch from the North Woods. While the Adirondacks were a favorite retreat of the great deer in the time of the Pathfinder, he is never seen there now, the last one having been killed on Racquette Lake in 1861. They have gone silently and sadly to the north, and advancing civilization still continues to hem them in closer and closer. From the interesting things Mr. Grant has to tell about our noblest game animal, we quote the following paragraphs:

A FIERCE WARRIOR.

"The battles between the bulls—the only occasion when their huge antlers come into use—are described as being simply terrific, and often result in the death of one or both of the combatants. The double fenders or brow-antlers do the most damage, although the whole horn, so massive and firmly supported by the stout neck, deals fearful blows. The shock between two of these animals can safely be left to the imagination, for a large bull usually weighs about 1,000 pounds, and they are sometimes killed weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, which is about the limit. Cases, however, apparently authentic, have been reported when 2,000 pounds have been claimed. The great difficulty is to find anywhere near their haunts scales which can weigh so huge an animal, for if galloped and carted out, much of the original weight is lost.

"They begin their battles early in life, for a four-year-old bull, shot last autumn on the Ottawa, when skinned showed on one side a fresh wound with a shattered rib beneath it, and on the other, the scars of an old wound where another rib had been broken the year before. His latest combat had evidently been successful, for when shot he had two cows with him as proof of triumph. Whether in his maiden battle of the year before he had been victorious over his rival it would be interesting to know, for he was a brave brute, who met his death from pure love of a fight. Hearing the approach of hunters, and probably thinking the noise came from another bull, he turned back to defend his charge, freshly wounded as he was, and deliberately stalked up to within thirty yards of his enemy, only to fall with a bullet below his ear.

"Early in September, before they are mated, in a good moose country it is no uncommon thing to hear their challenging calls, which sound precisely like a man chopping, and their combats are of daily, or rather nightly, occurrence. Indian hunters say that when they hear in the twilight the breaking of the undergrowth and the crash of antlers in one of these mighty battles, they slip up close and shoot the cow as she stands placidly at one side watching the result with languid interest. When she falls the bulls fight on with redoubled fury, and so intent are they on the duel that both can be killed with ease. If, however, a bull is shot first, the survivors take to the bush at the report. As in the case of battles between deer or elk, the horns are said sometimes to become so interlocked that they cannot be pulled apart, and both animals perish miserably. From the structure of the horns, however, this must be a very rare event, but a pair of interlocked horns were found in Oxford County, Maine, about 1845."

HIS HORNED GLORY.

The moose's antlers vary with his condition, being smallest after a hard winter and most luxuriant when he is in prosperous quarters. "A large pair measures from three to four feet from tip to tip. Now and then a pair will exceed five feet. One killed in 1881 measured five feet six inches from the extreme points. Mr. Albert Bierstadt, the artist, is in possession of an immense pair of moose antlers, measuring five feet five inches at the widest point. The webbing is remarkably wide. A gentleman of Mattawa, Ontario, has a pair which measures five feet eleven inches from tip to tip. This seems to be the limit. An interesting theory has been advanced to account for the palmaria of the horns: that being placed below and behind the ears, they act as a sounding board and give the animal his great quickness of hearing.

"The height of the moose at the withers is a source of much dispute, and this variation largely grows out of the different ways of measuring one as he lies on the ground. An ordinary bull stands fully six feet, and a very large one seven feet at the shoulders. There are many authenticated cases where they ran as high as seven feet two inches and seven feet four inches. In October, 1880, George Ross killed in Muskoka a moose which, when carefully measured by several persons, stood eight feet two inches at the shoulders! His antlers alone weighed eighty-four pounds! This seems beyond the possible limits, but gigantic moose do occur, especially in this part of Canada. Indian legends abound in stories of moose of fabulous size. The Sioux Indians believed in a monstrous moose which could stride with ease through eight feet of snow, and which no single hunter dared attack. Alaska and Rupert's Land furnish material for similar tales. At all events, the moose is the largest quadruped on our continent, and with his strength and swiftness has only man to dread, as the bear lacks both the courage and agility necessary, and the wolf or panther would scarcely dare to attack any but a very young calf."

AN HISTORIC LAND MARK.

WHO has not read in the old school readers the legend of Starved Rock, that famous old landmark which stands guard on the Illinois River a few miles below the town of Ottawa? In the shadow of this rock the chiefs and warriors of various Indian tribes were wont to meet in council, and there in 1673 Pere Marquette and Joliet introduced Christianity among the Illinois tribes. Upon the rock as early as 1682 La Salle built the fort around which gathered the first colony in the Mississippi Valley.

A WATCH TOWER, COLD, GRIM, DEFIANT.

Its peculiar surroundings gave it a position unique and distinctive in the early Western explorations. Rev. Frank J. O'Reilly, writing in the *Catholic World*, gives the following description of the rock: "A natural fortress, like some impregnable castle overlooking the Rhine, sullen and perpendicular it rises from the water's edge. A deep chasm separates it from the neighboring cliffs on the east. The view from the valley, showing three sides of gray sandstone, suggests a watch tower, cold, grim, defiant. To-day its summit is covered by occasional tufts of grass, straggling wild flowers, growth of cedar, with just a hint of ivy creeping over the edges as if to preserve it from the blasts, which seemingly, however, have made no impression upon it. Stands it conscious of the distinction, one thinks, of being the most picturesque, the most romantic, and the most historic spot in the explorations of the mighty West."

THE LAST OF THE ILLINOIS.

The story of the bitter fight between the Ottawa and Illinois tribes in 1769, ending in the extermination of the Illinois by starvation on this rock, thus giving it its name, is described as follows by Mr. O'Reilly: "In a passionate moment, Kinneboo, chief of the Illinois Indians, stabbed Pontiac. The chief of the Ottawas was a man whose strong personality made him a leader, not merely among his own tribe but of all who yearned for a guiding force. History rightfully calls him the greatest of the North American Indians. Over his dead body vengeance was vowed. War, not of conquest but unto extermination, was declared. The Miamis, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Chippewas, and remnant tribes which had fought under Pontiac came forward to avenge his death. The villages of the Illinois were destroyed, their property carried off. La Vantum alone remained. Within it were gathered ten thousand souls, a fifth of whom being warriors. Throwing up fortifications on three sides, the river protecting them in the rear, the Illinois now made their last stand in defense of home. Thus passed the summer. The early autumn grew apace, when in the midst of festivities—the result of seeming security—the united enemy suddenly bore down upon them. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued; those who scaled the new-made fortifications fell within the breastworks. Seeing the fate of their companions in arms, the avengers of Pontiac retreated to Buffalo Rock. Repulsion served to madden them the

more; eagerly awaiting the dawn, they renewed the battle. For twelve hours furiously on went the contest. Night gathered to witness its continuance, till at length, interrupted by a blinding storm, the Illinois, quickly launching their canoes, crossed the river and ascended the rock where Tonti with his hundred and fifty followers had once put to flight two thousand Iroquois warriors. History, sad to relate, was not destined to repeat itself. True, like Schamyl on Ghunib's height, ninety years later, they looked serenely down upon the enemy. But what traitors or new found paths could not do, hunger and thirst wrought. Twelve days of siege sufficed to witness the twelve hundred souls who climbed the rock die of famine. Rather than yield they nursed hunger and thirst. Mindful of this steadfast deed, even if in savage warfare, thoughtful sentiment has journeyed to the scene and written clear and large the words: Starved Rock."

THE MEMORY OF MEN AND ANIMALS.

M. BLANCHARD recounts, in the *Nouvelle Revue* of December 15, some curious observations on the memory of both men and animals. He has noticed that not only domestic animals always develop a keen sense of time and place when to do so affects their own life or comfort, but that birds will recollect over years where they once built their nests and were in the habit of receiving food. Those birds which can be taught to talk and sing never forget the phrase they learned when young, but as they grow older it has been found almost impossible to make them repeat a new word or tune. Among the ancients, Mithridates was noted for his extraordinary command of languages, and it was said that he knew every soldier in his army by his name, and the same legend was current about Julius Cæsar. In more modern times Frederick the Great's librarian, a certain Lacroze, possessed the same faculty. On one occasion he recited before Leibnitz twelve verses in eleven different languages, and which he only heard repeated once. When he was asked where a given subject was treated, he would cite not only the book, but the page and even the line, and in addition to knowing every European language, Latin, Greek and Hebrew, to please Leibnitz he added Chinese to his other accomplishments. M. Blanchard points out that an extraordinary memory does not necessarily imply a great intellect. Cardinal Mezzofanti, who knew seventy-eight languages, and could learn a new dialect in about ten days, was in no way remarkable either as a churchman or as a man. But the greatest phenomenon of the kind ever known seems to have been a certain Verdet, who, born in Nîmes, 1824, came out first on the list of the pupils of L'Ecole Normale when only eighteen years of age. With him work was entirely a question of memory. He remembered, word for word, the most elaborate treatises on physics and chemistry, and that in two languages—French and German. A sense of memory may be awakened by touch, smell, sight, taste and hearing.

A THOUSAND MILES IN TWENTY HOURS.

IN the January *McClure's*, Mr. Cy Warman, locomotive engineer and poet, makes a graphic chapter indeed of his ride from New York to Chicago in the cab of an "Exposition Flyer" engine. He tells us that every slightest operation in the cab of one of the great "thunder birds" has its effect in making or marring the swift run on schedule time, and he knows at sight all the peculiarities of and individual virtues and weaknesses of the giant, life-like engine. It is pretty to see how clearly the old engineer looks on his charge as something human.

"We are now fifty minutes out; the throttle is closed. A half mile ahead is the water trough. When the engine reaches it the fireman drops a spout, and in thirty seconds the big track trough is dry. When the tank is filled the throttle is opened, the fireman returns to his place at the furnace door, and in a few minutes we are sailing along the line as fast as before. The black smoke curling gracefully above the splendid train reminds me of what Meredith said of his sweetheart:

'Her flowing tresses blown behind
Her shoulders in the merry wind.'

"We have lost a minute or a minute and a half taking water, and now we are nearing a bad bridge—a bridge under repair, and over which the engineer has been instructed by a bulletin posted in the round house at New York to pass at ten miles an hour. We are three minutes late when again we get them swinging round the curves beyond the bridge."

The mighty train makes sometimes fifty-five, sixty, sixty-five, even seventy-five miles an hour, as successive engines and grades allow. Says the "Deadhead," as Mr. Warman terms himself, riding in the cab:

"If I am at all uneasy it is only when, turning the slightly reversed curves where the way changes from a two to a four track road, or back. Plain curves are all well enough. But it does not seem quite right to shoot her into those kinks at a mile a minute. Yet after I have seen her take two or three of these, I rather enjoy it. She sways to the right, to the left; then, with a smart shake of her head when she finds the tangent, she speeds away like the wind."

WHAT AN ENGINEER DOES IN DANGER.

"We are making a mile a minute. What would the driver do if he saw before him a burning bridge, or the red lights of a standing train? His left hand is on the throttle; he would close it. Almost in the same second his right hand would grasp the sand lever, and with his left he would apply the brakes. With both hands, in about the third second, he would reverse the engine. Perhaps he has heard that old story that to reverse a locomotive is to increase her speed—that a bird will fly faster with folded wings: he may pretend to believe it; but he will reverse her just the same. If she has room she will stop. Even without the aid of the air brake she will stop the train, if the rail holds out. I ought to say that, the instant he reverses the engine, he will kick the cylin-

der cocks open—otherwise he may blow off a steam-chest or a cylinder head."

A SUGGESTION OR TWO.

Mr. Warman gives *en route* a very interesting account of the running organization of a railroad, and makes some suggestions which, he thinks, if carried out, would lessen the danger of catastrophe. Men should not be allowed to drink on or off duty, as far as the authorities can determine. "A man who was drunk last night is not fit to run a train or engine to-day. Men who never drink should be encouraged, and promoted ahead of those who do. I have always opposed the idea of promoting men strictly in accordance with the length of time they have served in any capacity. If all firemen knew that they would be promoted when they had fired a certain number of years, there would be nothing to strive for. They would be about as ambitious as a herd of steers who are to be kept until they are three years old, and then shipped."

Then Mr. Warman deprecates the practice of the more energetic engineers of working overtime. They are paid by the day, but the day is so many miles run.

"One young man, Hyatt by name, used to threaten to put himself into a receiver's hands when he made less than forty days a month. Fifty days was fair business, but sixty suited him better. He kept it up for three years, collapsed, and had to be hurried out of the country. I don't know that he ever wholly recovered. He was a fine fellow physically, sober and strong, or he would have collapsed sooner. I am afraid the older engineers are a little selfish."

ART AND THE SINGLE TAX.

IN the January *Arena* Mr. Hamlin Garland argues after the lights which we have learned to know him by in his paper on "The Land Question and its Relation to Art and Literature." How he brings these at first sight dissimilar elements into conjunction may be seen from the following paragraphs:

"I love the past of the stage, but I believe in its future still more. Two sublime ideas are already entering the drama—truth and sympathy, and already there are signs that the novel will have side by side with it an equally true and equally human play. The stage will yet be the exponent of its sister art, fiction. I want every artist and writer able to be true to himself without regard to what has been done. I want him free! And this is why I am deep in the great land reform called the single tax. I believe it will free art as well as labor—for freeing labor will free everything. I love the cause of labor because of the value of freedom to the laborer, but I love and fight for this freedom because it is the whole battle that frees art, literature and science. In the fate of the wage earner is the fate of all."

THE STANDARD OF ART AND THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

"I think every true artist, because he is a loyal citizen, looks upon the struggle of life here in America with pitying eyes. Art cannot rise out of the weltering smother of our daily tumult. Our socialist

brethren would say, Blot out your 'competitive system.' But it is the lack of competition as a matter of strict fact. It is the war of the man who is disinherited with the man to whom government has granted special privileges to tax his fellows. But we are all agreed—all reformers—that the unrest and toil and brutalizing struggle to win standing room are making art false and insecure, are crippling the dramatist and starving out the poet and novelist. We differ only in our plans of social redemption.

"If you would raise the standard of art in America you must raise the standard of living—that is my first proposition. The comfort of the common American must be secured. He must have leisure and he must have means to buy to his taste. It is a physiological law that the tired, hungry man cares nothing for beauty. What does a sick man care for Millet's 'Angelus,' or for the view from Mount Washington? A Japanese fire-screen would be as impressive. What are the charms of parks, of landscape gardening to the poor tramp, haggard with hunger and desperate with need?"

THE HOPE OF THE ARTIST AND THE LABORER.

"The solution of the whole problem lies in freeing labor by breaking down monopoly in mines, forests, building lots and farms and opening wide to labor a thousand natural opportunities to employ itself. With twice as many jobs as men labor will demand and get its proper share of its product. The laborer under the single tax would have no tax upon his industry, no tax upon his home. He could make his own contract then and his fear of poverty would be gone.

"His prosperity would instantly react upon all art and all lines of legitimate business. Wages would go up in every branch of trade, while trade would be placed on a healthy and safe basis of corresponding activity. As Mr. Herne has indicated in his remarks, there can be no overproduction as long as men have opportunity to satisfy their reasonable wants. When men have enough to eat they turn to art and literature. There is no overproduction of theatres; there are not too many actors. The whole trouble, I repeat, lies in the inability of the farmer, the mechanic, the doctor, the teacher, the millions of common Americans, to gratify their taste for the stage. Remove this disability, increase the wages of these men, and instantly art and literature would feel the effect of the reaction of the mind of the common man to buoyancy and hope."

THE FUTURE IS WITH THE WORKINGMAN.

"O the brave future! when the mouth of hunger shall be filled, and every child be flushed with warmth. In the future we all hope for there is the most beautiful drama and the most human fiction. Men and women of the drama, your art is not supported by the few, after all; it rests upon the support of the many. Its fate is bound up with that of the workingman. You too must become reformers. You too must stand for equal rights, with all that the fearless leaders of present-day thought have made that phrase mean."

THE MISSION OF ISRAEL.

THERE are some fine paragraphs in an unsigned article in the January *Harper's* on "The Mission of the Jews." The writer deals strongly with the marvelous contradictory elements in the fate of Israel—their spiritual insulation and immobility and their actual dispersion over the face of the earth—and sees two distinct missions which the chosen people have upon them.

THE VIRTUES OF THE CHOSEN PEOPLE.

The one is an individual mission to the world :

"Still, let him cling to the good that has come from the predominance of the spiritual over the sensuous elements in his life and teaching, especially in his opposition to the sensual vices, which (in spite of any individual instance which may be adduced to the contrary) he has kept up in all periods of his history. Let him hand on the torch of purity and temperance, which have been two of the chief causes of his wonderful survival during all this period of adversity, and of his great success in the walks of life, as well as the ultimate cause of much of the hatred and envy which are showered upon him. This spirituality, strengthened by a continuous persecution from without, has also caused him to turn his affections in an intensified form towards the inner life of his family; and this piety and devotion of the members of a family to one another, which has clung to the Jew to whatever depths of degradation circumstances may have dragged him, is one of the features which, with the dissolution of his formal exclusiveness, he must ever keep alive, hand down, and be the means of diffusing among the community into which his racial life will dissolve itself.

"This is the mission of the Jews in so far as each Jew can act individually upon his surroundings. But there is a mission which, to use a paradoxical phrase, the Jews have collectively as a dispersed race. It is the vocation of the Jews to facilitate international humanitarianism; and this they will do and are doing, not by any doctrinaire effort of individual theorists or preachers, but by their position of a dispersed people, which has, and is bound to have, influence."

THE UNION OF HELLENISM AND HEBRAISM.

"As far as outer conditions are concerned, the Jews are nearest to realizing the future ideal of man: the greatest scope of individual freedom with the most intense social feeling and organization. He has, on the one hand, the intense love of family, and, on the other, the history of his people presents to him the feeling of a dispersion over the earth. Joining the spirit of these two facts together, he can thus solve the problem which vexes many a thoughtful and conscientious citizen in our days—the difficulty of bringing into harmony the dictates of patriotism and the love of humanity. Now the fusing force which binds these two ideal factors together, which makes cosmopolitanism more and more a necessity, and which at the same time can direct the course of patriotism, is the Hellenic idea of culture and civilization. In making each home and each State the

most civilized and cultured, we necessarily, *de facto*, approach cosmopolitanism. This idea, whether the practical politician is conscious of it or not, is at present the highest touchstone—the ideal foundation of all our national and international policy."

THE SACRED TWELVE.

"THE patriarchal and apostolical number of twelve, as the proper and only admissible number for a jury trying cases according to the common law, has," says a writer in the *Green Bag*, "come down to us from remote antiquity. Coke thought that its origin was surrounded with abundance of mystery, and it seems clear that, as a 'legal number,' it is far older than the petty jury itself. Yet it was not always universal. In 1652 a Cornish custom to have juries of six was declared to be bad; but evidence was given that such juries had been widely used in the county, and by a special statute of Henry VIII juries of six were allowed in Wales. The County Court jury of five is, of course, a very recent, and some think a very unfortunate, innovation, and the Court in which it sits is itself only fifty years old. But the jury of the grand assize consisted of sixteen men, which still finds a parallel in the jury of presentments of the Liberty of the Savoy. The modern grand jury, the coroner's jury, and the jury at lunacy and ecclesiastical inquisitions number anything between twelve and twenty-three, whereof twelve at least must agree on a verdict. So much for the law; the practice is, at least according to common report, that where the jury consists of twelve only, one petty jurymen can get the plaintiff a verdict or acquit the prisoner, if only he is sufficiently obstinate, and if he have breakfasted with foresight and discretion."

THE MAIN POINTS IN AN ATHLETE.

SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON furnishes the readers of *Longman's* with much sound advice concerning "the athletic life." He reckons the life to run from eighteen to thirty-six years of age, and strongly discourages any attempt to extend these limits. He holds that all who are healthy can, under training, become athletes—women as well as men. The Greek school fully granted this of women; but the Jewish teaching, which ruled later civilization, and "went against woman," discouraged the belief. He quotes from "a champion of the Thames"—a distinguished trainer—the four "essential characteristics of a sound athlete—precision, decision, presence of mind, endurance."

WHAT IS WILL?

He tells of a tight-rope expert who confessed that if anything would affect his presence of mind in the practice of his art, it would be the comments of the crowd, "and nothing so much as the cry of fear of a child."

This same tight-rope walker once rather bowled Sir Benjamin over by asking him, "What is will?" III

with lumbago, unable to stand or bend, he had "summoned up his will," forced himself to traverse the rope several times, once wheeling a barrow—according to engagement—only after his task to be carried back to bed "as stiff as a frozen frog," and he wanted the doctor "as a physiologist" to explain what will is. This and other facts led Sir Benjamin to put mental endurance before physical. He attributes Weston's wonderful success in his walking feats to "mental endurance," apart from which he was only "an ordinarily strong man of middle age."

ESSENTIALS IN TRAINING.

For training Sir Benjamin has four specifics: "Abstinence from hurtful things. Regular and good habits. Calmness of temper. Laudable ambition." He demands along with "all good trainers and all good competitors," as "absolutely necessary," abstinence from alcohol. He also forbids tobacco smoking. Gambling is "fatal to body as well as mind."

"Oatmeal porridge and eggs with toast make a good breakfast; a mutton chop or a beef steak, with a light quantity of vegetables and some fruit make an efficient dinner; and, avoiding tea, or exchanging that for a cup of milk, a dish of whole wheatmeal porridge for supper suffices. These, in my experience, form as good a diet rôle as can be devised for men in active athletic work." Three or four meals a day, four or three hours apart; seven hours' sleep; "early to bed and early to rise" are among the other things commended.

THE GREAT BELLS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOS of the great bell which will soon arrive in Paris from Russia, M. Bonnefont contributes to the *Nouvelle Revue* an interesting and curious history of the various great bells of the world. The Egyptians, we are told, invented the first bell, and it was only as late as 604 that they began to be used in the Roman basilicas, wherever they were quite small and insignificant in sound and weight. The largest bells in the world are in Russia: that of the Kremlin weighs half a million pounds. In France, Notre Dame can boast of one weighing thirty-five thousand pounds. The next most famous French bell is in the Cathedral at Rouen. Perhaps the most famous bell in Europe is that of Villedieu, which is said to sound of itself when some misfortune threatens the kingdom of Spain. The first blessing of bells took place in 750. The best bells, observes M. Bonnefont, are composed of a mixture of copper and tin, and the hammer should weigh at least a twentieth part of the whole bell. The first chimes and peals came into being during the fifteenth century, and at once attained considerable popularity. Soon every town in Europe could boast of its peal of chimes, and the trade of bell-wringer was exceedingly profitable. In Turkey bells are held in less esteem; criminals who have been reprieved are obliged to wear a small bell suspended round their necks in order to warn passers-by what manner of men they are, and the same edict is in force as regards lepers.

WOMEN AND JEWELS IN SIAM.

THE *Leisure Hour* gives some interesting particulars about the present King of Siam—Chulalongkorn I. His palace is a walled city within a city. Inside the palace walls are never less than a thousand armed men, and since the troubles with France that number has been greatly increased. But to the innermost arcana of the palace no European man has ever penetrated.

In it are 4,000 women and one man. That man is the King. The jewels contained in this fairy palace are of fabulous worth. The first Queen possesses a huge safe, made by a London firm, filled with jewelry of untold value; the second Queen owns a scarcely inferior assortment, while the jewel repository of the King is said to occupy the entire space of the royal bed-chamber. Yet in spite of gems and *bijouterie*, the lot of woman in Siam is not a happy one. The poorer women "are the beasts of burden and the tillers of the soil, the hewers of wood and drawers of water. Their lazy husbands sleep while the wretched wives cultivate the paddy-fields." And as for the woman in the royal harem, her life is "a blank, which will end only with herself." "She does everything by rote, parrot-like. Her very children are taken from her at perhaps six years old, and the chances are much against her ever seeing them again. They are lost to her the same as she has been lost to her parents years ago."

YOUNG ENGLAND.

"YOUNG ENGLAND" begins a new volume with a new editor and some new features. The late Mr. Thomas Archer has been succeeded by Mr. Horace G. Groser, author of "Atlantis and Other Poems." Under the new *régime* all the qualities that have built up the reputation of the magazine are to be maintained, while something more definite and permanent in its results is also to be aimed at. The new editor addresses a spirited poem to English boys in the January number, in which he says:

Do you count it a little thing to be born with an English name—

To be heirs of a race that has climbed through a thousand years to fame?

* * * * *

Shall Duty be just the task that is under our eyes—no more?

Must we never straighten the back, and glance behind and before?

Is Duty the daily toil for one sole hearth and home, Blind to all other claims and the lineage whence we come?

If Duty wait at the forge, or the loom, or the warehouse stool,

The larger thought will inspire each stroke of the pen or tool;

And the worker shall give his best, not alone for the wage it brings,

But lest the honor of England be lowered in little things—

By her craftsmen's niggard zeal or the greed of her merchant-kings.

SOME ARTICLES ABOUT FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN.

HOW JULES VERNE LIVES AND WORKS.

THE "Conversation" which *McClure's* retails to us for the New Year month is with Jules Verne, who is "interlocuted" by R. H. Sherard. The latter makes a rather pathetic picture of M. Verne's attitude toward his contemporary world and his sad assertion that "I do not count in French literature." But though that is a cloud over his work and though his pecuniary rewards have been strangely small for so popular and so prolific a writer, the author of "Michael Strogoff" is not by any means an embittered old man.



JULES VERNE.

"Sixty-six, and but for his limp still hale and hearty, with much in his face that reminds one of Victor Hugo; like a fine old sea captain, ruddy of face and full of life. One eyelid slightly droops, but the gaze is firm and clear, and from his whole person emanates an aroma of goodness and kindness of heart which have ever been the characteristics of the man of whom Hector Malot, writing many years ago, said: 'He is the best of best fellows;' of the man whom the frigid and reserved Alexandre Dumas loves like a brother, and who has not and never has had, in spite of his brilliant success, a single real enemy. His health troubles him, unfortunately. Of late his eyes have weakened, so that at times he is unable to guide his pen, and there are days when gastralgia martyrizes him. But he is as valiant as ever. "'I have written sixty-six volumes,' he said, 'and if God grants me life, I shall finish eighty.'

"Jules Verne lives on the Boulevard Longueville,

at Amiens, at the corner of the Rue Charles Dubois, in a fine, spacious house, which he rents.

THE HOME OF A NOVELIST.

"When one has rung at the little side entrance and, in response to a great peal, the door has been opened, one finds himself in a paved courtyard. Opposite are the kitchen and offices; to the left may be seen a pleasant garden, well stocked with trees; and to the right is the house, to which a row of broad steps extending the whole length of the façade leads up. A conservatory filled with flowers and palms forms the entrance room, and passing through this the visitor enters the drawing room. This is a richly furnished room, with marbles and bronzes, warm, rich hangings, and the most comfortable of easy chairs—the room of a man of means and leisure, but without any characteristic feature about it. It looks like a room which is little used, and this is the fact. Both Monsieur and Madame Verne are very simple people, who care nothing for show, and all for quiet and comfort. The adjoining large dining room is rarely used, except when dinner parties are given or a family *fête* is held, and the novelist and his wife take their simple meals in a little breakfast room which adjoins the kitchen. From the courtyard the visitor notices in the far corner of the house a lofty tower. The winding staircase which leads to the upper stories is in this tower, and at the very top of the staircase is M. Verne's private domain. A passage, carpeted with red stuff like the staircase, leads past maps and charts to a little corner room, which is furnished with a plain camp bedstead. Against a bay window stands a small table, on which manuscript paper very neatly cut may be seen. On the mantelpiece of the tiny fireplace stand two statuettes, one of Molière and the other of Shakespeare, and above them hangs a water-color painting representing a yacht steaming into the Bay of Naples. It is in this room that Verne works. Adjoining it is a large room with well-filled bookcases reaching from ceiling to carpet.

HOW TO WRITE EIGHTY NOVELS.

"Speaking about his methods of work, M. Verne said: 'I rise every morning before five—a little later, perhaps, in the winter—and at five am at my desk, remaining at work till eleven. I work very slowly and with the greatest care, writing and rewriting until each sentence takes the form that I desire. I have always at least ten novels in my head in advance, subjects and plots thought out, so that, you see, if I am spared, I shall have no difficulty in completing the eighty novels which I spoke of. But it is over my proofs that I spend most time. I am never satisfied with less than seven or eight proofs, and correct and correct again, until it may be safely said the last proof bears hardly any traces of the original manuscript. This means a great sacrifice of pocket, as well as of time, but I have always tried my best

for form and style, though people have never done me justice in this respect.'

"We sat together in the room of the Société Industrielle. On one side of M. Verne was a pile of proofs, 'the sixth set,' he said, and on the other a long manuscript, which I had looked at with interest, 'but which,' said the novelist, with his genial smile, 'is merely a report which I am addressing to the municipal council of Amiens, of which I am a member. I take great interest in the affairs of the town.'"

HOW RIDER HAGGARD WORKS.

MR. FRED DOLMAN contributes "An Interview with Mr. H. Rider Haggard" to the *Young Man*. The novelist, it appears, loves a country life. He found that his life in London "meant much dining out, bad digestion, late hours and very little work, besides confinement and scarcely any outdoor life." Saved as a youth from a clerkship in the Foreign Office by "official appointment in the Transvaal," he proposed on returning to England to turn



H. RIDER HAGGARD.

barrister. Until his "King Solomon's Mines" brought him fame and fortune, he merely thought of literary work as filling up his time while preparing for the Bar. He thus confided to the interviewer his method of work:

"You notice that I have two tables for writing. I

use both alternately, as I like to have a change of position. When I have written my novel on foolscap, I engage a type writer, and dictate it to him, making any necessary corrections as I go along. This plan saves me much trouble with the proofs.'

"You write very quickly, I believe?"

"Yes, at fever heat, as a rule. "She" was written in six weeks, and in point of sale is my most successful book, the number sold having now exceeded that of "King Solomon's Mines."

"Most of my work," Mr. Haggard continues, "is done in the winter, in the afternoon and evening. In the summer time I like to enjoy the country, and every morning the farm claims my attention. Each of my recent books has occupied me for about six months."

"When I am at work on a book," Mr. Haggard tells me, "I generally write three or four thousand words a day, working, as I have said, in the afternoon and evening. When once I have started on a new book, I am in a state of unrest until it is finished."

Mr. Dolman gives this glimpse of the home life:

"Every morning before breakfast the whole household assembles in the hall for family prayers. Mrs. Haggard and her two little girls, the half-dozen servants and any visitors who may be staying in the house, take their seats in the high-backed chairs, while Mr. Haggard reads a chapter from the old family Bible which always stands on a large table, and afterwards offers a short prayer."

OLIVE SCHREINER AS FELLOW-TRAVELER.

"A VOYAGE with Olive Schreiner" from Cape Town to Portsmouth (England) is narrated by Rev. R. E. Welsh in the *Young Woman*. He remarks on the strange differences of development in the Schreiner family. The father was a missionary. The mother is now in a Roman Catholic convent. A sister, Mrs. Lewis, and Mr. Theodore Schreiner, Q.C., are "aggressive Christians and redhot temperance advocates;" another brother is a Churchman and schoolmaster at Eastbourne. The authoress of "The African Farm" impressed Mr. Welsh as "the bravest of women and as bright as brave."

"Her features are clean-cut and strong, her figure below the average height, her eyes as deep as dark Derwentwater, and capable of storm as well as love. Her voice is buoyant and clear; her face as open as a child's, and as swift in its responsive expression of light and shade, yet marked by reserves of strength and will force. You find in her none of the marks of literary pedantry. . . . She meets you more than half-way in conversation. She draws you out to your best and truest, and is ready to join you whether upon the ground of woman's world, the pleasures of England, or the deep things of Buddha—but you must not rashly refer to her own writings, especially to her *African Farm*. Children most of all she loves."

HER RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

She cannot, it appears, write in London: "It is her beloved Karroo that is charged for her mind with

inspiration. . . . She can tell you how as a young girl she used to look on the very weeds and feel intensely that she was one with them, and that she and they were all interfused with the same universal soul.



OLIVE SCHREINER.

"She has a Buddha's pity and love for lone man—and many of Buddha's points of view. Her spirit, also, is largely Christian. I happen to know how deep is her veneration for the Son of Man, though she cannot accept the Church's terms about Him. . . . While I make no pretence to have had Miss Schreiner's secret mind disclosed to me, I venture to think that, since the day when the "African Farm" came from her indignant heart, she has softened both towards God and faith. Browning, I found to my delight, is her master-poet. . . . She is radiant with the outshining of unselfish love. During the voyage her heart was not with the first but with the third class passengers."

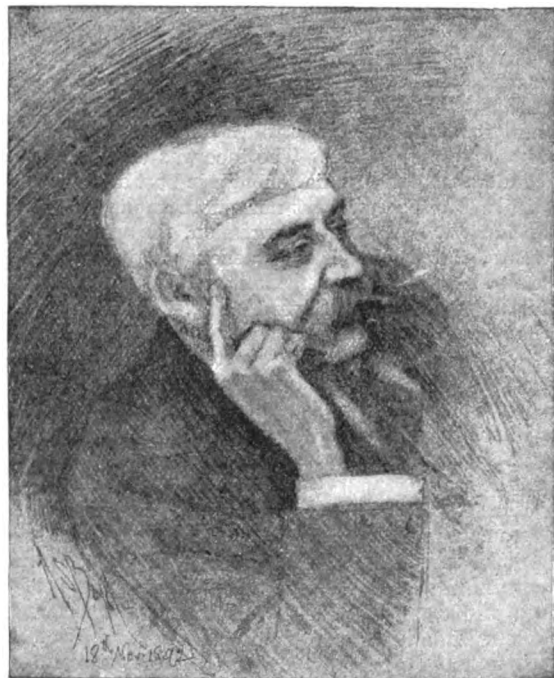
Mr. Welsh quotes from a "letter from one of her own blood : " "It is always sweet to me to turn from acrid, censorious strictures to Olive's life-long services of love, her Christ-like consolation of the poor and suffering. Human need of all kinds appeals at once to her deepest feeling, and, like our dear Lord, she is 'touched with compassion.'"

BRET HARTE'S FIRST BOOK.

A CHARACTERISTIC paper by Mr. Bret Harte in the *Idler* begins by declaring that his "first book" was not his own. "In priority of publication, the first book for which I became responsible, and which probably provoked more criticism than anything I have written since, was a small compilation of Californian poems indited by other hands."

A bookseller of San Francisco asked him to select and edit a volume of poems from those which had already appeared in local newspapers and magazines. The news having got abroad of the forthcoming "compilation of Californian verse," the unfortunate young editor was deluged with newspaper and, finally, manuscript "poetry."

"Some of the names appended to them astonished me. Grave, practical business men, sage financiers, fierce speculators and plodding traders, never before suspected of poetry, or even correct prose, were among the contributors." Even a judge handed over—pompously and patronizingly, of course—his metrical effusions. Appalled by the quantity and dismayed by the quality of the verse sent in, the selector at last succeeded in reducing the volume to the requisite bulk.



BRET HARTE.

The chief fun of the sketch is the reproduction of the first "criticisms of the press." Each newspaper whose pet poet had not been sufficiently honored in the selection "went for" the luckless editor in the most choice and direct Californian English. "Lop-eared Eastern apprentice;" "imported greenhorn;"

"complacent editorial jackass;" "serene ass," were a few of the flattering epithets showered upon him; and the "verse" was labelled variously "hog-wash," "flapdoodle mixture," "slumgullion," etc.

The results of the journalistic cannonade were highly satisfactory: "The book sold tremendously on account of this abuse, but I am afraid that the public was disappointed. . . . The editor, who was for two months the most abused man on the Pacific slope, within the year became the editor of its first successful magazine. Even the publisher prospered, and died respected."

The writer is careful to give this "grain of salt:" "Where I have been obliged to quote the criticisms from memory, I have, I believe, only softened their asperity."

"AMONG THE FJORDS WITH EDVARD GRIEG."

"**A**MONG the Fjords with Edvard Grieg" is the title of an interesting little contribution to the *Woman at Home* for January, by the Rev. W. A. Gray.

Traveling in Norway last summer, Mr. Gray had the good luck to see Ibsen and get a bow from him as he took his morning saunter along the principal street of Christiania; he sailed in the same boat with one of the most famous of Scandinavian pianists; he just missed meeting Jonas Lie; and at Laerdal, an uninviting village, he continued to keep a sharp lookout for celebrity or personal friend.

At last, a guest was seen to glide rapidly into the dining room at Herr Lindstrom's hotel, and take his seat at the supper table. The face was one to draw attention, though familiar enough in bust and photograph. But neither bust nor photograph can give any idea of the play of expression, the vivacity of gesture, the whole picturesqueness of air and demeanor that mark the personality of the great master of Scandinavian song, Edvard Grieg.

Mr. Gray found an opportunity to accost him, and off went the hat with a courteous Scandinavian sweep. The talk turned first upon Scotland, and Grieg, who speaks English fluently, asked Mr. Gray in what part of Scotland he lived.

"Not very far from the home of your forefathers," was the reply.

"Then (said Grieg) you live near Fraserburgh. Alexander Greig, my great-grandfather, who afterwards changed his name into Grieg, emigrated from Fraserburgh last century. I have various ties to Scotland. I have Scotch friends and my godmother was Scotch. I have known something of your Scotch writers, too, especially Carlyle. I am fond of reading Carlyle. And I admire Edinburgh. Edinburgh people are very kind. They have asked me repeatedly to visit them and to play, and I would do so willingly if it were not for the sea. Once, some years ago, I crossed from Bergen to Aberdeen. I shall never forget that night of horrors—never!

"I admire Scotch music greatly (continued Grieg), and I find a similarity between your Scotch melodies and our Norwegian ones, especially when the senti-

ment is grave, serious. . . . Every time I visit Jotunheim I pick up something fresh from the peasants and Saeter girls. But a great deal one hears defies transcription—the intervals are so peculiar. Take the scale of C minor; the fourth is often neither F nor F sharp, but something between them. It is all right as the peasants sing it, but let another try and it is different. These songs are by the peasants themselves. It is all that can be said. The authors are mostly nameless, the origin is largely unknown.

"There is no place like Jotunheim for the health, and especially for bracing the nerves (Grieg resumed next morning on the boat). Sometimes I don't sleep well there at first, owing to the rare air, but in time I get accustomed to it, and the sleep comes. I always enjoy Mentone; one has quiet there—quiet to do work."

Then the talk reverted to music. Mr. Gray explained to Grieg that he possessed the copy of a dirge by him in his own handwriting, and that the music had been repeatedly rendered before Scotch and English audiences, and never failed to produce a deep effect.

"Ah! (he said) you know 'Stille nu.' It was written in connection with the death of Welhaven, our national poet and was sung at the funeral of my father.

"Svensden is a great man. His music is Norsk, and some of it is grand, *magnifique*. Do you know his arrangement of the old air, 'Ifjor gjaett' e Gjeitinn' ('Last year I tended the goats')? The effect of it depends upon the time; it must be taken very slowly.

"Fourteen years ago, on my birthday, there was a family feast. I had at that time a cottage in Hardanger, and the guests gathered there, Ole Bull, then an old man, being one of them. The melody was a great favorite of his, and that afternoon we played it; he with his violin, which I accompanied on the piano, using Svensden's arrangement. How pleased the peasants were! They gathered from the fields and cottages, and took their stand near the house to listen."

Here a diversion occurred in the increasing grandeur of the scenery. Never surely was such wealth and variety of color brought together in a single bewitching scene. Grieg was enjoying it to the full. He moved rapidly from one point of view to another. Now he was at this side of the boat, now he was at that. Then he said: "I think this is the best of the fjords. Here you have Norway concentrated, all that is characteristic of its scenery brought together. German critics find fault with my music on the ground that I don't sufficiently follow up any one special idea. But those who want to understand my compositions must know Norway, and see pictures like the pictures we have here."

"Look, look," he added quickly, bending over the boat and pointing down to the water beneath. The wave had caught the reflection of a peculiarly brilliant bit of coloring, and rock, tree, grass, and blue sky went whirling and chasing each other, like the re-

volving tints of a kaleidoscope. The whistle sounded for Gudvangen, and Grieg, extending his gray hat at arm's length, bade Mr. Gray a friendly farewell, and soon became a retreating figure.

HANDEL.

UNIFORM with the special Mozart and Beethoven numbers, the *Musical Times* (London) this month brings out a Handel "Extra." Altogether it gives a very interesting account of the man and his genius, but it wants a bibliography of Handel's works and works relating to Handel.

THE MAN.

Mr. Joseph Bennett, writing of the man and his genius, confesses that of all the historic figures on the stage of English life during the reigns of the first two Georges, that of Handel has for him as much attraction as any. Among the gay and giddy throng of London society, Handel was one of those who excelled



HANDEL.

not only in talent, but in moral character. Yet he had the defects of his temperament, which was like a powder magazine, and exploded at the touch of a spark of annoyance. Like many men whom society accounts as bears, the composer had, however, a very tender and compassionate heart. Taking into account his worthy pride, his strong self-respect, his goodness of heart, pure life, high courage, and unfaltering perseverance, how small are his admitted imperfections!

Simplicity, directness, strength, are the elements of grandeur, and of musical grandeur Handel is the colossus. England blesses Handel, who, more than any other composer, has shown music's grandeur and far-reaching power to the popular eye. Referring to his feelings when he penned the "Hallelujah Chorus," he once remarked: "I did think I could

see all heaven before me, and the great God Himself."

BIRTHPLACE IN HALLE.

Handel's birthplace in Halle, as will be seen in the illustration, is a grand old house, possessing two tiers of garrets, therefore it is quite certain that the small tinkling of the boy's clavier-gebunden in the upper garret could not have been heard in any of the lower apartments occupied by the master of the house. The father desired a distinguished career in the profession of the law for his son, and therefore banished all musical instruments from the house; but the fond mother smuggled the tiny instrument into the upper garret. Handel's house in London stands on the south side of Brook street; it is now No. 25, but down to 1857 was No. 57.

AUTOGRAPHS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Sir Walter Parratt gives a brief account of the Handel MSS. in the Royal Music Library at Buckingham Palace. The collection, he says, contains many unique specimens, but it seems to be rather the result of accident and caprice than of method or design. It is complete in no department, and in musical literature it is very poor. The feature of the library is its collection of Handel's works. Of the volumes in the great composer's own hand there are between eighty and ninety, varying in size from the small quarto of the operas to the tall folio of "Israel in Egypt," all bound, as is fitting, in royal red morocco, and most beautifully tooled. The autographs show plenty of hasty erasures and corrections, from impulsive scratches of lines, never parallel, to rough smudges with apparently a hasty thumb, or even a brush with the whole arm. The "Messiah" has already been published in *fac-simile*, and it is to be hoped that at some early date other works may be given.

MSS. AT CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. A. H. Mann follows with a more detailed account of the Handel MSS. in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. These comprise seven volumes in the handwriting of Handel, and several loose copies of his works made by his amanuensis, Smith. The Museum also contains two portraits of Handel. One shows him still a young man, and seated at an old-fashioned keyboard; he is also in full dress, with ruffles, and wears a crimson velvet cap instead of the usual wig. Another interesting original document, in the possession of Mr. W. H. Cummings, is Handel's will with the four codicils, the text reprinted in full. The various signatures to the codicils show how unsteady Handel's hand had grown between 1750 and 1759, and how much his sight must have been affected. The signature reproduced here is that of the second codicil, dated March 2, 1757.

HANDEL AND HIS LIBRETTIST.

One of the legacies in Handel's will is that of £200 to Dr. Morell, of Turnham Green, the author of several of the libretti set by Handel. One day Dr. Morell ventured to tell the composer that the music of a certain air did not exactly render the sense of

the words, whereupon Handel flew into a passion, and cried out with the anger of insulted pride: "Vat, you teach me music! De music, sir, ish good music. It is your vords ish bad. Hear de passage again" (repeating vehemently on the harpsichord.) "Dere; go you, make vords to dat music." Handel, we are further told, was irascible, but not vindictive—which, perhaps, accounts for the £200 legacy.

THE PERFORMER.

Handel's power as an organist and harpsichord player was only second to his strength as a composer. The mastery which he displayed over the largest instruments, his command of the pedals, his splendid execution, left him for many years of his life unrivaled. Even at the early age of twenty-one he found but one man in Italy worthy to be called his rival. This was Scarlatti; and when "the dear Saxon," as the Venetians named Handel, visited their city, much excitement was caused by the friendly competition between the two players. In the end, the Venetians awarded to Scarlatti the palm for playing the harpsichord, but decided that Handel was far his superior in organ playing.

This rivalry, happily, was thoroughly amicable; indeed, on the part of Scarlatti, it resulted in a genuine feeling of regard and admiration; he never spoke of Handel but with the greatest respect, and used to cross himself whenever he pronounced the Saxon's name.

GEORGE SAND'S RELIGIOUS FAITH.

MME. TH. BENTZON gives the readers of the *Century* a pleasing sketch of her acquaintance with George Sand, who was in many respects her literary patron.

In a letter to the writer, Mme. Sand thus confessed herself: "It is not well to pass too quickly from one belief to another. It has taken me thirty years to find again in philosophy the firm beliefs which I had formerly in dogmatic teachings, and I find myself much more religiously inclined than ever I was; but I have gone through the torture of fearful doubts. . . . But you must not suffer your soul to remain void of a faith, for talent is not developed in an empty soul. Talent may for a while agitate itself feverishly in such a soul, but it will perforce take its flight from it or die out. . . ."

"I thoroughly believe that on certain points we are thus far greatly in accord: God, a God who knows us, whom we can love, to whom we can pray, and who, while being all things, is also himself, and wishes to see us be ourselves. An active, honest, courageous and unselfish life; the duty of enlightening and of elevating our soul, which of course is immortal, and which will survive us with the consciousness of itself. No hell! Infinite mercy in the necessary law of progression. Expiatory punishments for the souls which have failed to recognize their own divinity; a more rapid progression toward God for those who have greatly striven after good. I do not think that I have so far given offence to anything essentially Christian."

GRIEG ON SCHUMANN.

THE January number of the *Century* has an excellent and sympathetic article on Schumann by Edvard Grieg, from which it is almost impossible to quote except in its entirety. Here, however, are one or two ideas:

"Schumann has never ostentatiously summoned any body of adherents. He has been a comet without a tail, but, for all that, one of the most remarkable comets in the firmament of art. Mendelssohn received, as it were, more than his due of admiration in advance; Schumann less than his due. Posterity had to balance their accounts. . . . In conjunction with Chopin and Liszt, Schumann dominates at this time the whole literature of the piano. In orchestral compositions Mendelssohn still maintains his position, while Schumann has taken a place at his side as his equal."

Grieg brings a grave charge against Wagner. In 1879 an article appeared in the *Bayreuther Blätter* on Schumann's music. It was signed "Joseph Rubinstein," but it is an open secret that the article was inspired by Wagner. In it Wagner treats with the greatest contempt the very greatest qualities of Schumann. Wagner, the artist, was as one-sided as he was great. Schumann was anything but one-sided. Mendelssohn's horizon, too, was too contracted to enable him to see Schumann as the man he was, and in his letters he does not once refer to Schumann or his art.

Grieg concludes: "Schumann, Mendelssohn and Wagner stand in a peculiar relation of reciprocity to each other. Each has either sought to be influenced by the other, or purposely sought to avoid being influenced. Each owes the other much, both positively and negatively. Whatever his imperfections, Schumann is yet one of the princes of art; like Luther, a real German spirit, in whom all the virtues and all the faults of the Germans are in the grandest way united, so that one may say that he personally represents the wonderful Germany."

ANNIE S. SWAN'S CAREER.

THE *Sunday Magazine* gives a sketch of Mrs. Burnett Smith, better known as Annie S. Swan, at home. The writer is much impressed by the sympathy that expresses itself in her face and voice. What strikes him "above everything is her frank simplicity and utter absence of affectation." Asked what first impelled her to a literary career: "'It was the gaining of a prize,' she replied. 'A prize of three guineas was offered by Messrs. Leng, of the *Dundee Advertiser*, for a short story. I succeeded in winning it, and this impelled me to go on writing. But I had always been fond of story writing.'

"My first book was an unfortunate affair. It was published through that wretched Charing Cross Publishing Company, as it was called. After that I wrote a number of books for young people, and sent them to various publishers. They were refused by several,

but were all accepted and published in the end. This is what I advise all young writers to do. It is better than sending stories to the magazines. My youngest sister, Maggie, began in the same way, and she is doing very well."

Her first great success was "Aldersyde," but "that was owing in great measure to Mr. Gladstone," who in an appreciative letter described it as "a real work of art." "Sheila" is her own favorite.

A NEW POET: MR. FRANCIS THOMPSON.

"A NEW poet"—not another of those "high-class mediocrities who during the past twenty years have blazed into immense circulation," but one of the prophets of verse—is announced to the world in the *Fortnightly* by Mr. Coventry Patmore. He predicts for Mr. Francis Thompson—thanks in great part to the "heroic" devotion to the interests of his muse shown by "a lady not inferior in genius to his own"—"a wide and immediate acknowledgment," and a place in "the permanent ranks of fame with Cowley and with Crashaw." Mr. Thompson, in offering for "concrete poetic passion" what is "mainly an intellectual ardor," is "a greater Crashaw."

"ONE OF THE VERY FEW GREAT ODES."

The masculine element shown in "profound thought and far-fetched splendor of imagery" predominates; the feminine feeling of taste is insufficiently present. New words from the Latin "Mr. Thompson's muse hatches by the dozen." But of all who have of late attempted the difficult and delicate and exacting metre of the "irregular ode," Mr. Thompson is, to the writer's thinking, "the only one who has in some large measure succeeded." "The 'Hound of Heaven' has so great and passionate and such a metre-creating motive, that we are carried over all obstructions of the rhythmical current, and are compelled to pronounce it, at the end, one of the very few 'great' odes of which the language can boast."

Other poems are such as "Laura might have been proud and Lucretia not ashamed to have had addressed to her."

A PIONEER OF A NEW HEAVEN AND EARTH.

After stating that "the main region of Mr. Thompson's poetry is the inexhaustible and hitherto almost unworked mine of Catholic philosophy," Mr. Patmore goes on to say: "Mr. Thompson places himself, by these poems, in the front rank of the pioneers in the movement which, if it be not checked, as in the history of the world it has once or twice been checked before, by premature formulation and by popular and profane perversion, must end in creating a 'new heaven and a new earth.'"

"Poetry of the very highest and most austere order is almost the only form in which the corollaries of the doctrine of the incarnation, to which the deepest minds are now awakening, can be safely approached.

"Mr. Thompson's poetry is 'spiritual' almost to a

fault. He is always, even in love, upon mountain heights of perception, where it is difficult for even disciplined mortality to breathe for long together."

THE PERSONALITY OF FRANCIS PARKMAN.

THE Rev. Julius H. Ward concludes an excellent article on Francis Parkman in *McClure's Magazine* by these interesting statements of the indomitable historian's personal habits:

"His greatest difficulty was to gain sleep. The sensitiveness of his brain to excitement was excessive, and he never worked except in the morning. The afternoon was given to exercise, and in the evening he quietly rested and hoped for a good night's sleep. The least excitement induced wakefulness, and it was rarely the case that he could sleep enough to restore his strength. He delighted in rowing and in walking. When he could bear it he rode horseback, and as a young man he always asked for the hardest horses to ride. He suffered from water on the knee, and because of this and frequent attacks of rheumatism he was obliged to use crutches or a cane in walking. In religious belief, treating reverently always the faiths of others, he felt for himself that the unknown was greater than the known in the deeper things of life.

CHARACTERISTICS.

"In person he was of medium height, and in his later years he inclined to fullness of habit. He had the shoulders and arms of an athlete, and his ruddy face and twinkling eyes gave the assurance of robust health. His features were delicate, his face was always clean shaven, and in conversation his features were lighted up by an expression just breaking into a smile that lent a special interest to what he said. His eyes were restless and full of fire. His head was large and well set upon his shoulders, and there was in his bearing a dignity and refinement which gave special distinction to the man. His presence brought what was best with it, and his spirit was that of one who could do immensely more than he allowed himself to. He spoke of his life as one of 'repressed activity;' and his bearing was that of a man who held himself in check. He was always modest and reticent about himself, and the prefaces to his different volumes were almost the limit which he allowed himself in speaking even to intimate friends about his work. He hated falsehoods and shams, and could denounce them in the plainest of English. Had his health allowed him to go to any extent beyond his historical work he would gladly have become a publicist, and engaged in the discussion of public questions on which he had something to say; but when his work was done he had no strength left for tasks like this. At threescore-and-ten he had earned the right to rest, and his health was so delicate that this was all that he could do. His life was unique in its purpose and results. It was entirely devoted to the realization of a single great conception, and every available moment of good time was put into that. His work was great, but his life was greater."

LORD WOLSELEY ON NAPOLEON.

"BY far the greatest of all great men," though "a bad judge of character," is the estimate which Lord Wolseley gives of his hero, in an article in the *Pall Mall Magazine* on "The Decline and Fall of Napoleon." He begins by predicating of the Corsican an unquestioned falling off in his brain power towards the end of his career.

THE SECRET OF NAPOLEON'S DECAY.

"Upon several occasions during his later years he was subject to periodic attacks of a mysterious malady. Its nature has been variously described; but it was so much his interest and that of those around him to conceal the facts and disguise the

cision seemed to desert him; so much so, that for the time being he almost abandoned the reins to chance.

"The most abstemious of young officers had become in 1812 the pampered ruler of a court Oriental in its luxury, and had already, at the age of forty-four, impaired his general health by indulgence in its dissipation."

The writer proposes to show how on three critical occasions this seizure affected his destiny. The general scheme of the grand army "was worked out with a splendor of conception and a mastery of detail which, I think, stands unrivaled in the history of the world." Yet in all his plans he had none to meet the accident of non-success. At Borodino "nothing could be more perfectly conceived, or in design better elaborated, than Napoleon's plan of attack; but from a variety of causes the execution was poor and unsuccessful. One of those causes was an overwhelming attack of his mysterious malady at the most critical period of the battle."

"THE DECREE FROM ABOVE."

Lord Wolseley thus expresses himself on Napoleon's mission: "The invasion of Russia ended in disastrous failure. Those who like may attribute this fact to mere ill-luck on Napoleon's part; but to me it seems truer to say that he was no longer the leader he had been in his early campaigns, and that his great work was done. He had destroyed the rotten remains of systems which had lingered on in Europe from the middle ages. Though as Emperor he may have sought to revive some of them, what he had done in the plenitude of his power rendered hopeless any attempt to restore them except artificially, and even then with the certainty that they must soon disappear altogether. But it was time that his own despotism should pass away. It pressed too heavily upon the civilized world, and it was essential for human interests that Europe should once more breathe freely. The decree from above had gone forth against him."

SHELLEY IN SOME NEW LIGHTS.

MR. WILLIAM GRAHAM brings his "Chats with Jane Clermont"—who was an intimate friend of both Byron and Shelley—to a conclusion in the *Nineteenth Century* for this month. The conversations, which are full of interest to all students of the two poets, took place shortly before the old lady's death in 1879.

"A VERY GOOD BUSINESS MAN."

Speaking of Shelley's bequest of £12,000 to her, she remarked: "Shelley was a very good business man. It is, of course, the fashion to consider him as a being quite too ethereal to care for mundane matters; in point of fact a kind of inspired idiot. But that is entirely a mistake. No one could be more practical than Shelley, if he liked. He had a most logical mind, and was, perhaps, the first classical scholar in Europe of his time."

"'I can imagine Shelley,' I said, 'almost like a pretty girl himself.'"



LORD WOLSELEY.

symptoms, that the world is still ignorant of what the disease really was. . . . It usually followed upon periods of enormous mental and physical exertion, and generally during great exposure. It may, perhaps, be best defined as a sudden attack of lethargy or physical and moral prostration, sometimes accompanied by acute bodily pain. Its effects, as known to lookers-on, were that at some critical moment of a battle his wonderful power of quick and correct de-

"She replied indignantly: 'Not at all; there was no lack of manliness about Shelley. He was utterly without any sense of fear; always in the open air, yachting, or taking strong physical exertion. He was the finest walker of any man of the Byron-Shelley clique, and could tire out almost any of the others.' . . .

DID HE SMOKE?

"I once asked Madame Clermont whether Byron or Shelley smoked.

"'Shelley,' she said, 'never did. Byron at one time, when I first knew him, was a great smoker, but afterwards abandoned the habit almost altogether. On rare occasions, however, he would renew it, and when he did it was usually to excess.'"

BYRON AND SHELLEY'S ESTIMATE OF WOMEN.

Madame Clermont thus contrasted the attitude of the two poets: "'Byron and Shelley were as far asunder as can be imagined in their estimate of women. Byron considered them as men's inferiors; he held an absolutely Oriental view of women. He was fond of saying that he did not think they had any right at the table with men, and ought to be shut up in seraglios, as they are in the East.' . . .

"'Shelley had an irresistible attraction for all women, his nature was so pure and noble; the tone of his poetry whenever a woman is mentioned is of an almost unearthly purity. Instead of holding with Byron that woman is inferior to man, he looked up to woman as something higher and nobler.'"

THE KEEPER OF THE SECRETS OF LONDON.

SIR GEORGE LEWIS is the subject of Mr. Harry How's "illustrated interview" in the *Strand*. The sketch makes more than usually good reading. Sir George is thus described: "A kindly, genial man, whose very appearance wins your immediate confidence. He is of medium height, strongly built, with white hair and whiskers. He is deliberate in every action and every word. . . . He has the most wonderfully penetrating eyes I have ever seen. Penetrating! He never takes them off you. I have seen Sir George take in the beauties of a Burne-Jones with one eye, and with the other look at you!"

LOVE OF ART AND HOME.

Mr. How saw him at his cottage at Walton-on-Thames, at his house in Portland place and in his private room at his business abode in Ely place.

"His house is the home of a man of true artistic instincts. Art with Sir George runs in a very delightful channel. He will have the work of our most eminent artists, and their brushes are employed to chronicle the features of the children of the great lawyer. .

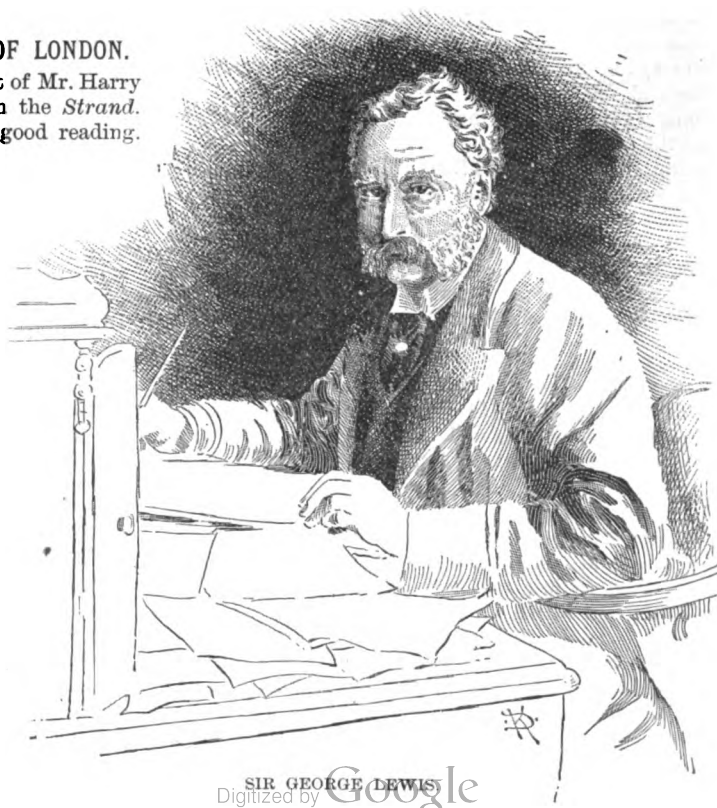
. . . So I found it in all the rooms of the house—pictures of his wife and his children are given the place of honor everywhere."

Lady Lewis, it appears, "is a most enthusiastic collector of first editions, and has volumes that would positively make a Quaritch envious." "It is probable that no professional man has received so many gifts from his clients as Sir George Lewis." His drawing room is rich with them. He has a cellar full of them.

THE AWFUL "CONFIDENCES OF LONDON SOCIETY."

Ely place, Holborn, "is a very old bit of London, and is governed by a separate act of Parliament. It is the only place in the metropolis where the old-time custom of crying out the hours of the night by the porter is still kept up."

"While driving down, Sir George said: 'One branch of my profession is that which never becomes public—that is, the secrets of London. I have not kept a diary for over twenty years. When I found that my business was becoming so confidential I determined that I would never chronicle another thing—so when I die the confidences of London society die with me. . . . Let me tell you (and Sir George spoke very calmly, without a tinge of egotism in his tone) that no novel was ever written, no play ever produced, that has or could contain such incidents and situations as at the present moment are, securely locked up in the archives of memory which no man will ever discover.'"



PARNELL'S ONLY CONFIDANT.

When Mr. Parnell, till then an entire stranger, sought his help in the matter of the commission :

"I told Parnell that I would give him my assistance on one condition—that he would give me his word of honor that he would come to me, at all times, when I wanted him. He gave me his word and faithfully kept it. . . . In my early associations with him he one night followed me to Ashley Cottage. After a long conversation, . . . noticing his anxiety and wishing to gain his confidence, I put out my hand and said to him, 'I should like you to give me your entire confidence—you may trust me as you would your brother.' We shook hands earnestly, but . . . it was not until after many months that I felt sure of his complete trust. I think he trusted me when he would nobody else, and at one time I was the only person who could communicate with him."

HIS FIRST CASE.

George Lewis was born on April 21, 1833, and is the son of James Graham Lewis, the founder of the firm. His first school was at Edmonton.

"I remained at Edmonton till I was thirteen or fourteen, when I went to University College, Gower street, until I was seventeen and a half, when I was brought here and articled to my father. I served my five years and was admitted as a solicitor in Hilary, 1856."

"What was your first case, Sir George?" I asked.

"It occurred during the absence of my father. I was about nineteen at the time. A hansom drove up here and a woman rushed into the office in a terrible state of mind. She told me that her son was in custody at Westminster police court on a charge of robbing a till in a public house. I rushed away with her in the cab, fought the case and won it, though I will admit to you that whilst I was questioning the witnesses I didn't know whether I was on my head or my heels. The mother was a very big, muscular woman, and waited for me outside. I was made very happy by the words which accompanied her little-too-enthusiastic smack on the back: "Well done, young 'un!" But her enthusiasm hurt."

SOME OF HIS OPINIONS.

Sir George confessed himself in favor of a Criminal Court of Appeal. He would allow divorce to any woman whose husband was sentenced to three years' imprisonment or had deserted her for three years.

"He spoke magnificently of the Salvation Army in its work in aiding wrong-doers to a respectable level again, and said: 'I know of no organization that dips so low and rescues so many out of the deepest destitution.'

"I consider that the greatest advocate off the Bench in my day is Sir Charles Russell. By common consent he is admitted by the profession to be the strongest advocate within legal memory."

Sir George "assures you he does not know what it is to have a night's rest disturbed." "He never rode

a horse in his life," and "his only vice," is a good cigar.

THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

MADEMOISELLE BELLOC contributes to *The Woman at Home* a pleasing little sketch of the Duchess of York. Despite the innumerable articles which have appeared on the subject, she contrives to tell much that is new, and to tell all with freshness.

"It is probably little known," says Mademoiselle Belloc, "that through her father as well as through her mother the Duchess is descended from an English king. Thus while she can claim George III as a great-grandfather, the Duke of Teck is the direct descendant of George II, through the latter's daughter, Anne, Princess of Orange." Of her childhood, Princess May is credited with the unflattering estimate: "I was very naughty, very happy, and very uninteresting."

AS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Thousands of young women engaged as amanuenses doubtless feel pleasure in knowing that the lady who is possibly to become their Queen has once served in their capacity. Part of her morning's work was to take down from dictation the Duchess of Teck's letters, business and philanthropic: "Even this autumn the Duchess of York returned to the White Lodge for a week or ten days in order to help her mother to sort and arrange the thousands of parcels sent in by the Needlework Guild for distribution. An eyewitness once described how she had seen both ladies standing hour after hour sorting out great piles of calico shirts and unbleached linen underwear."

But this heiress to monarchy has been disciplined under a matriarchate stricter than most girls have to submit to: "Like the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Teck has strict views on the education of young girls. Till her marriage the Duchess of York never read a novel which had not already been glanced at by her mother, and till the weeks she spent with the Queen, shortly before her engagement to the Duke of Clarence was announced, the Princess had never paid a visit unaccompanied by either father or mother."

SINCE THE MARRIAGE.

The duties of the new royal pair are neither slight nor few. "To one accustomed to a simple country life and the constant companionship of so powerful and remarkable a woman as the Duchess of Teck, the perpetual round of official and public work of all kinds cannot but be exceptionally trying.

"Since their marriage it is significant that neither the Duke nor Duchess has ever failed to keep an appointment, and the Princess May's early methodical habits must now stand her in good stead. . . . She writes to her mother every morning and is in constant communication with her three brothers, to whom she is tenderly attached; and, even as a married woman, she is faithful to a plan begun many years ago, of mapping out each month a course of useful reading.

"When at Sandringham the Duke and Duchess of

York lead a busy but quiet life. The Duchess takes great interest in her garden, having inherited her father's love of flowers; her favorite blossoms are lilies of the valley."

Speculating on future influences in the way of setting the fashion in ladies' dress, Mlle. Belloc remarks that "the Duchess does not share the love of bright coloring evinced by many members of the royal family."

THE LATE PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

Professor Huxley's Tribute to His Old Comrade.

A DEEP personal interest attaches to the article on Professor Tyndall with which Professor Huxley opens the *Nineteenth Century*. They were the great twin brethren of belligerent evolutionism. Every one is aware of their scientific and polemical prowess; but, of the warm and genial brotherhood subsisting between them, we have here glimpses not generally attainable before. The terms in which the survivor speaks of his friend have about them much of the charm of self-revelation. They set the writer before the public in a tenderer light than they have usually seen about him. "On my own account," he says, "I have desired to utter a few parting words of affection for the man of pure and high aims, whom I am the better for having known; for the friend, whose sympathy and support were sure."

HIS CHARACTER.

Accustomed to classifying men, he found it hard to get his new friend into any of his pigeon holes. His character might be described thus: "Impulsive vehemence was associated with a singular power of self-control and a deep-seated reserve, not easily penetrated. Free-handed generosity lay side by side with much tenacity of insistence on any right, small or great; intense self-respect and a somewhat stern independence, with a sympathetic geniality of manner, especially towards children, with whom Tyndall was always a great favorite. Flights of imaginative rhetoric, which amused (and sometimes amazed) more phlegmatic people, proceeded from a singularly clear and hard-headed reasoner, overscrupulous, if that may be, about keeping within the strictest limits of logical demonstration, and sincere to the core. A bright and even playful companion, Tyndall had little of that quick appreciation of the humorous side of things in general, and of one's self in particular, which is as oil to the waves of life."

But this "string of epigrammatic antitheses" seems inadequate to those to whom "the powerful faculties and the high purposes of the mind revealed themselves. And to those who knew him best the impression made by even these great qualities might well be less vivid than that left by the warmth of a tenderly affectionate nature."

THEIR RELATION TO CARLYLE.

When they first met both Tyndall and Huxley had long been "zealous students" of Carlyle's works. Tyndall's appreciation was even more enthusiastic

than Huxley's. To the former Carlyle was a "great teacher;" the latter regarded him as a "great tonic."

TYNDALL'S SINCERITY AND VERACITY.

"Tyndall was not merely theoretically, but practically, above all things sincere; the necessity of doing at all hazards that which he judged, rightly or wrongly, to be just and proper, was the dominant note of his character. . . . Of the controversies in which he became involved, some of the most troublesome were undertaken on behalf of other people who, as he conceived, had been treated with injustice. The same instinct of veracity ran through all Tyndall's scientific work. That which he knew he knew thoroughly, had turned over on all sides, and probed through and through. . . . And in dealing with physical problems I really think that he, in a manner, saw the atoms and molecules, and felt their pushes and pulls."

"This quality of active veracity, the striving after knowledge as apart from hearsay, lay at the root of Tyndall's very remarkable powers of exposition and of his wealth of experimental illustration."

"CONSUMED HIS OWN SMOKE."

Speaking of the brilliant addresses given at the Royal Institution, Dr. Huxley observes: "I used to suffer rather badly from 'lecture-fever' myself; but I never met with any one to whom an impending discourse was the occasion of so much mental and physical disturbance as it was to Tyndall. . . . From the first, Tyndall suffered from sleeplessness, with the nervous irritability which is frequently cause and consequence of that distressing malady. It is not uncommon for this state of nervous system to find a vent in fits of ill-temper; but, looking back over all the long years of our close intercourse, I cannot call to mind any serious manifestations of that sort in my friend. Tyndall 'consumed his own smoke' better than most people."

Another Estimate of Tyndall's Work.

Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell contributes to the *New Review* a somewhat coldly-critical estimate of Professor Tyndall. "Tyndall's actual scientific work has left little impression upon science. . . . He had all the instincts of the intelligent amateur joined with intellectual vigor and a herculean capacity for work. . . . His business was to cater for the public and to bring to their notice the newest scientific goods from France and Germany." The secret of his gigantic reputation was the admirable diligence, training and keenness at his work, his "wonderful gift of golden speech;" "an impatient dogmatism," unable to regard his opponents as other than willfully wrong—from his isolated upbringing "he learned to regard himself as one of the elect in a mass of heathens;" he was the popular exponent of the Darwinian theory; and his Belfast address gave him the unrivaled advertisement of the opposition of the churches. Metaphysically, he was not a materialist, but rather a sensationalist, but he tried to combine with it the "biological view."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

WE have reviewed in another department the two political articles by the Hon. David A. Wells and the Hon. William L. Wilson.

THE DECLINE OF THE AMERICAN PULPIT.

In this era of Biblical criticism it is refreshing to read Rev. G. Monroe Royce's article on the "Decline of the American Pulpit." He asserts that the pulpit does not exert the influence in this country it once did, and for the reason, he holds, that it has become in great part materialistic in its tone and feeling. In his opinion the utterances from the public on labor troubles and other social questions have gone a great way towards weakening the influence of the clergy, due in a measure to the crude expressions of preachers who have not always taken the trouble to know a thing before they pronounce judgment upon it, and he doubts if it is ever wise for the preacher to bring into his pulpit the "topics of the hour," be they financial, political or social. He declares that the importance given in this country and in our pulpits to the utterances of such men as Tyndall, Spencer, Huxley and Harrison upon religious matters is "worse than absurd; it is mournful," and he adds that "while we all know that these gentlemen are authorities in their own chosen fields of research, they are certainly not authorities in religious matters, and that their names and their work should be so frequently mentioned in our pulpits is simply scandalous." He tells us that they receive no such attention in England, and that during his sojourn there he never heard the slightest reference made to them by any English clergyman in his public ministrations. The keynote of his article is that "vision—spiritual vision—is what the pulpit needs."

THE EAST VERSUS THE WEST AND SOUTH.

Mr. Lindley M. Keasbey, who writes from Boulder, Col., warns the East that its attitude on the silver question is forcing upon the country a new sectionalism. "While the East continues to argue the same old abstract question of finance and is aimlessly endeavoring to explain to the Western people the error of their ways, the Western people in turn," says Mr. Keasbey, "are quietly bringing the South to their ways of thinking under the very nose of the East. . . . For months past the emissaries of the West have been hard at work among the plantations of the South, drumming up recruits for the cause of silver. Much the same arguments are now being used in the Southern States as were successful before in converting the ranchmen of the plains. Knowing that the Southern planters had still their heavy debt to pay, contracted during the period of reconstruction, and being convinced that they, too, had been obliged to sell their crops during the last twenty years in a constantly falling market, the Westerners, with their scheme for cheap and plentiful money, are once again employing that all-powerful lever of personal interest to shift the Southern States to their side. To win and to hold the South to their cause, these clever politicians have furthermore added a free trade plank to their original silver platform. Instead of fighting for free coinage alone, the West now offers to broaden the campaign and to enter into a struggle with the South against the Northeast for "Free Silver and Free Trade among Free Americans."

Mr. Keasbey asserts that the South holds the key to the entire situation and that upon her outward alliance may depend the final victory.

THE GROWTH IN PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, writes on the subject "Directions and Volume of Our Literary Activity." He notes a strong drift towards new methods of reaching the public mind—through periodicals rather than through books. A few years ago periodicals devoted mainly to literature were few. Authors relied almost wholly on the book publishing market for their wares and the modern "literary syndicates" were unknown. The recent increase of periodicals devoted wholly or mainly to literature has been phenomenal, as will appear from the following extract we select from Mr. Spofford's article: "In 1883 there were published in the United States 428 reviews, magazines and other periodicals of this class; in 1893 there are no less than 1,051. Still greater has been the increase of periodicals devoted to science, invention, transportation and the technical arts, this class numbering 146 ten years ago, while now there are 611 covering the same field or new fields under those general heads. Of law periodicals the growth has been from 43 in 1883 to 60 in 1893. Medical and hygienic science exhibit an increase from 121 to 201 in the last decade. There have been many new periodicals started to meet the wants of special workers, as for example, authors, actors, typewriters, stenographers, engineers, electricians, telegraphers, photographers, jewelers, lumbermen, ironworkers, cabinetmakers, and even bicyclists, all of whom have their special journals. So wide and copious has become the information diffused by periodicals, that it is held by many that books on the related subjects have chances of far less sales than formerly."

The literary activity of the times, as shown by the entries for copyright at Washington, would appear to be on the increase, since the publications registered for 1893 exceeded by some 3,000 those of the corresponding period of 1892.

THE RESULTS OF THE NEW COPYRIGHT LAW.

Mr. George Haven Putnam sets forth some of the results of the copyright law of March, 1891, the most important of which are naturally found in the literary relations between the United States and Great Britain. While the sales in England of authorized editions of average American books have increased less rapidly than was hoped, he finds that there has been a steady growth in these sales, and confidently predicts that the near future will witness a more rapid development. The English authors have not gained by the copyright law so much as they had expected, but, nevertheless, there appears to have been a substantial advance in the sale of English books in the United States. Besides English authors have to-day the satisfaction of placing their books before their American readers with a correct and complete text. Mr. Putnam also notes a considerable increase in the number of international undertakings, works or series, the contributions to which are written by the best authorities on special subjects, the writers for which are secured from this country, from England, or from the Continent, wherever the best men happen to be.

THE WORK OF THE NEW YORK CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Under the title "A Christmas Reminder of the Noblest Work in the World," Mr. Jacob A. Riis sets forth as an example the good work that has been accomplished by the Children's Aid Society of New York. This society was founded forty years ago. Its inspiration was the late Charles Loring Brace. The distinctive method employed

by the society has been to remove from the slums of the city the little homeless vagrants and place them in farm houses where, surrounded by healthful influences, they might grow up honest, self-supporting men and women without expense to the public. The results show that of eighty thousand children so transplanted in the forty years of the society's existence scarcely four per cent. have turned out bad. The society at present has four day schools in the worst tenement house districts of New York, thirteen night schools, five boys' lodging houses, one lodging house for homeless girls, a farm school in Westchester County, a children's summer home and a cottage for crippled girls at Bath Beach, a health home at Coney Island and a sick children's mission with headquarters in an East Side lodging house. The schools have sheltered over one hundred thousand children since the first one was opened in Roosevelt Street Church.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE articles, "Income Tax on Corporations," by Hon. William L. Wilson; "Are the Silver States Ruined?" by Governor Waite; "How to Prevent a Money Famine," by Comptroller Eckles, and "Tariff and Business," by ex-Speaker Reed, have received extensive notice in the preceding department.

REPUBLICANISM IN BRAZIL.

Salvador De Mendonca, the Brazilian minister at Washington, who reviews at length the rise of republicanism in Brazil, points out that the republic's chief danger would be in looking backward. He says: "The revolution has given to Brazil republican institutions which must be defended at all hazards, leaving whatever defects they may have to be remedied by wisdom after the safety of those institutions has been assured. Were the republic as bad as its worst enemies state it, he asserts, it would still be preferable to any monarchy that could be set up on its ruins, and he is equally positive that restoration is now impossible in Brazil.

IN DEFENSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S HAWAIIAN POLICY.

Mr. Frederic R. Coudert sifts the evidence that has been presented in the Hawaiian case, deciding that the administration is justified in the policy it has pursued with reference to the islands. He charges Mr. Stevens with having been altogether too hasty in recognizing the provisional government. This is the part which, in Mr. Coudert's opinion, Mr. Stevens played in the overthrow of the monarchy: "The truth seems to be that he had arranged matters with the insurrectionists; that he had given them his promise; that the soldiers had been landed; that the moral forces at his command were used, and the physical held ready for action, and when, under these combined influences, the government resigned, he appeared for the first time formally to recognize an administration of his own creation."

OUR FAST CRUISERS NOT FAST ENOUGH.

Discussing the question, "Is the Value of Our Fast Cruisers Overestimated," Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., asserts that there would be little chance of their capturing, for instance, a British merchant vessel on the high sea. "Half a dozen six-pounders put on the stern of a vessel endeavoring to escape, directing their fire particularly at the smokestacks of her pursuer, would probably riddle and tear them to pieces by carrying away whole sheets on the farther side, at a distance of more than three thousand yards, and otherwise inflict great damage to even the typical fast cruiser." While the modern battle ship would have little success in overhauling merchant vessels of foreign countries, Mr. Ammen

thinks that we could turn them to good use in supplementing our distinctly battle ships in protecting the coast.

GRAND OPERA IN AMERICA.

Under the title, "Wagner's Influence on Present-Day Composers," Anton Seidl takes occasion to discuss the subject of the establishment of Grand Opera in the United States. He declares that not until opera has become a permanent institution in this country, as it has, for instance, in Germany, can we expect American composers to achieve much in this field, for, under the conditions in which they are now working they receive practically no encouragement whatever to make such artistic endeavor. "The labor of writing an opera is enormous; the reward should be proportionate; but as far as this country is concerned they are so meagre that they may as well be left out of the account as not. This is a disheartening fact, but we might as well face the truth." Seidl, however, believes that the conditions will soon be changed, and that the time is approaching when American composers will receive an incentive to put forth their best efforts. As a preparation for writing librettos nothing, he thinks, could be finer than the study of Wagner's operas, representing as they do the perfect blending of drama and music.

THE ARENA.

"THE True Education and the False," by William Ordway Partridge, occupies the position of honor in the current number. "Education means a leading or drawing out of every human faculty," nothing more nor less. The school which falls short in any branch, music, mathematics, physical training tending toward this end fails of its object. The creative faculties are those which suffer most in this age and need the tenderest care. Unfold the child's whole nature, develop its aesthetic side, draw him through the intricacies of the subjects distasteful to him by the reward that comes with those he likes. There should be no blank walls in the school rooms, manual labor should be introduced, idle hours filled with what is wholesome for mind and body. In the end they will fill themselves with the results of the true education. Our willingness and endeavors to substitute the true for the false are the steps toward the accomplishment of this end.

"A National Problem," by C. H. Lugin, deals with a special phase of the land question—one of the results of the rapid growth of our territory and the abundance of fertile soil available for settlement, the enormous indebtedness (\$10,000,000,000 or more) which we have incurred on the faith of the country's development. The interest on that debt must be paid by exports or in bullion. Our exports consist largely of the produce of the soil, and since we are fast approaching the point where home production and consumption will be equal, exportation must cease. The balance between debit and credit, long maintained by foreign investments, is liable further to be disturbed by a probable falling off in them brought about by various causes. Consequently, we must either default or ship abroad enormously increased amounts of gold yearly. The policy recommended for the solution of the problem is, 1, opening new markets for our products by a close bimetallic and free-trade union of American nations; 2, by a return to the idea that our people should be producers, not wage-earners.

Stinson Jarvis concludes his "Ascent of Life" and Hensoldt gives us the first installment of what promises to be a most interesting paper on mysticism, "Among the Adepts of Serinagur." We have reviewed in another department Hamlin Garland's paper on the land question in its relation to art and literature.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* this month enters another epoch of its progressive career. Mr. Wm. Heineman replaces Messrs Longman as its publisher. Mr. Archibald Grove remains its editor. The number and size of its pages have been increased, but not the price. It has adopted illustrations as an "integral part" of a "serious review," and a short story "to be selected entirely on its merits." Mr. Grove is a bold man to promise that "every MS., by whomsoever sent in, will be carefully considered." May he survive the inundation! Perhaps for this concession to fiction he is anxious to make amends by insisting repeatedly on the "serious" character of his review. He uses the word four times in his prefatory announcement. He notes as a curious fact that while other kinds of periodicals have moved with the times, the review "has, up to the present, budged only in the slightest degree from the severe position it occupied when periodical literature appealed merely to a very small class of people."

The new number makes a very favorable impression. Count Tolstoi's contrast of "The preaching of Christ and the practice of His Churches," Mr. P. C. Mitchell's surgical analysis of Professor Tyndall's greatness, Mr. E. H. Bailey's inquiry "Is our Life-boat System Effectual?" and the two anonymous articles on the Anarchists receive notice elsewhere.

PHœNICIAN SARCOPHAGI AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Professor Max Müller seems bent on sending people to Constantinople. He once more expatiates on its attractions, and assures timid travelers of its protection by law and police. His special topic is "The New Museum and the Zidon Sarcophagi." The latter—twenty-one in number—were discovered in 1887, in the first instance accidentally, by Hamdy Bey, "the one real lover of ancient art" whom Turkey has produced. The dates of several are placed in the fifth century B.C. One, of black marble, bears two inscriptions—the first in Hieroglyphics, stating it was occupied originally by an Egyptian general, Penephtah; the second in Phœnician, naming King Tabnith of Sidon as the last occupant. Another, of white marble, is called Alexander's, but most incorrectly so. There are many fine specimens of Egyptian, Lycian and Greek sculpture.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Augustine Birrell recalls the change that has passed over the Established Church since the days of Dean Stanley and his friendly attitude to Nonconformists. Now, "the broad school of theologians is as dead as the Manchester school of politicians." Of the Evangelical party "there is but a remnant left," and that remnant in a very bad state of health. "The system of belief called Sacramentarianism is the prevailing and rapidly extending faith and practice of the clergy." "To be snubbed here and damned hereafter is the fate of the Dissenter." Those who object to this class of teaching are entitled, "without being called names," to agitate for the severance of the State from such a Church.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PLAYWRIGHTS.

The recent quarrel of M. Sardou with Mr. Bancroft leads Mr. William Archer to write, with excellent candor, on "French Plays and English Money." He thus concisely puts the history of the relations between the British public and the French playwright: "Thirty years ago we stole his plays; fifteen years ago we paid extravagant prices for them; to-day we will scarcely accept them as a gift." The general demand for French plays in Eng-

land has enormously declined of late years because of their growth in subtle, and often objectionable, psychological analysis, and because English playwrights have vastly improved.

MR. WALTER CRANE AND THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

Mr. Walter Crane 'chats pleasantly of impressions received during his recent trip to America. He finds that "the race for riches seems more all-absorbing" there than in the old country, and that the interest in social questions is not so keen. He tells how, after accepting an invitation to dinner at "a well-known Boston club," he took public part in keeping the anniversary of the death of the Chicago Anarchists, whose conviction he believed to be unjust. As a result, he "was asked to forego the dinner." At Wellesley College he dined with "300 young ladies who waited on themselves."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* starts the new year with an exceptionally valuable number. Professor Cunningham's discussion of "The Living Wage," Mr. A. Russell Wallace's Scheme for reforming the House of Lords, and Mr. Haweis' brilliant paper on the Mormons have been noticed elsewhere.

"LITERATURE AND LUCRE."

The Literary Conferences at Chicago are sympathetically described by Mr. Walter Besant, who deplores the indisposition of literary folk to common action, and is specially roused by the superstition that a literary man is degraded if he considers the commercial value of his work. In producing it he is certainly an artist, but when it is produced he is rightly a merchant. "The patent facts of the case—viz., the great wealth acquired by successful publishers, the large number of existing firms, the continual addition of new firms, the magnitude of the figures when they are accessible—all prove beyond a doubt that literary property is now a very considerable item in the national wealth."

It is only just to ask what proportion of profit should be reserved by the author and conceded to the publisher. The Society of Authors demands, "1, Right of audit; 2, no secret profits; 3, the contract to make it clear what proportion of profits is assigned to either party."

Mr. Besant exults in the unprecedented audience open to the English man of letters—the whole English-speaking world being before him—and in the generally sound literature it demands.

HOW TO REVIVE FARMING.

Mr. Harold E. Moore criticises many current remedies for agricultural depression, and thinks that for the revival of farming in England "the practical course to be recommended at the present time appears to be that large farmers, by the use of improved machinery, more hand labor and high tillage, should raise increased crops, and that these crops should be of a nature best calculated to maintain dairy stock. Then those possessing only small capital with a knowledge of landed work, and willing to return to, or remain in, the country for a maintenance, should be assisted to gain their desire by local co-operative effort."

OLD AGE PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS.

Mr. W. A. Hunter, in a paper packed with most suggestive facts and figures, propounds a scheme for the superannuation of elementary teachers in England. He would exact from all teachers compulsory contribution of so much per cent. on all salaries up to a given maximum. School boards and school managers might be induced to

pay one-half of the necessary contribution. "Such a national scheme might be governed by a board, on which the teachers and the Education Department might be represented. The government would collect the premiums by deducting them from the education grant, and might assume responsibility for an investment of the fund."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Emerson Bainbridge tells from the coal owners' standpoint the oft-told tale of the strike of 1893. He points to competition from other coal districts at home and abroad in justification of the owners' action, and remarks that the Board of Conciliation agreed on in November if agreed to in July would have saved all this loss. Mr. Augustus Birrell writes of the Wolfe Tone—"a true humorist as well as a great rebel," and Dr. Geffcken paints the future of maritime warfare in gloomy colors so far as England is concerned.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for January contains several excellent and striking articles, of wide variety of interest. Mr. Cannan's proof of "The Decline of Urban Immigration" is reviewed in another department.

PLEA FOR PEOPLE'S BANKS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. T. Mackay puts his case for people's banks into a nutshell when he says: "It is proved by our Scotch banking system that a desert can be converted into a fruitful land by a judicious extension of credit to a comparatively humble class, and that German peasants can be rescued from the hands of the money lender by co-operative banking. It will be conceded that, *if possible*, similar facilities for advancing his position in life should be given to the artisan and to the agricultural laborer. . . . It is to be hoped that this matter will attract the attention of the Friendly Society and Co-operative leaders. They are, of all men, the most competent to lay the foundation of a new departure in the cause of thrift."

"HOW WE LOST THE UNITED STATES OF AFRICA."

This is the title of a very clever skit by Mr. F. E. Garrett on current criticisms of the Matabele war. It is supposed to describe what is to take place some years hence, when trouble with the natives is brewing in "the new gold-fields north of the Zambesi;" but the veil is very transparent which covers Mr. Flyte, whose editor has let him "run labor" in the *Courier*, Mgugu, the drunken African chief, the great monopoly and the necessary man. As a result of the tremendous popular agitation which Flyte beats up through the *Courier*, South African patience gives out: "At the convention from the three republics and the two colonies, which assembled forthwith, the Dutch king-maker's nomination of the necessary man as President of the United States was accepted with acclamation. The necessary man was not over-happy, for all the poetry that his practical head contained had centered through hard-working years in the world-wide empire. . . . But he set to work with characteristic promptness."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Lord Ashbourne, in a eulogistic retrospect of "W. H. Smith as a Colleague," mentions a singular prophecy of the old worthy uttered in 1889: "England is going to be governed by three classes of men—by roughs, by men of business and by those aristocrats who have heads on their shoulders and can use them."

Signed reviews of recent fiction by Lady Frances Balfour, the Hon. Mrs. Alf. Lyttleton, Miss Margaret Ten-

nant and Lady Constance Lytton mark a welcome tendency in English life. Mrs. Crawford narrates incidents in her autumn tour through North Italy. Mr. Harry L. Stephen takes occasion from a notice of the Featherstone report to review the older riots at Peterloo, Bristol and Newport.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for January is an admirable number, full of information and suggestion, with every article touching a completely different side of life. Four of the most striking articles—"The Ireland of Tomorrow" according to "X," Captain Gambier's startling denial to Columbus of "The True Discovery of America," Mr. Coventry Patmore's appreciation of "Mr. Francis Thompson, a New Poet," and E. B. Lannin's "Triple Alliance in Danger"—find notice elsewhere.

THE CHEMISTS THAT LIVE UNDER SEA.

A highly instructive and interesting account of "The Chemical Action of Marine Organisms" is given by Professor Judd. All the known elements must be contained in solution in the sea, into which the Thames carries 2,000 tons of dissolved material every day, and all rivers together at the same rate would sweep a daily mass of 20,000,000 tons. The chemist is unable to detect the proportion or even the presence of the rarer elements. Yet these are taken up, secreted, or deposited by organisms vegetal or animal in the sea. Certain seaweeds contain a large quantity of iodine, of which analysis detects in sea water "the merest traces." Carbonate of lime, silica, phosphate of lime, salts of iron, though present in sea water in very minute quantity, are found in plenty in sea plants and animals. "All the observations that have been made in recent years upon the deposits of the ocean floor point to one conclusion—namely, that where materials have once passed into a state of solution in the waters of the sea they can only be separated from it in the open ocean by the wonderful action of living organisms."

A HINT FOR MILLOWNERS' DAUGHTERS.

Miss Bulley's paper on the Lady Assistant Commissioner's report on "The Employment of Women" is crammed full of facts and suggestions. "The conclusion to be drawn from the evidence is that wages of men and women correspond on the whole to their respective positions in the ranks of labor, and that the lower wages of women are due in nine cases out of ten to their inferior skill." In Lancashire men and women weavers are paid alike. The report disposes of the charge of "starvation wages." The majority of women earn less than 12s. a week. Shop assistants complain more of their lot than any other class. Many barmaids are total abstainers. Lancashire and Cheshire factories are sanitariously so defective as to foster immorality. Miss Bulley suggests that if wives and daughters of manufacturers were as familiar with factories and workers as their husbands and fathers, a great improvement would result.

IS LEPROSY CONTAGIOUS?

Dr. Thin strongly dissents from the report of the Leprosy Commission in India in its finding that the disease is rarely propagated by contagion. He adduces much evidence on the other side. He explains that leprosy is a parasitic disease. "A very minute vegetable organism inhabits the tissues of every leper, and by its slow and inevitable growth produces all the changes that eventually lead to the destruction of its host." This organism is found only in the human body, never in the lower animals. It enters through any break in the skin of a re-

ceptive subject. It is not hereditary. It has most rapidly disappeared where methods of isolation have been carried out. Such methods, at whatever cost, should be applied in India.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. D. Bouchier discourses sympathetically on the career of Prince Alexander of Battenberg. Mr. L. B. Bowring reviews with eulogy Colonel Malleon's "History of the French in India," and vindication of Dupleix's greatness. "Creston" bewails the degradation of football from a sport to a trade. In the North of England it is nothing but the vastest and shoddiest of money-making concerns; £200 or £250 a year has often been given to an efficient player. He strenuously objects to the importation of mercenaries from distant parts to play a nominally local game.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE chief attraction of the January number is Professor Huxley's beautiful tribute to his deceased comrade, which is as valuable for what it reveals of the writer as for what it tells us of Tyndall. After this unique and memorable contribution, a review of which will be found in the preceding department, we cannot complain that the rest of the articles, though as a rule bright and entertaining, are scarcely up to the average of eminence maintained by this review.

PARSEE ORIGIN OF THE CATHOLIC CREED.

Rev. Dr. L. H. Mills, "speaking from an orthodox point of view" on "Zoroaster and the Bible," calls attention to "the now undoubted and long since suspected fact that it pleased the Divine power to reveal some of the most important articles of our Catholic creed first to the Zoroastrians, and through their literature to the Jews and ourselves."

He traces resemblances or anticipations of Catholic doctrine in the Zoroastrian ideas of "the Seven Spirits of God," of the Creator, Sovereign, the kingdom of God, Satan, the fall, the virgin birth, the temptation, and pre-eminently of immortality and resurrection. He derives "Pharisee" from Parsee, Parsee, Persian.

"A NEW ERA IN CANALS."

The Manchester Ship Canal is described (with chart) by Lord Egerton of Tatton with a profusion of statistics and calculations. He quotes the saying of Voisin Bey, that "the difficulties of carrying out a canal through a highly populous and manufacturing district were much greater than those encountered in making the Suez Canal through a desert," and predicts that if the Manchester enterprise succeeds, "it will be the commencement of a new era in canals. All the large commercial centres will demand an improved system of canals for the transit of heavy goods. Sheffield and Birmingham will be among the first. . . . The whole subject might worthily occupy the attention of a royal commission."

HOW BEST TO EXPLOIT AFRICA.

Recognizing that "Europe has, for good or ill, taken possession of Africa in the name of Mrs. Grundy, Civilization and Company," but that when "divested of all philanthropic shams, the real mission of Europe in Africa is to turn that continent to profitable account for the benefit, not of the natives, but of their taskmasters," Mr. Arthur Silva White argues that the work can best be done by the agency of chartered companies, and that so long as they observe the stipulations of the charter they should have a free hand. If the companies are suppressed, foreign rivals will take their place.

SCRIBNER'S.

WE have quoted elsewhere from John Drew's article on "The Actor."

TURKISH HANDWRITING.

In the course of Mr. Marion Crawford's paper on "Constantinople," which city, by the way, is one of his pet localities, he tells of the peculiar attention which the Mussulmans have bestowed upon the art of beautiful handwriting. Indeed, one sect make it as profound a study as our artists do painting in the West. Mr. Crawford says:

"Beautiful calligraphy affords as much artistic delight as we could find in the pictures of the greatest masters. The European may in time familiarize himself with the Arabic character—which is a sort of shorthand—so as to read it as readily as the Latin or the Gothic. But he can never, I believe, learn to distinguish the artistic values therein which correspond to our ideas of drawing, color, light and shade. A Turk the other day pointed out to me a text from the Koran which hung upon his wall written in plain black upon a white ground. 'That writing,' he said, 'gives me as much æsthetic pleasure as you could find in any Titian.' Such specimens of calligraphic skill are often richly framed and preserved under glass, but some of the most beautiful of them all are found in the glazed tiles used in ornamenting the mosques and tombs. Some of these inscriptions are positively priceless in the eyes of the Turks, and they are rapidly becoming so in the eyes of the European collector, who, however, finds it almost impossible to obtain the smallest specimen of them.

THE PRINCE OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

A capital art article is Frederick Keppel's on Sir Joshua Reynolds, "the prince of portrait painters," as Ruskin calls him. We all know the personal Sir Joshua as the founder of the famous Literary Club, for the good company he kept, and as the quiet old bachelor comrade of Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, Boswell, Garrick and Goldsmith. Of his work Mr. Keppel says:

"Sir Joshua's zeal for improvement was insatiable. He never began a picture without resolving that he would make it a better one than he had ever painted before. One result of this ambition was that, in general, the quality of his work became better and better to the end of his life. But in one particular he certainly exercised a 'zeal, but not according to knowledge'; for having inherited from his father a taste for making experiments in chemistry, he applied it to the composition of his colors—sometimes with disastrous results. Thus I remember that twenty-five years ago his large Holy Family, in the British National Gallery, was in fairly good condition; but on revisiting it yearly it was easy to see that the cracks on its surface were growing more apparent, and that the picture was going to destruction. The last time I saw it it was worse than ever—and recently the picture has been removed from the walls altogether. On the other hand, the beautiful portrait of Lady Cockburn and her three children (painted in 1773 and recently acquired by the National Gallery) is now as fresh and glowing as it could have been when it first left the painter's easel."

ARE LITERARY FOLKS UNMUSICAL?

The editorial writer of the "Point of View" comments on the fact that the foremost literary men have, as a class, ever been unappreciative of or even averse to the sweet charms of music. He finds this out in the course of praising a New York literary club which gave up an entire meeting to the task of being entertained by a num-

ber of musicians. This writer points out that the brothers Goncourt confessed a dislike of it to Gautier, who in turn honestly declared that he hated it, that Balzac execrated it, that Hugo could not suffer it and that Lamartine held it in horror. To be sure there is to be put over and against these and others Milton and George Eliot, but still the "Point of View" writer thinks that literary folks are very lacking in the sense of sweet sounds and that they miss a great deal thereby.

THE CENTURY.

WE have quoted in another department from Miss E. B. Simpson's account of her father's discovery of chloroform, from Edward Green's article on Robert Schumann, Madame Blanc's paper on George Sand, and from Madison Grant's on the "Vanishing Moose."

LANG VS. HOWELLS.

In Mr. Brander Matthews' sketch of Andrew Lang he leaves no hope of a final reconciliation between the literary champions of Old and New England, Mr. Lang and Mr. Howells, a state of affairs which will not be received in America with any great degree of despair, since the mere state of war declared must be of more or less pleasant intent to our literary feelings. Mr. Matthews thinks:

"The ocean that surges between Mr. Howells and Mr. Lang is unfordable, and there is no hope of a bridge. There is no common standing-ground anywhere for those who hold fiction to be primarily an amusement and those who believe that it ought to be chiefly a criticism of life, as Matthew Arnold said all literature should be. The romanticist considers fiction as an art, and as an art only; while the extreme realist is inclined to look on it almost as a branch of science. Kindly as Mr. Lang may be in his reception of a realistic book, now and then, he stands firmly on the platform of the extreme romanticists. 'Find forgetfulness of trouble, and taste the anodyne of dreams—that is what we desire' of a novel, he declares in his cordial essay on Dumas."

MILITARY SUPERVISION OF OUR FORESTS.

An editorial writer in this number is not satisfied with pointing in horror to the rapid depletion of our forest domain, but goes on to make certain concrete suggestions for the final and elaborate work of saving the remnants. His schedule of reform would be as follows:

"First of all, instead of waiting for the proposal of separate forest reserves, the Administration should lose no time in considering what lands are left that may properly and profitably be so included. The great scenery should all be reserved for the people, and not left to fall into the hands of individuals. Any one who has observed how the Ohio and Mississippi valleys have suffered from forest denudation will not think this proposition premature. The next consideration should be how to guard and cultivate what shall thus be reserved. In a recent conversation of half a dozen persons who have given much attention to the subject, it was unanimously taken for granted that, in some way or other, effective control would be likely to be reached only through military supervision. This conviction is confirmed by the admirable management of the Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks, which are in charge of officers of the army and patrolled by United States soldiers—in contrast to the conduct of the smaller Yosemite reservation by Boards of State Commissioners, which has not only been for years and is now a local scandal, but has awakened the official protest of no fewer than three special agents of the Land Office, as shown by Secretary Noble's report of December 29, 1892, to the Senate."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE January *Cosmopolitan* is a pleasantly varied number. Mr. Howells' opening Altrurian letter, which deals with Central Park and its economic and social significance, we notice in another department.

MR. BOK TO YOUNG BUSINESS MEN.

Mr. Edward W. Bok, the enterprising young editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, gives a quantity of good advice on the subject of the "Young Man in Business," upon which, as surely one of the most successful young business men, he should speak with authority. Mr. Bok is optimistic as to the possibilities to any and all of our young men if they will only be a little more restlessly ambitious. He thinks the greatest danger to success is the disposition to be satisfied with doing a day's work. That is a good enough thing to do, says Mr. Bok, but it is not if a fellow wants to get on in the world. He thinks that every man should want to do more than a day's work; that he must be alert and he must show his employer that he knows more about the business than the employer himself. Mr. Bok says the heard-hearted boss is always willing or anxious to pay his helpers well. "Every employer would rather pay a man \$5,000 a year than \$500, for what is to the young man's interest is far greater to the interests of his employer. A five hundred dollar clerkship is worth just that amount and nothing more to an employer. A five thousand-dollar man is worth five times that amount to a business." Among other more concrete pointers Mr. Bok gives, he insists that a man cannot drink whisky and be in business, nor can he be "in society" and be in business, since plenty of sleep is one of the absolute requisites to success.

LONG DISTANCE RIDING IN AMERICA.

Captain Charles King, the novelist, tells, while on the subject of long distance riding, of some famous exploits in that line. Naturally most of these took place in the course of our Indian wars, which called particularly for frequent cavalry dashes. In one case, in military array and with all the accoutrements, Captain King and his comrades covered eighty-five miles in thirty-one hours without any mishap. On another occasion he tells of a column of cavalymen going one hundred and sixty miles over mountain trails between the noon of October 2 and dawn of October 5. Of course in cases of individual rides, much better time has been made. For instance, Lieutenant Rose's ride with dispatches one hundred and fifty miles over desert and mountain was made in twenty-four hours and an actual riding time of twenty-two and one-half hours, and this without any preparation or training of man or beast. Then there was Lieutenant Darlington, who, starting at sunrise on an August morning, covered fifty-five miles of the roughest country in the Northwest by noon, and by sunrise had come one hundred miles from his starting point with a mid-day change of mount. These and other instances which Captain King adduces, show that while we have not talked about it so much in the papers we are not far behind the achievements, so much published, of the officers of the German and Austrian armies last year.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HUMOR.

Miss Agnes Repplier is charming, as usual, in her paper on "Humor: English and American." She decides, and we believe that she can prove, that Americans have a keener sense of humor than have Englishmen, and she at least suggests that our humorists are more humorous than the English ones. "Whatever may be the case," says she,

"it is undoubtedly true that we treat Mr. Stockton with greater deference than England treats Mr. Anstey. We have illustrated articles about him in our magazines, and incidents of his early infancy are gravely narrated as likely to interest the whole reading public. Now, Mr. Anstey might have passed his infancy in an egg, for all the English magazines have to tell us on the subject. His books are bought, and read, and laughed over, and laid aside, and when there is a bitter cadence in his mirth, people are disappointed and displeased. England has always expected her jesters to wear the cap and bells. She would have nothing but foolish fun from Hood, sacrificing his finer instincts and his better parts on the shrine of her own ruthless desires and yielding him scant return for the lifelong vassalage she exacted. It is fitting that an English humorist should have recently written the most somber, the most heart-breaking, the most beautiful and consoling of tragic stories. Du Maurier has taught to England the lesson she needed to learn."

HARPER'S.

FROM the January *Harper's* we have selected the article on the "Mission of the Jews," by an unknown writer, "The West and East Ends of London," by Richard Harding Davis, and the "Bread and Butter Question," by Junius H. Browne, to review at greater length. The literary feature of this number is the first installment of Mr. George Du Maurier's new novel which he calls "Trilby," and which he profusely illustrates with his own pen drawings. Mr. Du Maurier is more than ever like his hero and master Thackeray in the style and the subjects which he chooses.

NAPOLEON AT TOULON.

There is an original paper by Germain Bapst on "Captain Napoleon Bonaparte at Toulon." Napoleon was then just twenty-four years of age, and in his difficulty to have a rather stupid superior adopt the plans which evidently were the only effective ones to defend the city, we find that even genius such as his does not have the first steps of its path entirely smooth. The writer gives this picture of Napoleon at that time:

"He was a short, well-proportioned man, with extremely thin dark hair, who wore a long cocked hat, not *en bataille*, or frontwise, as represented in the picture, but lengthwise (i. e., one corner forward and the other behind, and, what was most peculiar, it had two black ribbons which, while the tips floated in the wind, were adjusted in a knot so as to hold the two rims of the corners together. His coat was blue, with velvet facings; his trousers were broad, and buttoned on each side of the leg from waist to ankle, a kind of garment then called a *charivari* or a *sur-culotte*; he had on small boots with yellow leather tops, and was covered all over with the dust of the road along which he had been walking: for he had just arrived from Avignon, whither he had escorted a convoy of ammunition, and was on his way to Nice."

THE MIDLAND MONTHLY.

THE first number of the *Midland Monthly* comes dated from Des Moines, Iowa. It is to be devoted especially to the literature produced by the writers of the Central States of the Union, and to subjects particularly affecting those sections. Naturally, Mr. Hamlin Garland's name is in its table of contents. Octave Thanet is another of its contributors, and it aims in general to fill a domestic want for good literature rather than to take to itself aught in the nature of an heroic mission.

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the capital January number of *McClure's* we have selected three articles for more extended review: "A Thousand Miles in Twenty Hours," by Cy Warman; "Jules Verne at Home," by R. H. Sherard, and "Francis Parkman," by Rev. Julius H. Ward.

THE AIR SHIP AGAIN.

Much the best of the various "aerial navigation" literature which has appeared in the magazines during the past two years, is the account of the Maxim air ship by H. J. W. Dam. This gentleman invaded Mr. Maxim's comfortable quarters and extensive workshop near London, and describes to us in detail the actual ship which the inventor has now built. The most charming attitude of the new machine from the point of view of the prospective passenger is that, according to Mr. Maxim, it cannot fall with a velocity greater than a three foot drop would give, no matter from what elevation it starts, since after plunging that short distance the buoyant force about equals the force of gravity. Mr. Maxim speaks confidently of an eventual air voyage of three or four thousand miles. However, "The first machines are certain to be used for military purposes, whatever their cost or whatever the expense of running them, and the nation which first employs them will have every other at its mercy. I shall be quite content with my results when I can go a distance of twenty miles and back. That will suffice for all present purposes."

WHITTIER'S LACK OF AMBITION.

From the glimpses of the innermost life of Whittier given by his letters to Charlotte Fiske Bates, published in this number, he seems to have been curiously devoid of what we call ambition. This friend of the poet says:

"I have heard Mr. Whittier, true and great poet as he was, say that he never felt fully satisfied with anything that he wrote. He had, too, little or no concern as to posthumous fame; and, indeed, in mature life, at least, hardly any regard for present renown, in itself considered."

And Mr. Whittier himself tells her in a letter which refers to the desire for fame: "I had it strongest when I had no hope of it; and what I have attained has its drawbacks in the uncomfortableness of notoriety, in the necessity of keeping up to the standard of one's reputation, and, most of all, in the feeling that you don't really deserve what you get—that, unwittingly, you pass for more than you are worth."

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

ONE notes that the *Atlantic* maintains its custom of presenting on a large proportion of its pages the story-telling work of the well-defined group of representative American woman novelists. In this number appear the first chapters of a new novel by Margaret Deland, a story by Sarah Orne Jewett, one by Mary Hartwell Catherwood and other chapters of Charles Egbert Craddock's story, "His Vanished Star."

THE UNIVERSITY AND LIFEWORK.

Professor N. S. Shaler talks, in a rather ponderous article, on "The Transmission of Learning through the University." Professor Shaler is optimistic in his views in discussing the work which has been accomplished towards fitting the university system to the public needs—in Harvard College through the Lawrence Scientific School and in other universities through like institutions. Then, too, he points to the elective systems of the Univer-

sity of Virginia and Harvard, which have enabled the student to combine his work of culture with the preparation for a calling. "It seems," says Professor Shaler, "certain that we shall enter in the next century on a college system which will lead men toward, rather than away from, the paths of professional duties." He thinks that there is no loss in the quality of culture of the best kind in this elective system, and he regards as an ideal academy the group of professional schools around an ordinary college—"the seat of what has been termed pure culture."

COLERIDGE ON PITT.

There are some striking sentences in "Ten Letters from Coleridge to Southey." We find Coleridge saying of Pitt:

"He is a stupid, insipid charlatan, that Pitt. Indeed, except Fox, I, you, or anybody might learn to speak better than any man in the House."

This is *à propos* of reporting Pitt's speech for the *Morning Post*, on whose staff Coleridge was. Then we find him busy with Duns Scotus—

"And in order to wake him out of his present lethargy, I am burning Locke, Hume and Hobbes under his nose. They stink worse than feather or asafoetida. Poor Joseph!"

—and chuckling over the "stupid, haughty fool," the librarian of the Durham Cathedral library, who imagines that Leibnitz is a species of animalculæ—"live nits!"

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.

THIS monthly has with some reason chosen as its holiday month January instead of December, which is the Christmas date of all the better known magazines, and which brings out the Christmas number of *Harper's*, for instance, considerably over a month before Christmas. The *Southern Magazine* has one of the most tasteful of the holiday number covers in green and white and gilt, and it is a most creditably illustrated monthly, vying with the great New York magazines in the quality and excellence of half-tone illustrations. As its name would indicate, its list of subjects and of writers pertain especially to Southern things and men.

The more serious paper of this number is on "The South in the Intellectual Development of the United States." Mr. William Baird, who contributes this, takes exception to Mr. Lodge's recent statement in the *Century* as to the small share which the South might claim in the distribution of ability throughout the United States, which alleged phenomenon Mr. Lodge naturally attributes to slavery principles, notwithstanding the fact that the Massachusetts senator is backed up by Appleton's *Encyclopædia* and the *Britannica*. Mr. Baird examines his statement concerning Southern genius in detail and

brings many noble names to support his side of the case. He thinks that when the South has named Washington, Jefferson, Henry, Jackson, Pope and Lee, it is already well on to proving its claim.

Harriet C. Cooper is loud in her condemnation of having commencements, especially in girls' schools. She contends that the exercises of those time-honored institutions are only for show and to please the audience, and that the best schools do not show up best, and she thinks that the excitement and attention of the preparation for these grand finals of the school year are largely to blame for the harm which comes to the health of school girls. If educational conservatism will not allow anything better, she begs that commencements be brought down to one day.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

"UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS," by S. A. Barnett, is given an added interest from the fact that the author has been identified with the movement from its very inception and knows whereof he speaks. He says, "settlements have been started as a protest against philanthropic machinery;" they must be self-supporting; they must be hide-bound to no creed or cult, have no object to gain; they must labor for the community, not for any class. Every man should take his part, however small, in the work, and "he is the best resident who makes the truest friend." Bishop Vincent wanders back into the conventional, well-trodden paths "In Italy," through Pisa, Milan, Florence and Rome. Professor Mall, of Johns Hopkins, in a brief notice of the many sciences which form the composite of the great science of life, gives an answer to the question, "What is Biology?"

Professor Boyesen tells the story of his fellow countrymen, the latter-day Norsemen's trip across the Atlantic, in his "Voyage of the Viking." The article is illustrated by views of the famous little vessel. There is nothing so characteristic of a man as his will in the general run, and for proof of the assertion the reader is invited to turn his attention to Dr. Biddle's article on "Wills of Some Fich and Famous People." Reading between the lines, the whole character of the man is unfolded.

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.

THE classic design of this able class quarterly is printed in the Christmas number in striking tints of orange and cream; and in the text pages of the magazine there are numerous colored pictures of subjects which pertain to this field. Indeed, it makes one of the most elaborate attempts at color printing that we have noticed in the magazines for a long time. *The Record* has its usual carefully selected array of articles on technical phases.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE December *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains two important articles, "The Transformations of Diplomacy," by an anonymous writer, and a lengthy account of "The Rise of Old and New Epidemics," by M. A. Proust, of the French Medical Academy, both of which are noticed elsewhere.

PEOPLE'S BANKS IN ITALY.

The most interesting passage in M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu's third article on "Co-operation" refers to the Ital-

ian credit banks, founded by the people, "thanks to the ancient spirit of association among Italians." In Germany similar institutions are more under the control and advice of the richer financial classes; in Italy they appear to have sprung partly from the savings banks, which enjoy great liberty of investment. The foundation of the first "popular bank," in 1866, was due to M. Luzzati, and was laid at Milan. It began with a very modest capital, the sum of \$150; the shares being \$10 each, the payment spread over several months. This bank now occupies a large building, and employs at least 130 paid function-

ries, 100 clerks, and has more than 17,000 members. It pays a high dividend, like the numerous other banks founded on the same model.

THE LIFE OF FRENCH MINERS.

In addition to the concluding article on "The Transformations of Diplomacy," and M. Jusserand's curious account of "The Mediæval English Theatre and Drama," noticed elsewhere, the most notable contribution to the second number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* deals with the strike of the miners in the north of France. From the description given by M. de Calonne, it does not appear that the French miner is any better off than his English brother. But he entirely denies the truth of Zola's terrible picture in "Germinal"—that is to say, as regards the character and morals of the men. "The working miner," he observes, "is as a rule a worthy kind of man, very courageous, a very good husband and father. His home, where often some ten or twelve children may be found, is clean and comfortable, and the wife manages to look and dress well on the large wages earned by 'her man.'" The miners' families eat meat every day, in agreeable contrast to the peasantry, who can barely afford meat more than once a week; though beer is often taken, coffee remains the French miner's favorite beverage. During the last fifty years the French miner's wage has more than quadrupled, and according to this writer they should have remained content; for he points out that the late strike, so far from being beneficial, was very injurious to the workers' cause.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

M. Richard contributes a pleasant account of a journey in Thessaly, the largest district of ancient Greece; his description of Rigas, the great Greek patriot who lived during the eighteenth century, being specially interesting. Even to this day both Rigas' speeches and the verses he composed on the subject of Greek independence are sung and recited in the mountains by the peasantry. This patriot saw the beginning of the present century, and had at one time a long correspondence with the young Bonaparte. He died as have died so many men of his type; arrested at Trieste by the Austrians, he was given over to the Turks, who were ordered to drown him in the Danube, but while making a desperate attempt to escape he was shot down, crying as he staggered back; "Come on, and see how die the Palikares," adding, "I have sown the seed; my countrymen will soon reap the harvest!"

The same number contains a short sketch of Søren Kierkegaard, the Danish moralist and author. This remarkable man was born at Copenhagen in 1813. He and his brother (late Bishop of Aalborg) were the sons of a peasant who had made his fortune in the wool trade, and then retired to Copenhagen, where he led a quiet, austere life, bringing up his two sons according to his own theories, and entertaining the few friends he still saw with his views on morality and religion. During the whole of Kierkegaard's life he remained strongly influenced by his father's ways of thought, and many of his writings, treating of religion and morality, might easily be delivered as sermons, and this, although he was extremely severe on the faults, not to say vices, of the Danish clergy, whose conduct and life he stingingly contrasts with that of their master, Jesus Christ. Not only the clergy but the whole of the Danish society of his day feared the writer of these powerful diatribes, and for a time at least he enjoyed no credit in his own country. Søren Kierkegaard lost his father at the age of twenty-seven. He had no: at that time written anything, but he was known and respected as a severe Doctor of Divinity, and great was the

surprise of his friends to hear of his engagement to a charming though somewhat commonplace young girl. The whole history of their strange betrothal is told in the most remarkable of his works, "Guilty or Not Guilty," an extraordinary psychical study, and which contains all the author's theories on marriage, theories which he repeated in many of his other works. His own romance ended sadly, and he lived and died a bachelor, spending his last days in a hospital, and this although he had once declared that marriage was and would always remain the most perfect state.

The second number of the *Nouvelle Revue* is exceptionally strong, and can boast of a number of excellent articles; yet we cannot but notice that Madame Adam gives more and more prominence to political and military subjects both as regards ancient and modern history.

The *Revue* opens with what promises to be a curious and valuable addition to Napoleonic history—namely, R. A. Gagnière's "Pius VII and Napoleon II," the manuscript of which the author left by will to the editors of the publication in which it now makes its first appearance. A striking and hitherto unpublished account of the seizing of the Vatican and arrest of the Pope is quoted. The delicate negotiations had been intrusted by Napoleon to General Radet, and the latter accomplished the mission so well that in spite of the formal protests uttered by Pius VII, in less than an hour and a half the Pope and his faithful companion, Cardinal Pacca, were being driven rapidly out of Rome, their united funds amounting to the modest sum of sixteen pence, which caused the Pope to remark that in future he would have the right to say that he had once traveled as a simple pilgrim. Cardinal Pacca, of whom a vivid portrait is drawn, was soon separated from his master and imprisoned in the Fenestrella fortress, where he spent four terrible years, till after Napoleon's forced reconciliation with Pius VII at Fontainebleau he had reluctantly to give an order for his release. Strange, indeed, is the description of the fatal journey through southern France. Even at Tarascon, a Huguenot centre, Catholics as well as Protestants, nobles and peasants, all turned out to do honor to the old man who was being brought as a prisoner in their midst, and at last, after a long journey, accomplished in a litter along the mountain road made by the Romans round the Corniche, the Pope and his small retinue arrived at Savona on August 17, 1809, where he remained during the next two years, Napoleon I having decreed that Pius VII was to spend the following two years there.

M. Hugues le Roux describes a journey he made last summer to Norway, and he seems to have been most struck when in the land of the fiords by the Japanese aspect of both country and buildings. As regards Christianity, Bergen and other Norwegian towns, he, as a Frenchman, was impressed by their newness. Trondhjem, he observes, has been burnt to the ground fifteen times in three hundred years; and soon these cities of the north will boast of palaces of stone and marble, for wood as building material is being made illegal, owing to the terrible fear of fire. M. le Roux kept a diary each day of his voyage, writing his notes on steamer, railway, and even horseback, and thus his descriptions of Norway and Norwegians are more vivid than most books of travel.

An anonymous article deals with the Christianity of Pierre Loti, the well-known novelist. In the latter's lately published story, "Matelot," he concludes the volume with a religious hymn which has been much noticed, and in this article his critic attempts to prove his hovering on the brink of belief, which he had apparently abandoned, in a future life.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND ECONOMICS.

History of Chile. By Anson Uriel Hancock. Octavo, pp. 471. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel & Co. \$2.50.

Charles H. Sergel & Co., of Chicago, are at present issuing a series of volumes treating of the history, government and national peculiarities of the Latin-American Republics. In this series the second volume is devoted to Chile, and is written by Anson Uriel Hancock. There have been recently a number of books giving in English a more or less full account of certain periods and episodes in Chilean history, but Mr. Hancock's work, though it dwells at length upon recent occurrences and doubtless has its *raison d'être* in the newly awakened interest in South American affairs, covers the whole story from the Spanish invasions to the present time. Its parts are devoted respectively to "The Colonial Period," "The Revolutionary Period," "The Era of Constitution Making," "The War with Peru and Bolivia," "Balmaceda and the Civil War of '91," and "Chile of To-day." This outline reveals an important attempt, and Mr. Hancock has apparently succeeded in making the attempt result in an important book. It is a serious and needed contribution to our knowledge of a sister republic. Besides the text there is valuable material in maps, illustrations, bibliography and the appended constitution of Chile.

History of England and the British Empire from B.C. 55 to A.D. 1892. By Edgar Sanderson, M.A. Octavo, pp. 1133. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$3.

Though adapted for certain classes of general readers Mr. Sanderson's outline of British history is designed mainly for students in schools and colleges. The narrative, clearly and simply written, begins with the time of Julius Caesar, though the author has not dwelt to any extent upon the Celtic or Anglo-Saxon period; "Book Four" the "Coming of the Normans," beginning on page 69. Mr. Sanderson brings the record down to 1892, and throughout has aimed at a comprehensive treatment of progress not only in constitutional history and British dominion, but in art, science, literature, commerce and discovery as well. The people have not been considered as a mere background for the actions of sovereigns. In so extended a volume it is impossible that all slight inaccuracies should be excluded; in American history, for instance, Mr. Sanderson gives June 18 as the date of the battle of Bunker Hill, and his "nearly 4000 soldiers" as an estimate of the army which Burgoyne surrendered to Gates is perhaps an underestimate. The typography of the book is clear, the binding substantial, the index, table of contents and chronology, genealogical tables, maps and marginal topics seem reliable and serviceable.

Russia and Turkey in the Nineteenth Century. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. 12mo, pp. 413. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.50.

In "Russia and Turkey in the Nineteenth Century" the author has followed the same general method as in her previously issued "France in the Nineteenth Century," the kind reception of which gave a stimulus to the preparation of the new volume. The reader will find in these pages a carefully made, thorough-going account of the main events in the military history of the two countries, and of the characters and vicissitudes of their sovereigns. The portions devoted to constitutional struggles and to the progress or situation of the masses of the people are comparatively small. The history is furnished with something more than a score of portraits.

The Story of Japan. By David Murray, Ph.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 441. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

The last issued volume of the extended "Story of the Nations Series" is from the pen of Dr. David Murray, whose preparation for writing of Japan included not only careful study of Japanese history, but a residence of several years among the Japanese people. His account begins with the period of myths and legends and continues to the establishment of constitutional government in 1889. The important part which our Commodore Perry played in the opening of Japan to modern influence and the many close relations since

that time between Japan and America naturally make this volume one of the most interesting and timely of its series. The maps, illustrations and other supplementary matter are well prepared.

Historic Green Bay. 1634-1840. By Ella H. Neville, Sarah G. Martin and Deborah B. Maryin. 12mo, pp. 285. Green Bay, Wis.: Published by the Authors. \$1.25.

Green Bay is historically one of the most interesting towns of the Northwest, and it is fortunate that a careful and adequate account of the life which centred there from 1634 to the organization of Wisconsin as a Territory has now been written. This sketch is an entertaining one, well illustrated, and the fact that the introductory note by Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites is a commendable one and a sufficient guarantee for the reliability of the volume. Mr. Thwaites also revised the MS. and prepared the valuable index.

Leonidas Polk, Bishop and General. By William M. Polk, M.D., LL.D. In two vols., 12mo, pp. 359-442. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.

A recent contribution to the accumulating volumes which record the parts played by the military leaders of each side in the Civil War is a memoir by Dr. W. M. Polk of his father, Leonidas Polk. The author's interest attaches largely to the personality of Bishop Polk, but the second volume is a military history of considerable general importance, and the peculiar position of Polk as ecclesiastic and general has a marked dramatic value. The subject of widest bearing in the first volume is the labor of Bishop Polk in the founding of the University of the South (at Sewanee, Tennessee). The portraits, maps, index, various appendices, etc., are carefully prepared, and Mr. Polk has written in a dignified, attractive style, drawing very largely upon his father's private and official correspondence for the narrative.

The Romance of an Empress. Catherine II of Russia. Translated from the French of R. Wallisewski. 12mo, pp. 466. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

Catherine II of Russia is one of the most fascinating and brilliant women who had a part to play in the affairs of Europe in the eighteenth century. Mr. Wallisewski's account of her as duchess and as empress is based upon a research of official and private documents, which discovered much new material. The translation of his work has historical value, while at the same time it dwells with most zeal upon the personal and romantic elements in Catherine's career. It apparently deserves a place beside the numerous recent issues which have portrayed for us the brilliant French women of the last and earlier centuries. The frontispiece is an attractive portrait of the empress.

The Spanish Pioneers. By Charles F. Lummis. 12mo, pp. 292. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Lummis is a worker in the field of the Spanish occupation of America, following the general method and spirit of the historical scholar, Mr. A. F. Bandelier. Mr. Lummis has already written several books in reference to people and events in the Spanish Southwest of the United States. The heroes whom he introduces in his last issued work are many of them unfamiliar to our young people; the author believes that the school histories do not generally present a fair and accurate account of these men. The stories of Vaca, Coronado, of the less strange Pizarro, etc., are instructive and entertaining, and the text is aided by a number of good illustrations. With such books as this in hand, young readers ought not to find history "dry."

Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times. By George Haven Putnam. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. George Haven Putnam's prominent part in the recent enactment of the "International Copyright Law" and in

the discussions of many years which preceded this most important legislation is well known. Mr. Putnam is not only interested from a practical and ethical standpoint in the subject of literary property, but he is a careful student of its history. In "Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times" he presents a study of the gradual evolution of definite business relations between the producers and consumers of literature in ancient Greece and Rome, with some attention to even earlier data. This volume, which is intended as an introduction to a forthcoming one treating of the same subject down to our day, will be of interest and value to almost any reader seriously concerned with the history of books.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S. Edited by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Vol. III. 12mo, pp. 371. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

The third volume of Mr. Wheatley's new edition of the famous diary of Pepys contains the record for the year 1663. The illustrations are a portrait of Pepys from Sir Peter Lely's painting and a portrait of Sir Samuel Moreland. The volumes of this edition have the substantial and pleasant appearance which befits them as belonging to Bohn's "Historical Library."

The Cincinnati Southern Railway: A Study in Municipal Activity. By J. H. Hollander. Paper, 8vo, pp. 116. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.

Among recent issues belonging to the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science" is a monograph by Mr. J. H. Hollander, a Fellow of the University, upon "The Cincinnati Southern Railway." This railroad was completed from Cincinnati to Chattanooga early in the year 1880, after considerable legislation and litigation. The municipality of Cincinnati constructed and controlled the line and the economic importance of Mr. Hollander's paper rests in the light this enterprise throws upon the general problem of the province of city government, its relation to the action of State legislation, the effect upon municipal finance of undertaking so large a task as the building of an extended railroad and questions of a similar nature. The author of this study believes that the history of the "Cincinnati Southern Railway affords forcible illustration of the danger to which, with the marked variety and quick change of modern industrial life, a local body may be a . . . [rigid legislative] limitation be exposed."

The City Government of Philadelphia. A Study in Municipal Administration. With an Introduction by Edmund J. James, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 300. Philadelphia: Wharton School of Finance and Economy. \$1.50.

The chapters of this volume devoted to the Quaker City are the results of investigation by the thirty young men composing the class of 1893 in the "Wharton School of Finance and Economy." The whole field of the work done by the city government of Philadelphia is carefully covered, though with necessary brevity, and the book might well serve not only as in itself an interesting study of existing methods in municipal administration, but as a stimulus to other schools to prepare, in similar manner, a *résumé* of the actual working of the great city which happens to be nearest at hand.

PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE.

The Civilization of Christendom, and Other Studies. By Bernard Bosanquet. 12mo, pp. 383. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

The object of "The Ethical Library," edited by Mr. J. H. Muirhead, in which the newly issued collection of studies by Mr. Bernard Bosanquet finds its place, is not a systematic presentation of morals as science. The aim is rather to examine in the light of modern method and result "questions of the inner and outer life that have been too much the monopoly of the theologian," and to deal with these problems "from the point of view and in the spirit of the student of philosophy." Mr. Bosanquet is one of the more prominent English leaders in what is known as the Ethical Culture movement, whose ablest exponent in our land is Professor Felix Adler. It is but fair to say that the individual beliefs and theories of the thinkers in this movement are not of a uniform nature, though there is a large basis of common ground. The author of these studies has advanced beyond the standpoint of Agnosticism, deeming it wise that we should not even deny a knowledge of an extra-human world, because it does not concern us closely enough to merit a denial; "for us the Unknowable is and must be nothing, and . . . our business lies with the life and with the good that we know and with what can be made of them." In

this spirit, which finds reality in the life of men and women upon the earth, and with a strong sense of historic inheritance and a firm belief in the "solidarity" of our race, Mr. Bosanquet writes his calm and clearly written chapters upon "The Future of Religious Observance," "The Civilization of Christendom," "Right and Wrong in Feeling," "Individualism and Socialism," and other kindred topics.

The Psychic Factors of Civilization. By Lester F. Ward. Octavo, pp. 390. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.

Mr. Ward's elaborate and systematic treatise is based upon an expansion of certain ideas which he advanced in "Dynamic Sociology," a work published some ten years ago. In his introduction the author gives us this bit of analysis, which will serve to indicate more or less distinctly the scope of the book's purpose: "1. The phenomena of subjective psychology, viz., the feelings, taken collectively, properly called the soul of man, constitute the dynamic element of society, or the social forces; 2. The initial, original or primary characteristic of objective psychology, viz., the intellect proper or intuitive faculty, constitutes the directive element of society, and only means by which the social forces can be controlled." Mr. Ward's aim, therefore, is simply to build up a true science of sociology upon the ground work of an accurate psychology; and he holds the belief that the true solution of the problems of modern social organization is found only in "the day light of science," a subversion of the reign of the individual and the inauguration of a form of government which in his concluding chapter the author denominates "Sociocracy."

A History of Philosophy. By Dr. W. Windelband. Octavo, pp. 672. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$5.

This good-sized volume takes its place among the solid and important philosophical works which Macmillan & Co. publish. It is an authorized translation, by Dr. James H. Tufts, of the University of Chicago, of a German work designed as a serious text book, with the definite aim of treating the formation and development of philosophical problems and conceptions, minimizing the literary, biographical elements. Greek and Hellenistic-Roman thought is treated at length, and some seventy-five pages are given to medieval philosophy. The period from the "humanists" to the present time occupies the last three hundred pages, or about half the work. The translator believes that Professor Windelband's history "awakens an interest that is greater in proportion to the reader's acquaintance with other works on the subject."

Primer of Philosophy. By Dr. Paul Carus. 12mo, pp. 238. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. \$1.

Dr. Carus' preface informs us that he here "means by Primer a presentation of the subject in the plainest and most lucid form in which he could print it." The author believes that a new era of influence is opening up for philosophy in which its results shall be based upon experience—which in the widest generalization is science. Dr. Carus' style is clear; he has kept as free as possible from antiquated technical terms, and has explained those employed. His aim in this volume is in the main "a critical reconciliation of the rival philosophies of the type of Kantian Apriorism and John Stuart Mill's Empiricism."

Genetic Philosophy. By David Jayne Hill. 12mo, pp. 395. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

The essays of Mr. Hill's volume are clear-cut and able discussions in a philosophic method, and upon the basis of modern biological and physical science, of the genesis of matter, life, consciousness, feeling, thought, art, morality, etc. The book is as literary as well as a philosophical value and in itself illustrates the genetic method, "which consists in referring every fact to its place in the series to which it belongs."

A Theory of Development and Heredity. By Henry B. Orr, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 264. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Certain scientists of our day are attacking the old-time view of hereditary influence as an important factor in molding the individual. Doctor Orr, who is professor in Tulane University (New Orleans), does not so interpret the facts which recent biological investigation has accumulated. Throughout his chapters upon "Limits of Natural Selection," "Action of the Nervous System," "Origin of Variation," etc., etc., a belief in the potency of both heredity and environment manifests itself. His theory, not revolutionary, but based upon the broadest generalizations of natural science, explains heredity by the psychic properties of living matter and finds no place for any chance force among the agencies of development, which is a series of necessary causal connections.

Romance of the Insect World. By L. N. Badenoch. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

The matter and spirit of this little volume are thoroughly scientific, though it is well fitted to be a popular book upon the interesting branch of natural history of which it treats. The author's data are drawn both from personal observation and from the recorded observation of others. There are chapters upon "The Metamorphoses of Insects," "Food of Insects," "Hermit Homes," "Social Homes," and "Protection as Derived from Color." A glossary explains the necessary technical terms and more than fifty illustrations accompany the text. The book is of British origin.

Search Lights and Guide Lines; or, Man and Nature, What They Are, What They Were, and What They Will Be. By Edgar Greenleaf Bradford. 16mo, pp. 103. New York: Fowler & Wells Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Bradford's observations are of a semi-philosophical nature, briefly written, and give us glimpses of life from the standpoint of a student and believer in phrenological science.

RELIGION, THEOLOGY AND BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

Jesus and Modern Life. By M. J. Savage. With an introduction by Prof. C. H. Toy. 12mo, pp. 230. Boston: George H. Ellis. \$1.

Mr. Savage's present volume is a contribution to the critical discussion of the essentials of Christianity and the true position in religious thought of its Founder. In more detail, the preface defines a three-fold purpose: To find "the actual beliefs and teachings of Jesus"; to place this teaching in its relation to the preceding thought of the world and especially to that of the Jewish people, and to determine how much of Christian doctrine "is vital to-day, and how it bears on the problems, religious and other, with which we must deal." Mr. Savage's own view, as shown in these sermons and as revealed in his frequent writings, is that of reverent but advanced Unitarianism. In his introduction Professor Crawford H. Toy, one of the foremost students of historical elements in religion, assures us that the author is "in the spirit and the general results of his critical analysis of the gospel narratives . . . at one with the best modern authorities."

The New Bible and Its New Uses. By Joseph Henry Crooker. 16mo, pp. 286. Boston: George S. Ellis.

We remember hearing a sermon some few years ago by the Rev. T. K. Beecher upon the theme of a precious gift conveyed in an earthen vessel. The preacher conceived of the Bible as such a vessel, imperfect in itself and yet vastly important because of its contents. This view of the Bible is that which prevails in Mr. Crooker's pages. The author does not sympathize with the worship of a book, and he devotes a large portion of his space to an examination of errors in the Bible and to a statement of the fields of thought and knowledge in which it can no longer be considered authoritative. He believes, however, that the new uses of the Scriptures compensate for the loss of the old, and that the Bible "will live as long as humanity lives," as a religious classic and "an aid to our own spirit to make more audible and persuasive the voice of the living God, in whom we, as well as Isaiah and Paul, live, move and have our being."

The New Testament and Its Writers. Being an Introduction to the Books of the New Testament. By Rev. J. A. McClymont, B.D. Octavo, pp. 288. New York; Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.75.

The Rev. J. A. McClymont is a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and it is as such that he examines "The New Testament and Its Writers" in a volume which aims to be of service to ministers and other readers of the Bible. He notices each book separately, treating of such points as its authorship, date of composition, general character and the like. An appendix gives a brief summary of the literature of the Fathers of the Church, and a map locates most of the places mentioned in the text. There are also notes upon English versions of the New Testament, the canon, textual criticism, etc., *fac-similes* of portions of ancient codices and a photograph of an ancient Syriac palimpsest.

The Old Testament and Its Contents. By James Robertson, D.D. 16mo, pp. 162. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 30 cents.

In somewhat the same manner as obtains in the volume just noticed, Professor James Robertson, D.D., of the University of Glasgow, analyzes the books of the Old Testament.

The manual is designed as a species of text-book, and finds place in the "Guild and Bible Class Series" edited by two divines of the Church of Scotland.

Supernatural Revelation: An Essay Concerning the Basis of the Christian Faith. By C. M. Mead, D.D. 12mo, pp. 484. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.75.

There comes to our desk a second edition of a series of theological lectures delivered before the students of Princeton by Dr. C. M. Mead, who holds the professorship of Christian theology in Hartford Theological Seminary (Connecticut). Professor Mead seems somewhat impatient of the so-called "higher criticism," and his view of miracles, inspiration and kindred questions would probably appear conservative to many present-day thinkers. His chapters are those of an earnest and scholarly student, who is a firm believer in the fact and authority of a revealed religion.

The Christian View of God and the World, as Centering in the Incarnation. By James Orr, D.D. Octavo, pp. 537. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

Dr. Orr is the incumbent of the chair of church history in an Edinburgh college, under the auspices of the United Presbyterian denomination. The general purpose of his lectures is to define the Christian view of the world—"Weltanschauung" in the German terminology—which, according to the author, "stands in marked contrast with theories wrought out from a purely philosophical or scientific standpoint," and is also not entirely consonant with our prevalent modern conceptions of sin, incarnation, immortality, heaven, hell, etc. The lectures have a technically theological and philosophical basis, as abundant notes testify, but are themselves written in a rather easy though systematic style.

Natural Theology: The Gifford Lectures, Delivered before the University of Edinburgh in 1893. By Prof. G. G. Stokes. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

The general position of Professor Stokes in these lectures, which were delivered last year before the University of Edinburgh, may be determined by a sentence occurring in the last chapter: "Any divorce between natural theology and revealed religion is, in my opinion, to be deprecated." Professor Stokes discusses the idea of "design" in some of its numerous applications, chemical, physical and physiological, the theory of evolution, the Christian doctrine of revelation, the primary condition of man, immortality and kindred topics, treating all in a candid spirit and in a clear, incisive style.

Heart-Beats. By P. C. Mozoomdar. 12mo, pp. 330. Boston: George H. Ellis. \$1.50.

Mr. S. J. Barrows, in his biographical sketch of some length prefixed to this series of "Heart-Beats," affirms that the volume is "the most remarkable devotional book since that of Thomas à Kempis." Whether that statement be too strong or not, the high position of Mozoomdar among present religious thinkers and the great interest awakened by his recent visits to the United States guarantee wide reading for this selection of his meditations. The style is as vigorous and sensitive as the thought is profound and spiritual, and both are under bondage to a genuine experience. The volume contains a portrait of Mr. Mozoomdar.

Seven Great Teachers of Religion. A Series of Sermon-Lectures. By Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Paper, 12mo. Chicago: Unity Publishing Co. 10 cents each.

In each of these admirably clear pamphlets Mr. Jones considers the biography of a great religious leader and the system of religious truth which he founded or the aspects of the religious life which he seems to particularly emphasize. The search in these pages is not for scholarly knowledge, but for a wider revelation of the spiritual life and a stimulus to noble morality. The leaders whom Mr. Jones has chosen are "Moses, the Hebrew Law Giver;" "Zoroaster, the Prophet of Industry;" "Confucius, the Prophet of Politics;" "Buddha, the Light of Asia;" "Socrates, the Prophet of Reason;" "Jesus, the Founder of Christianity," and "Mohammed, the Prophet of Arabia."

The Aim of Life: Plain Talks to Young Men and Women. By Philip Stafford Moxom. 12mo, pp. 300. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

Mr. Moxom, who is a Baptist clergyman of Boston, has brought together a series of addresses to young people upon "Character," "Habit," "True Aristocracy," "Ethics of Amusements," and other kindred topics. The chapters are marked

by a high moral purpose and a direct, vigorous utterance. The "Aim of Life" is a very helpful book to place in the hands of any young man or woman.

Sabbath Hours. Thoughts by Liebman Adler. 12mo, pp. 350. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.

"Sabbath Hours" contains fifty-four sermons preached by the late Rabbi Liebman Adler to his Jewish congregation in Chicago. They are calm and conservative, Hebrew to the core, but though based upon Pentateuchal texts are pervaded by a good deal of the modern spirit, and are applicable in their essential meaning to the modern religious needs of Gentile as well as Jew. In style they are eminently clear and direct. A portrait and a brief biographical sketch of the rabbi accompany the sermons. The book is issued by the "Jewish Publication Society of America," which apparently has an important future.

The First Communion: Before, At, After. By Henry M. Booth, D.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 94. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 40 cents.

Dr. Booth is a Presbyterian clergyman, and in "The First Communion" he interprets in simple language the meaning of that rite and gives suggestions as to the methods by which one can reap from it the highest spiritual advantage.

Theosophy or Christianity, Which? A Contrast. By Rev. I. M. Haldeman. 12mo, pp. 52. New York: Croscup Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Rev. I. M. Haldeman is pastor of the First Baptist Church of New York City. He has issued in the form of a booklet a sermon in which he draws a contrast between his conception of Theosophy and his conception of Christianity. The former he considers "one of the masterpieces of satanic wisdom in these latter days."

The Trial of Dr. Briggs Before the General Assembly. A Calm Review of the Case by a Stranger. 12mo, pp. 196. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 50 cents.

Upon opening the pages of this "Calm Review of the Case" of Dr. Briggs we find that the "Stranger" writing it is a Presbyterian clergyman who disagrees with the action of the General Assembly at Washington, and finds the view of the prosecuted Professor in entire accord with the doctrines of orthodox Presbyterianism. Hereby apparently appears to the author to be a pretty serious crime, but he does not believe that Dr. Briggs is guilty of departure from the straight and narrow way of the Westminster standard.

The Sistine Madonna: A Christmas Meditation. By Amory H. Bradford. Paper, 12mo, pp. 41. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 35 cents.

St. Luke: Thoughts for St. Luke's Day. In three chapters, with Hymns and Poems. Selected by a Daughter of the Church. 12mo, pp. 48. New York: Crothers & Korth.

LITERATURE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Parliament of Religions. Edited by the Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D. Two vols., octavo, pp. 1,600. Chicago: The Parliament Publishing Company.

Neely's History of the Parliament of Religions and Religious Congresses at the World's Columbian Exposition. Professor Walter R. Houghton, Editor-in-Chief. Octavo, pp. 1,001.

Mr. Frank T. Neely, an enterprising Chicago publisher, has prepared a history of the great religious gatherings of the World's Fair for such readers as desire to possess the proceedings in one stoutly bound volume. The account is compiled from original manuscripts and stenographic reports and has been submitted to the editorial charge of Professor Walter R. Houghton. The essential points in all the addresses of the Parliament have been presented and there are also brief summaries of the proceedings of the various denominational and special society congresses. Some twenty pages at the close of the volume are given to brief biographies of some of the chief participants in the Parliament and the expression of opinions from prominent business and literary men upon its value, etc. There are portraits of more than a score and a half of the active workers in the famous Chicago sessions.

The Columbian Congress of the Universalist Church. 12mo, pp. 374. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

The papers and addresses at the Columbian Congress of the Universalist denomination compose a summary of the history, theological system, polity, practical organization, tendency and purposes of that church, such as one is not likely to meet elsewhere in so convenient and authoritative a form. The volume may be warmly commended both to the members of the Universalist body and to others who are desirous of arriving at a just view of the status of the denomination among its sister churches.

A Chorus of Faith as Heard in the Parliament of Religions Held in Chicago, September 10-27, 1893. With an Introduction by Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Paper, 12mo, pp. 333. Chicago: Unity Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The fact that there are other volumes which give to the public a more extended account of the proceedings of the Parliament of Religions does not lessen the value of the service which Mr. Jones' compilation is qualified to render. He has brought together one hundred and sixty-seven extracts from one hundred and fifteen different authors with the distinct purpose of presenting in cumulative evidence a testimony to the essential unity of the different religious beliefs and aspirations expressed at the Parliament. In his brief introduction Mr. Jones recognizes the fact that discords were not unknown in the Parliamentary session, but they were obviously not the prevailing powers. The day of a Universal Religion, not annulling, but combining the excellencies of the existing religions, is brought nearer. Mr. Jones has arranged the selections of his book under such headings as "Harmony of the Prophets," "Holy Bibles," "Unity in Ethics," "Brotherhood," "The Soul," etc., etc.

The Women's Uprising: A Sermon of the Women's Congress held in Chicago May 15-21, 1893. By Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Paper, 12mo, pp. 25. Chicago: Unity Publishing Company. 10 cents.

This pamphlet is full of that courageous and calm belief in a growing righteousness which characterizes the utterances of Mr. Jones.

Samantha at the World's Fair. By "Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holley). Octavo, pp. 700. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$2.50. Sold only by subscription.

A good many people throughout the length and breadth of the land would have been disappointed if "Josiah Allen's Wife" had failed to visit the Columbian Fair, or had been so completely overcome by its immensity as to be unable to record her experiences. Miss Holley, beneath the humor of her style, manages to convey a good many impressions of the Chicago sights and to enforce here and there some significant lessons. The numerous illustrations by Baron C. de Grimm are, of course, a very important factor in the laughter-provoking power of the book.

TRAVEL.

On Sunny Shores. By Clinton Scollard. 12mo, pp. 287. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1.

A pleasant book of travels is one of the best species of literature to make a winter evening cheerful. Professor Clinton Scollard has rank among the most entertaining of our literary historians of personal rambles abroad. "On Sunny Shores" is a companion volume to the earlier issued "Under Summer Skies," and is illustrated by the same artist, Mrs. Margaret Landers Randolph. The reader is taken to some picturesque corners of England, Germany, Italy, Greece and Syria, and has the benefit of a number of Professor Scollard's poems inspired by the scenes visited.

Gypsying Beyond the Sea: From English Fields to Salerno Shores. By William Bement Lent. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 245-240. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$4

Mr. William Bement Lent, another American tourist, has given us in two volumes a light running account of his sights and impressions in England, Wales, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Russia, Finland, Denmark and Sweden. His graceful and picturesque style seems to indicate a genuine enjoyment of his travels, with especial appetite for scenery and for architectural and other historical attractions. There are a considerable number of full page illustrations.

In the Track of the Sun: Readings from the Diary of a Globe Trotter. By Frederick Diodati Thompson. Quarto, pp. 234. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$6.

The "Globe Trotter" in the present case has given us—with characteristic American impatience of delay—a brisk and chatty record of a seven months' trip around the world from New York to New York, made some two or three years ago. Mr. Thompson has had an eye for the striking and the curious in the customs of many lands, including some out of the way of usual travel. He dwells particularly upon Japan, China, Siam, Ceylon, India, Egypt and Palestine. The volume is especially attractive in the scores of excellent illustrations by Mr. Harry Fenn and from photographs, and in its general make-up it is adapted for presentation and a place on the drawing-room table.

Pictured Palestine. By James Neill, M.A. Octavo, pp. 330. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$2.25.

At one time Mr. Neill was the incumbent of "Christ's Church," Jerusalem, and his acquaintance with life in Palestine is therefore presumably intimate. He writes of the peculiarities of Holy-land agriculture, domestic and ecclesiastical customs and kindred subjects, largely with a view of throwing light upon such points in the Bible as need the explanation of Jewish circumstance. There is frequent reference to the text of the Old and New Testaments. Messrs. James Clark, Henry A. Harper and other artists furnish some four-score illustrations.

The Barbary Coast. By Henry M. Field. Octavo, pp. 268. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Dr. Henry M. Field, editor of the *New York Evangelist*, has just added to the considerable number of his books of travel an interesting account of a recent, though not a first visit, to Mo-

political outlook in Northern Africa. Dr. Field's style guarantees that the book is a stimulating and easily-read volume, and the fifteen illustrations accompanying his chapters are an attractive addition.

In the Land of Cave and Cliff Dwellers. By Lieut. Frederick Schwatka. 12mo, pp. 395. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.25.

Lieutenant Schwatka has written an easy-running, popular account of some of the incidents and results of expeditions he made to Mexico a few years ago. The most novel feature of his book is found in the descriptions of the dwellings, customs, etc., of the living cliff dwellers the author was so fortunate as to discover in the Sierra Madres of Northern Mexico. There are a number of full-page illustrations.

Rambles in Historic Lands. Travels in Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France and England. By Peter J. Hamilton, A.M. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Mr. Hamilton has enjoyed a year's residence in a German University, and more recently a wedding tour of several months in Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy and England. His rather gossip account of the sights which attracted his attention is supplemented by some excursions into the domains of history and art. The ten or twelve illustrations of the book are given to places of interest which are not commonly pictured in volumes of travel.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Darwiniana. Essays by Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 475. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

Science and Education. Essays by Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 461. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

In Volume II of the now issuing "Collected Essays" of Prof. Huxley are included the extended obituary of Darwin, from the proceedings of the Royal Society, the course of lectures interpretive of the importance and meaning of the "Origin of Species," given to workmen in 1882, and a number of other chapters related principally to explanation, defense and criticism of Darwin's contributions to the theory of evolution. The seventeen chapters of Volume III include addresses from 1864 to 1887, and compose a treatise on Huxley's view of education and culture, especially in their relation to modern science.

A Short History of the Renaissance in Italy. Taken from the Works of John Addington Symonds by Lieut.-Col. Alfred Pearson. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.75.

The original work of the late Mr. J. A. Symonds upon the "Renaissance in Italy" fills seven volumes, and both its length and its price place it beyond the reach of a considerable portion of its natural public. Lieut.-Colonel Pearson, who has condensed the spirit and substance of the large work into one compact volume, has, therefore, rendered many readers a valuable service, as was recognized by Mr. Symonds himself, who cordially approved the purpose of his friend. Mrs. Symonds in her brief prefatory note states that "Col. Pearson's object has been to select and arrange for those who know Italy or hope in the future to do so, whatever may sustain or promote an interest in its history, its art and its literature." The volume contains an excellent portrait of Mr. Symonds.

The Religion of a Literary Man. By Richard Le Gallienne. 16mo, pp. 130. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Mr. Le Gallienne's wide-margined pages have a distinct literary flavor, but they offer a serious and rather penetrating discussion of some bothering questions about sin, immortality, Christianity, free-will, etc. It is very pleasant to note that Mr. Le Gallienne, who is just now of considerable prominence as a rising English poet and critic, is very hopeful in regard to the outlook of the religious future. His little book will not appear to the philosophic mind to be a weighty one, but it may be hoped that it represents a reaction against the wide-spread pessimism or indifference in religious matters which are supposed to be chief characteristics of the literary temperament to-day.

Essays about Men, Women and Books. By Augustine Birrell. 16mo, pp. 234. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

That part of the public which likes books with a bookish flavor will welcome a new volume of literary essays by the author of "Obiter Dicta." Mr. Birrell here writes, in his gracefully learned and good humored way, very short sketches

DR. HENRY M. FIELD.

rocco, Algeria and Tunis. In this interesting region he has had a discriminative eye for things worthy of record in scenery, local customs, race habits, future possibilities of development, etc., etc. In two chapters of historical bearing he writes of Saint Augustine and of the fall of Carthage, and in others there are valuable suggestions concerning a Sahara railway, and the



about Swift, Dr. Johnson, Hannah More, John Jay and other people, and about "Books Old and New," "Book-Binding," "The Bona Fide Traveler" and kindred themes.

Action in Art. By W. H. Beard. 12mo, pp 349. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

Mr. W. H. Beard's "Action in Art," which is illustrated by more than two hundred reproductions from original drawings by the author, is primarily intended to be of practical service to artists. It may, however, very easily prove interesting to all those concerned with the principles which govern the representation of nature by pencil and brush. Some of Mr. Beard's chapter headings are, "The Action of Living Things," "The Requirements of Art Paramount to Fact," "The Peculiar Characteristic of Animals," "The Elements" and "The Marking of Animals."

Richard Jefferies. A Study. By H. S. Salt. 16mo, pp. 128. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents

Mr. H. S. Salt has for some time been known as a special and careful student of Thoreau and of the poet-naturalist school. He believes in Jefferies as a man and as a writer, and in a little volume which finds place in the "Dilettante Library" gives an interesting, appreciative, though necessarily somewhat slight study of the great English interpreter of nature. The portrait of Jefferies which goes with Mr. Salt's chapters shows the face of a sensitive and rather melancholy nature. Many readers will find useful the short bibliographical appendix.

Essays Selected from The Spirit of the Age, or Contemporary Portraits. By William Hazlitt. 32mo, pp. 337. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

This new addition to the dainty "Knickerbocker Nuggets" series contains essays by Hazlitt upon William Godwin, Coleridge, Scott, Byron, Southey, Wordsworth, Cobbett, Knowles and other eminent men of the period when "The Spirit of the Age" was first published (1825). Reginald Brinsley Johnson contributes an introductory essay of fourteen pages upon Hazlitt's life and literary quality.

The Lover's Lexicon. By Frederick Greenwood. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

A very graceful and sympathetic humor pervades the pages of Mr. Greenwood's lexicon, in which from the standpoint of a philosophical, literary observer, and with a pleasant quaintness of style he writes of "Admiration," "Attentions," "Doubts," "Gallant," "Prettiness," "Sweetheart" and scores of other terms important in the lover's vocabulary. His playfulness has a basis of sound sense.

The Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Long's Translation. Edited by Edwin Ginn. 16mo, pp. 238. Boston: Ginn & Co.

In the very attractive form in which the public can now obtain Mr. Edwin Ginn's arrangement of the "Thoughts" of Marcus Aurelius, it is probable that many older people as well as children will find an acceptable pocket companion.

FICTION.

The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. International Limited Edition. With Introductory Essays and Notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. XXII, XXIII. "Kenilworth." Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$2.50 each volume.

In his editorial introduction to the two volumes of the "International Limited Edition" of Scott devoted to "Kenilworth" Mr. Lang writes of the great novelist's disregard of historical facts whenever they did not serve his purpose as romancer. The fourteen illustrations of these two volumes include two which show us Queen Elizabeth and a large number in which the beautiful Amy Robsart appears.

Humbled Pride. A Story of the Mexican War. By John R. Musick. 12mo, pp. 462. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50.

The penultimate volume of the "Columbian Historical Novels," is, on its historical side, a relation of the events of the Mexican War, though, as in the previous stories, Mr. Musick has touched upon very many affairs of our history more or less closely connected with its principal theme. The illustrations are spirited and the intermingling of romance and history seems as successful as in the early volumes of the series.

Memoirs of Two Young Married Women. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo, pp. 332. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

"The Memoirs of Two Young Married Women," which Balzac wrote in 1841 and dedicated to George Sand, belongs to the "Scenes from Private Life." In this novel, written in the at present rather unusual epistolary form, Balzac shows his great insight into woman nature, and draws with great subtlety and clearness a contrast between a most happy marriage *de convenance* and the unhappy wedded life of a passionate and more or less selfish woman.

An American Peeress. By H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. 12mo, pp. 293. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

The "American Peeress," whom Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's fancy has created, unwittingly marries an English nobleman whom she has met in her suburban home near Chicago, is taken to England, and after an unpleasant experience with the shallowness of English conventional society life, returns with her husband to lead a happy existence on the shores of Lake Michigan.

The New Minister. By Kenneth Paul. 12mo, pp. 342. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

"The New Minister" is decidedly a love story, but it gives an interesting and carefully drawn picture of modern church affairs in a New Jersey manufacturing town, and introduces, not without force, some of the theological tumult which a young preacher nowadays is supposed to meet.

Elsie: A Christmas Story. From the Norwegian of Alexander L. Kjelland. By Miles Menander Dawson. 12mo, pp. 109. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.

"Elsie" is a powerfully realistic and a very sad story, translated by Miles Menander Dawson from the Norwegian of Kjelland. It is perhaps the masterpiece of this Scandinavian fictionist, of whom Professor Boyesen declares: "No man had ever written the Norwegian language as this man wrote it." The simplicity of the story may recall "A Happy Boy," but there is far more dramatic interest and the complexion of the tale is entirely different.

Garrick's Pupil. By Augustin Filon. Translated from the French. 16mo, pp. 217. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.60.

"Garrick's Pupil" is a story of the days of the Gordon riots, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, Samuel Johnson and other prominent Englishmen of the time play a part in the tale. The translator has succeeded in preserving for us the tone of London life in 1780, which the original writer, considering that he was a Frenchman, seems to have understood surprisingly well.

The Quickening of Caliban. A Modern Story of Evolution. By J. Compton Rickett. 12mo, pp. 258. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

The "Caliban" of Mr. Rickett's story is a strange creature from the wilds of Africa, half animal, half man, in its early actions, and lifted to a higher stage by love for the heroine of the tale, who also has a trace of African blood in her veins. The scenes of the story are laid in the dark continent and in London. The recital is a clear and interesting one, and the plot offers not a little opportunity for serious reflection on the part of the reader and for dramatic situations on the part of the author.

The Emigrant Ship. By W. Clark Russell. 12mo, pp. 348. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

Mr. W. Clark Russell's last novel belongs to the type in which our interest lies principally in the stirring and frequent adventures. The emigrant ship, during the time in which it concerns the reader, is in the hands of a crew composed of young women on their way to Australia.

The Redemption of the Brahman. A Novel. By Richard Garbe. 12mo, pp. 82. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. 75 cents.

"The Redemption of the Brahman" tells of the escape of a young Hindoo from the bonds of caste, under the influence of contact with the English. The time of the story is about the middle of our century, and the scenes are laid in India.

Prince Ricardo of Pantoufia. By Andrew Lang. 12mo, pp. 204. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

In this charming fairy tale, which is appropriately illustrated by Gordon Browne, Mr. Lang continues, with an interweaving of not burdensome historical reference, the story of the house of Prince Prigio.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Allegretto. By Gertrude Hall. Octavo, pp. 111. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

"*Allegretto*" is the appropriate title of a volume of short poems by Gertrude Hall, with fitting and very numerous illustrations by Oliver Herford. The verses are for the most part exceedingly light, in the prevailing French spirit, though there is not a rondeau or a triolet in the volume. A few translations are included. The words and the pictures will please those who like dainty bits of verse and illustrations, without much depth, but not lacking in grace or in a certain human quality. The book is dedicated to the lamented young Wolcott Balestier.

Songs of a Day and Songs of the Soil. By Frank L. Stanton. 12mo, pp. 114. Atlanta, Ga.: Foote & Davies Co.

The public has demanded a second edition of the remarkably simple and remarkably musical lyrics of Mr. Frank L. Stanton, of Atlanta. Mr. Stanton's songs of love and of religious trust are of the old popular stamp, resembling many poems of Whittier. The "*Songs of the Soil*" included in the volume are written in dialect, and are true to their name. A portrait of the author is prefixed to the poems.

Adirondack Readings. By Edward Sherwood Creamer. Author's Edition. 12mo, pp. 121. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

Mr. Creamer's selection of his poems includes a considerable number of sonnets on various subjects and a goodly supply of verses relating to the civil war, etc., etc. In some of the more reflective bits there is a good deal of thought and occasionally a noticeably original way of presenting it.

Father Junipero Serra. A New and Original Historical Drama in Four Acts. By Chester Gore Miller. 12mo, pp. 161. Chicago: Published by the Author.

Mr. Miller's recent production is a four-act drama written mainly in blank verse, and aiming to be a "historical-pastoral" presentation of the life of one of the pioneers in the early Catholic missionary work in California. The scenes are laid in that State as it existed somewhat more than a century ago. The author has spent many of his years in California.

Songs and Ballads. By Herman Rave. 16mo, pp. 121. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Co.

There are some very commendable passages and poems in Mr. Rave's little collection. Though there is perhaps nothing which could fairly be called strikingly poetic in the execution, there is evidence of fancy.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Object Lessons and How to Give Them. By George Ricks, B.Sc. First Series for Primary Schools. Second Series for Intermediate and Grammar Schools. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. Each 90 cents.

Belonging to Heath's "How to Teach" series are two little volumes by George Ricks, an English educator, intended to give definite and logical instruction in the best modern methods of object teaching. His first series is for primary schools, and, beginning with the lessons devoted to the simplest perceptions of color and form, it ends with an observation of the various qualities of metals. The second series, for intermediate and grammar schools, partakes somewhat of the nature of an elementary treatise on experimental physics. The experiments suggested and described are numerous and are such as to demand only easily obtained apparatus. Both volumes are well illustrated.

College Preparatory French Grammar. By Charles P. Du Croquet. 12mo, pp. 284. New York: William R. Jenkins. \$1.25.

M. Du Croquet has prepared a French grammar for students who wish accurate and rapid preparation for college examinations in that language. The rules and exercises—the French exercises are devoted to anecdotes about and selections

from eminent French writers—make forty lessons and the ground may be covered in about one year. M. Du Croquet has kept in mind the pupil's need of learning to read at sight.

Paul Bercy's French Reader for Advanced Classes. By Paul Bercy, B.L., L.D. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: William R. Jenkins. \$1.25.

Dr. Paul Bercy, director of a well-known school of languages in New York, sends out a French reader which contains choice short selections from Bourget, Daudet, Halévy, Maupassant and other eminent French writers of this century, to the number of thirty. The author has added about fifty pages of explanatory notes. The selections themselves are excellent, and such as have not before found their place in ordinary French readers.

Gustav Adolfs Page. By Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Edited by Otto Heller. Heath's Modern Language Series. Paper, 12mo, pp. 85. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

A late issue in Heath's "Modern Language Series" contains, with some omissions, the text of Meyer's "*Gustav Adolfs Page*," with introduction and notes by Prof. Otto Heller, of Washington University.

Complete Graded Arithmetic. By George E. Atwood. Part I, 12mo, pp. 200, 45 cents. Part II., 12mo, pp. 382, 85 cents. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

In this new arithmetic, Mr. Atwood places definitions, principles and rules at the end of each volume and the body of the text consists almost entirely of carefully chosen problems. The author's aim has been to prepare a practical text-book, which shall leave as little outside work as possible for the teacher. Part first covers the ground of the fourth and fifth grades; part second the work of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. Mr. Atwood believes in the principle of frequent and well directed reviews.

Child's Hand-Book for Collecting Stories and Pictures of Animals. By a Lover of Children. Quarto. New York: William Beverley Harrison. \$1.

The "Lover of Children" who has prepared this useful volume has, as it were, arranged a frame work and left it to the little folks to complete the building. Most of the pages are simply blank paper, upon which, in accordance with the printed and pictorial directions given in the book, are to be pasted stories and pictures of animals in the regular scientific order of classification. Part I is prepared expressly for collections about mammals.

TECHNOLOGY AND BUSINESS.

The Inventions, Researches and Writings of Nikola Tesla. By Thomas Commerford Martin. Octavo, pp. 507. New York: The Electrical Engineer. \$4.

Mr. Nikola Tesla is at present one of the most distinguished investigators in the field of electrical science. The editor of *The Electrical Engineer* has prepared a volume which enters fully into the most important researches of Mr. Tesla, and which is based to a considerable extent upon the lectures and writings of the brilliant young Serbian. The book contains a portrait of Mr. Tesla and numerous illustrations explanatory of his experiments and their results.

The American Printer. A Manual of Typography. By Thomas MacKellar, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 393. Philadelphia: MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan.

The public is now supplied with the eighteenth edition of "*The American Printer*," a standard work entering into a detailed account of all the instruments and processes of the printer's art and the terms peculiar to the craft, with much correlated matter. Not only foremen and apprentices, but those interested in the editorial or publishing sides of the "art preservative of arts" may find the volume serviceable. It is fully illustrated and indexed.

Practical Business Bookkeeping by Doubly Entry. By Manson Seavy, A.M. Quarto, pp. 246. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.55.

Mr. Manson Seavy, who is at present instructor in bookkeeping in the English high school of Boston, sends out a neat-appearing text-book in his specialty, which he has arranged to meet the wants not only of students in school, but of business men and others desiring a succinct and complete treatise on bookkeeping.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. December.
Figure Studies. J. S. Bergheim.
A Hand Camera.
Column for Beginners.—II. John Clarke.
Elementary Stereography. Thomas Bedding.
An Englishman's Estimate of the Chicago Exposition. W. C. Williams.
Society News.

The American Journal of Politics.—New York. January.
The Balance of International Trade. Daniel Strange.
Aspects of the Labor Problem. New Arden Flood.
Home Rule: A Plea for Free Cities. Joseph D. Miller.
Freedom of Debate in the Senate. E. N. Dingley.
Campaign Contributions and Presidential Appointments. C. Robinson.
Woman and the Wages Question. Samuel M. Davis.
Why is the Jew Hated? Rabbi Adolph Moses.
Tariff Reform Blunders. W. T. Galbraith.
A New System of Paper Money. S. B. Gordon.
Conditions Essential to Universal Peace. A. H. Love.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. January.
Indian Currency. Guilford L. Molesworth.
Adaptation of Society to Its Environment. W. D. Lewis.
Federal Revenues and the Income Tax. F. C. Howe.
Political Ethics of Herbert Spencer. Lester F. Ward.
La Science Sociale. Paul de Rousiers.

Antiquary.—London. January.

The Guanches: The Early Inhabitants of the Canaries. Capt. J. W. Gambier.
Notes on Armor in the Tower.—I. Viscount Dillon.
Holy Wells of Scotland: Their Legends and Superstitions. Continued. C. Hope.

The Arena.—Boston. January.

The True Education and the False. W. O. Partridge.
The Higher Criticism. R. F. Horton.
The Land Question and its Relation to Art and Literature. Hamlin Garland.
The Ascent of Life. Stinson Jarvis.
Silver in England. John Davis.
Among the Adepts of Serinagar.—I. Heinrich Hensoldt.
A National Problem. C. H. Lurgin.
The Divorce of Man from Nature. Anna B. Weeks.
Natural Monopolies and the State. Rabbi Solomon Schindler.
The Voice as an Index to the Soul. James R. Cocke.
Gerald Massey, The Mystic. B. O. Flower.

Art Amateur.—New York. January.

Exhibition of the Academy of Design.
German Painting at the World's Fair.—III.
Architectural League Exhibition.—I.
Landscape Painting in Water Colors.—II. M. B. O. Fowler.
Glass Painting and Staining.—I. S. E. Le Prince.
How to Paint on Tapestry Canvas.—I. E. D. McPherson.
Figure Painting on China.—VIII. Z. V. Phillips.
Talks about Grays. C. E. Brady.
Bent Iron Work.—II.

Art Interchange.—New York. January.

Miniatures and Miniature Painting.—I.
Russian Art. Wendell S. Howard.
Rembrandt.
Leather Work as a Handicraft for Women. Evelyn H. Nordhoff.
Pen and Ink Illustration.—II.
Burnt Wood Engraving. A. Korvin Pogocky.
Bent Iron Work for Amateurs.—II. Lily Marshall.
Taste in House Decoration.—III. Isa C. Cabell.
Mr. La Farge on Painting.—I.

Asiatic Quarterly Review.—Woking. January.

A Sanscrit New Year's Stanza. Trimbaklal Jadavrai Desai.
England and France in Indo-China. General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast.
The Check to "The Forward Policy" in Afghanistan.
Maharaja Duleep Singh. With Portrait. Sir Lepel Griffin.
Dr. G. W. Leitner, and Baron Textor de Ravisi.
An Invertebrate Viceroyalty in India.
The New Viceroy and our Indian Protectorate. Sir Roper Lethbridge.
A University for Burmah. Justice J. Jardine.
The Last Indian Census. John Beames.
Cow-Killing Riots, Seditious Pamphlets, and the Indian Police. Dr. G. W. Leitner.

The Amandebili (Matabili) Question. Bertram Mitford.
Melilla and the Moors. Rev. José P. Val D'Eremao.
The Collapse of the Imperial Federation League.
The Sects of Lamaism. Surg.-Major L. A. Waddell.
Russia in Oriental Literature. General F. H. Tyrrell.
A Brahmin at the Chicago World's Fair. Mulji Devji Vendant.

Atlanta.—London. January.

Traveling in the Olden Times. H. A. Page.
Glass Blowing. Kineton Parkes.
Garibaldi in London. Mrs. Mayo.
The Picturesque Novel, as Represented by R. D. Blackmore. Katherine S. Macquoid.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. January.

Admiral Earl Howe. A. T. Mahan.
Ten Letters from Coleridge to Southey.
From Winter Solstice to Vernal Equinox. Edith M. Thomas
Samuel Chapman Armstrong. John H. Dennison.
Transmission of Learning through the University. N. S. Shaler.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. January.

Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland During 1888. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
Monetary Review of 1888. Arthur Ellis.
Irish Banking: A Reply to the *Fortnightly*.
Indian Currency and Finance.
Insurance of Colonial Deposits.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. January.

Recollections of the Commune of Paris.
The Letters of Sir Walter Scott.
The Story of Margrédit: Being a Fireside History of a Fife-shire Family. Chapters VI-IX.
Ghosts up to Date. Andrew Lang.
When the Night Falls. "A Son of the Marshes."
Note Books of Sir Henry Northcote. Earl of Iddesleigh.
East and West Africa in Parliament. Captain F. D. Lugard.
A Country Walk in Canada. Arnold Haultain.
Political Stock Jobbers—Parish Councils Bill.

Blue and Gray.—Philadelphia. January.

Great American Industries. Louisa Howard Bruce.
My Recollections of Shiloh. George W. McBride.
The Battle of Nashville. R. B. Stewart.
With Farragut on the Hartford.
Warnings of the Civil War. William I. Cook.
Reminiscences of the Sanitary Commission. Sophia McClendland.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. December 15.

The Flax Trade of Russia.
Railway Rates in Sweden for Iron and Iron Goods.
Netherlands Trade Marks Legislation.
The Present Condition of the French Wine Industry.
The Import Trade of China and the *Likin* Duties.

Bookman.—London. January.

R. L. Stevenson Pictures.
A Wise Woman of the Olden Time. Lois Fison.
The Poetry of Mr. Francis Thompson. Katharine Tynan.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco. January.
The Land of the Maoris. Arthur Inkersley.
Deer Hunting in the Sierras. W. T. Jordan.
A Prickly Family (Cacti). Charles R. Orcutt.
Maximilian in Mexico. Elodie Hogan.
A Letter of the Ex-Empress Carlotta. Hattie C. de Gonzales.
Southern California. Lionel A. Sheldon.
On a Peanut Ranch. Clara Spaulding Brown.
Is the West in Literary Bondage? George H. Fitch.
A Name and a Personality (St. Francis). Ellen Barrett.
Executive Encroachments. N. P. Chipman.
The Moral Responsibility of the Press. W. A. Spalding.

The Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. January.

Howe and His Times. J. W. Longley.
Neglected and Friendless Children. J. J. Kelso.
Common Telescopes and What They Will Show. G. E. Lumsden.
Vignettes from St. Pilgrim's Isle. A. H. Morrison.
A Plea for Ireland. E. Dowlsley.
Celtic Monuments in Troubadour Land. Robert T. Mullin.
Two Lost Kingdoms. E. B. Biggar.
In Canada's National Park. J. Jones Bell.
William Wilfred Campbell. Colin A. Scott.
Longfellow's Wayside Inn. Minnie Jean Nisbet.
Haddo House.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. January.
Modern Manchester.
Are Lady Helps a Success? Edith E. Cuthell and Mary R. Livermore.
Picturesque Ipswich.
Training for the Army: Interview with Captain James R. Blithway.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. January.
Are our M.P.s Overworked? A Chat with Sir Richard Temple, M.P.
Should Daughters be Endowed? A Chat with Mr. Walter Besant.
Are Music Halls Superseding Theatres? A Chat with Mr. John Hollingshead.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. January.
Underground Electric Wires. D. C. Jackson.
Two Great Railroad Exhibits at Chicago. John C. Trautwine, Jr.
The Economic Element of Technical Education. L. S. Randall.
Some Anomalies in Steam Engine Design.
The Lessons of the Columbian Year. Charles E. Emery.
Development of Unused Water Powers. Samuel Webber.
Relation of Engineering to Progress and Civilization. F. R. Hutton.
Four Distinguished Names. Holley, Trautwine, Eads, Newton. W. M. Henderson.
Emery Wheels and Some of their Uses. J. Wendell Cole.
Electricity in Mining. F. O. Blackwell.
Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. W. H. Wiley.
Protection of Industrial Property. Edward P. Thompson.
Wasteful Use of Exhaust Steam. Albert Spies.
Small Sizes of Coal for Steam Raising. E. B. Cox.

Catholic World.—New York. January.
The Coming Contest—With a Retrospect. Alfred Young.
Starved Rock. Frank J. O'Reilly.
A Great Forward Movement. Alice T. Toomy.
William Hazlitt—A Character Study. Louis Imogen Guiney.
A Woman's Work in Religious Communities. F. M. Edsels.
Father Livingston on Longfellow. J. F. McLaughlin.
The New Coenaculum for New York. John J. O'Shea.
The Greatest Religious Movement of the Century.
The Popular Use of the Bible. Kenelm Vaughan.

The Century.—New York. January.
Old Dutch Masters: Frans Hals. Timothy Cole.
Garfield and Conkling. Henry L. Dawes.
The Vanishing Moose. Madison Grant.
Life in a Lighthouse. (Minet's Ledge.) Gustav Kobbé.
Andrew Lang. Brander Matthews.
The Convict Women of Port Blair. Laura E. Richards.
The Bible and the Assyrian Monuments. Morris Jastrow, Jr.
The Introduction of Chloroform. Eve B. Simpson.
Indian Songs: Personal Studies of Indian Life. Alice C. Fletcher.
The Function of the Poet. James Russell Lowell.
Robert Schumann. Edward Greig.
A Journey to the Devil's Tower. Thomas Moran.
Notable Women: George Sand. Th. Bentzon (Mme. Blanc).
Military Instruction in Schools and Colleges. Benjamin Harrison.

Chambers's Journal.—London. January.
The Proposed Naval Insurance Fund. Charles Gleig.
Appeal Cases in the House of Lords.
Leathern Wings. Frank Finn.
Is an Ice Age Periodic?
Egypt Five Thousand Years Ago.

The Charities Review.—New York. December.
Tramps. John J. McCook.
Immigration of Aliens. Arnold White.
A Visit to the Keller Institute in Denmark. Frederick Starr.
Early Poor Laws in the West. Charles R. Henderson.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. January.
In Italy. Bishop John H. Vincent.
University Settlements. S. A. Barnett.
Military Training in Italy. A. Mosso.
Principles and Practice of Debate.—I. J. M. Buckley.
What is Biology? Franklin P. Mall.
Education in Italy. Alex. Oldrini.
The Voyage of the "Viking." H. H. Boyesen.
Bird Language—A Speculation. S. G. McClure.
The Miner and His Perils.—I. Albert Williams, Jr.
Social, Artistic and Literary Holland. William E. Griffis.
From the S a to Quito. Willard P. Tisdell.
Why We Blush. Camille Melinard.
What Makes an Episcopalian? Rev. George Hodges.

Wills of Some Rich and Famous People. Harvey L. Biddle.
Women as Inventors. Leon Mead.
Women Keepers for Women Convicts. Margaret W. Noble.
The Political Status of Women. Jeannette Howard.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. January.
The Arctic Eskimos of Alaska. Sheldon Jackson.
Mariolatry in the Church of Rome. Alexander Robertson.
Missionary Pictures from Madagascar.
Bible Translation in India. S. H. Kellogg.
Japanese Trophies. T. C. Winn.
Curious Fragment of African Humanity.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—London. January.
The Rise of Our East African Empire: Captain Lugard's Book. Rev. T. A. Gurney.
The Colonial Associations
Letters from Hudson Bay, Saskatchewan and Mackenzie River.

Contemporary Review.—London. January.
The Strike of 1893. Emerson Bainbridge.
A Living Wage. Prof. Cunningham.
The Future of Maritime Warfare. Dr. H. Geffcken.
Wolfe Tone. Augustine Birrell.
The Revival of Farming. Harold E. Moore.
The Gospel State Church of the Commonwealth. H. A. Glass.
Superannuation of Elementary Teachers. W. A. Hunter.
The Mormons.—I. Rev. H. R. Haweis.
The Drift to Socialism. A. Dunn-Gardner.
How to Preserve the House of Lords. Alfred Russel Wallace.
Literary Conferences. Walter Besant.
The Rise and Development of Anarchism. Karl Blind.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. January.
Insect Gods in Egypt.
Military Ballooning.
The Caldera of Palma.
New Serial Story: "Matthew Austin." by W. E. Norris.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York. January.
A Bit of Altruria in New York. W. D. Howells.
A Revival of the Pantomime. T. C. Crawford.
Quaint Customs of an Island Capital. W. W. Cadi-Scotti.
Long-Distance Riding. Capt. Charles King.
Whittier Desultoria. Charlotte F. Bates.
The Young Man in Business. Edward W. Bok.
God's Will and Human Happiness. St. George Mivart.
Humor: English and American. Agnes Repplier.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. January.
A Ceylon Tea Farm. Leslie Kane.
Among the Nurses. Evan Stanton.
The Care of the Complexion. Margaret Humphrey.
The Dial.—Chicago. December 16.
John Tyndall.
Radcliffe College.
The Persistence of the Romance. Richard Burton.

January 1.
The Literary Year in Retrospect.
A Study in Literary Amenity.
Economic Journal.—London. (Quarterly.) December.
The Agricultural Problem.—II. W. E. Bear.
Some Controverted Points in the Administration of Poor Relief.—II.
The Industrial Residuum. Helen Dendy.
Some Objections to Bimetallism Viewed in Connection with the Report of the Indian Currency Committee. L. L. Price.
India and the Report of the Committee on Currency. W. Fowler.
Competition as It Affects Banking. F. E. Steele.
The Coal Dispute of 1893: Its History, Policy and Warnings. C. M. Percy.
The Lock-out in the Coal Trade. Clem Edwards.
The Trade Union Congress. Clem Edwards.
Growth and Incidents of Local Taxation. George H. Murray.
Strikes in Italy. Prof. F. S. Nitti.
Repeal of Silver Purchase in the United States. Prof. F. W. Taussig.

Education.—Boston. January.
Secondary Education of Girls in France. Marie Dugard.
The Unconscious Element in Discipline. Henry S. Baker.
Drawing in General Education. D. R. Augsburg.
Is There a Science of Education? R. Heber Holbrook.
Western Reserve University. Emerson O. Stevens.
Shortened Writing. Henry M. Dean.
State University Library Work.
Educational Review.—New York. January.
The Report of the Committee of Ten. William T. Harris.
Greek and Barbarian. William H. Norton.
College and University in the United States. Charles Gross.

The Status of Geography Teaching. J. W. Redway.
The American School Superintendent. B. A. Hinsdale.
Study of Education at Edinburgh University. S. S. Laurie.
The Jansenists and Their Schools. H. C. Bowen.
Educational Progress in America. M. Louch.
College Women and Physical Training. R. G. Huling.
An Experiment in Greek Teaching. Mary W. Calkins.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. January.

The World's Fair in Retrospect:
Its Value to the American People. Andrew Carnegie.
Effects of the Centennial Exhibition. A. T. Goshorn.
The Architectural Event of Our Times. Henry Van Brunt.
Electricity in 1876 and in 1893. Elihu Thomson.
An Era of Mechanical Triumph. E. H. Thurston.
International Effects of the Fair. Edmund Mitchell.
Mining Industry and the Fair. R. W. Raymond.
The World's Fair and the Railways. H. G. Prout.
Designers and Organizers of the Fair. E. C. Shankland.
Cost and Income of the Great Fair. Anthony F. Seeberger.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. January.

New Year's Day in Paris. Mrs. Emily Crawford.
The Witch's Castle. Carmen Sylva.
The Buddhist Confession. E. M. Bowden.
The Indian Viceroy. Sir Edwin Arnold.

Expositor.—London. January.

Agrapha: Sayings of Our Lord Not Recorded in the Gospels.
Rev. H. L. Lick.
The Bible and Science: the Mosaic Books. Sir J. W. Dawson.
Maurice Maeterlinck on Ruysbroeck. Jane T. Stoddart.

Fortnightly Review.—London. January.

The Ireland of To-Morrow. X.
Mr. Francis Thompson, a New Poet. Conventry Patmore.
Football. Creston.
The Employment of Women. Miss Bailey.
The True Discovery of America, by Jean Cousin. Captain Gambier.
Chemical Action of Marine Organisms. Prof. Judd.
The Origin of Mankind. Prof. Buechner.
The French in India. Lewin B. Bowring.
The Leprosy Commission. Dr. Thin.
Prince Alexander of Battenberg. J. D. Bourchier.
The Triple Alliance in Danger. E. B. Lanin.
Irish Railways.—X.

The Forum.—New York. January.

The Teaching of Recent Economic Experiences. David A. Wells.
Principle and Method of the Tariff Bill. W. L. Wilson.
Summer. George F. Hoar.
Has Immigration Dried Up Our Literature? Sydney G. Fisher.
The Decline of the American Pulpit. G. Monroe Royce.
The New Sectionalism—A Western Warning. L. M. Keasbey.
Are Morals Improving or Deteriorating? Daniel G. Thompson.
Directions and Volume of Our Literary Activities. A. R. Spofford.
British Investors and Our Currency Legislation. W. Wetherell.
Results of the Copyright Law. George Haven Putnam.
A Christmas Reminder of the Noblest Work in the World. J. A. Riis.
Are Football Games Educative or Brutalizing? A Symposium.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. January.
Tunis. R. L. Playfair.
The Unifying of Italy. F. S. Daniel.
Riding the Blockade of Plevna. Archibald Forbes.
The Libraries of New York. Rev. J. Bassett.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. January.

A New Pool of Bethesda: Hemmam R'Ihra, in Algeria. Sir G. Osborne Morgan.
A Pirates' Paradise: Jamaica. George H. Powell.
Some Notes on Analogies and Homologies. W. T. Freeman.
A Run for the Atlantic Record. James Milne.
Old Edinburgh Inns. Alex. W. Stewart.
Mr. Jeaffreson's Recollections. Alexander H. Japp.
On Some of the Old Actors.—I. Percy Fitzgerald.

Geographical Journal.—London. December.

The Present Standpoint of Geography. Clements R. Markham.
Geographical Results of the Anglo-Portuguese Delimitation Commission in South-East Africa, 1892. Map and Illustrations. Major J. J. Deverson.
The Limits Between Geology and Physical Geography. Mr. Astor Chandler's Expedition to East Africa.
The Great Barrier Reef of Australia. Henry O. Forbes.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.—New York. October-December.

Strange Tales About Strange Places. Fred. C. Dayton.
Arent Schuyler de Peyster. J. W. de Peyster.
Dominion Lands Survey. Otto J. Klotz.
The Zodiacal Light.
The Superstitious Mountains.
Chalk Lake. A. W. Kneeland.
The Columbian Geography. Bessie L. Putnam.
The Mandioca Plant. E. A. Matthews.
Some Vagaries of the Mississippi. A. W. Douglas.
Travel and Sport in South Africa. F. C. Selous.
Ferns. Ruth Raymond.

The Green Bag.—Boston. December.

The Late Hon. Sir John Abbott. K.C.M.G.
License of Speech of Counsel.—III. Irving Browne.
Old-Time Currency. M. T. Sanders.
The Case of Bluebeard. Percy Edwards.
Celebrated Old-World Trials.—I.
The Sacred Twelve.
Judicial Wigs.
The Supreme Court of Vermont.—I. Hon. Russell S. Taft.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. January.

Egypt and Chaldea in the Light of Recent Discoveries. W. St. Chad Boscewen.
Captain Napoleon Bonaparte at Toulon. Germain Bapet.
The Dutch Influence in New England. William E. Griffis.
From Ispahan to Kurrachee. Edwin Lord Weeks.
The Mission of the Jews.
The Bread and Butter Question. Junius Henri Browne.
The West and East Ends of London. Richard H. Davis.

Home and Country.—New York. January.

A Chapter on Apes. A. C. De Lason.
Pioneer of American Literature. Alfred Wise.
Players of the Horn. Marshall Keating.
Reminiscences of an American Girl in London. Virginia Sand.
Pensacola Navy Yard. Old Fort Pickens. Gen. G. B. Loud.
The Kiss. Nathaniel H. Cox.
The Dance of the XVIII. Century. Ernest De Novac.
Specialist Performers. A Picture of the Variety Stage. H. Van Norden.

Homiletic Review.—New York. January.

Attitude of Christianity Toward Other Religions. W. C. Wilkinson.
Our Trinitarian Prayers. Robert Baggins.
Belshazzar. William Hayes Ward.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) January.

Relation of Ethics to Journalism. John G. Hibben.
Moral Science and the Moral Life. J. S. Mackenzie.
The Social Ministry of Wealth. Henry C. Adams.
An Aspect of Old Age Pensions. M. J. Farrelly.
Italy and the Papacy. Raffaele Mariano.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) January.

The Nicaragua Canal in Its Military Aspects. Capt. G. P. Scriven.
Organization of the Armies of Europe. Capt. J. J. O'Connell.
Municipal Neutrality Laws of the United States. Capt. H. C. Carbaugh.
The Company Mess. Lieut. V. E. Stottler.
The Evolution of Cavalry. Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield.
"Extended Order" and "Skirmish Firing" Assimilated. Lieut. W. N. Blow.
Battle Tactics. Major C. B. Mayne.
The Strategic Value of Canadian Railways. Lieut.-Col. T. C. Scoble.
Coast Artillery Practice. Col. J. B. Richardson.
Cavalry in Future War. Col. Von Wolthofen.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. November.

The Light-House System of the United States.
Modern Gun-Making. W. H. Jaques.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia.

How Fauntleroy Really Occurred. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
"The Sunshine of the White House;" Mrs. Donelson Wilcox.
With Portrait. Alice McCollin.
How I Became an Actress. Adelaide Ristori del Grillo.
My Literary Passions.—II. William Dean Howells.

Knowledge.—London. January.

A Land of Skeletons: South America. R. Lydekker.
Periodical Comets Due During the Remainder of the Present Century. W. T. Lynn.
The Giant Refracting Telescopes of America. A. C. Ranyard.
The Solar Faculae. Prof. Geo. E. Hale.

Leisure Hour.—London. January.

An Aberdeen Student of To-day: Lewis M. Grant. Isabella F. Mayo.
New Year's Decorations and Customs in Japan.
Flowers of the Market: Roses to Chrysanthemums. W. J. Gordon.
The Peoples of Europe: Germany.
The King of Siam and His Household. With Portraits. P. C. Standing.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. December.

Proceedings of the New England Conference of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy.

January.

A New Hope for Charity. J. G. Brooks.
Massachusetts Indian Association Report.
Self-Culture Clubs of St. Louis. E. N. Plank.
Trade Schools.
Connecticut Indian Association.
Opium in Ceylon. Mary and Margaret Leitch.
Tenement House Census of Boston. John Tunis.

Longman's Magazine.—London. January.

The Athletic Life. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson.
The Donna in 1893.
Nivernais in England. Austin Dobson.

Lucifer.—London. December 15.

Theosophy Generally Stated. W. Q. Judge.
Ancient Egypt. Concluded.
Ibsen's Works in the Light of Theosophy. Continued. Hon. Otway Cuffe.
"Blavatskianism" In and Out of Season. W. Q. Judge.
The Sabians and Sabianism. E. Kislinsky.

Ludgate Monthly.—London. January.

A Trip to Chicago and Its World's Fair. Concluded. R. Radcliffe.
Pens and Pencils of the Press. Joseph Hatton.
Young England at School—Leys College. W. Chas. Sargent.
Dundee and Whisky Distilling.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. January.

Modern Spiritualism. L. A. Fox.
The Communion of Saints. J. W. Richard.
Pauperism and Charity. J. C. Caldwell.
The Thrust of Ideas. M. H. Richards.
The Church: Visible and Invisible. J. C. F. Rupp.
Christian Education. E. P. Manhart.
Lutheranism in American Liberty Vindicated. L. M. Heilman.
The Authority of the Sunday Sabbath. William P. Swartz.
Jewish Propaganda in the Time of Christ. Bernhard Pick.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. January.

The Colonel. A Complete Novel. Harry Willard French.
The Peninsula of Lower California. James K. Reeve.
Recollections: Rachel, Fanny Kemble and Charlotte Cushman.
The Christian Endeavor Era. Thomas Chalmers.
The Twentieth Century. Charles Morris.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. January.

Jules Verne at Home. R. H. Sherard.
Glimpses of Whittier's Faith and Character. Charlotte F. Bates.
"Human Documents": Portraits of Henry Rider Haggard.
Dr. Jean Martin Charcot.
Francis Parkman.
The Maxim Air Ship. H. J. W. Dam.
A Thousand-Mile Ride on a Locomotive. Cy Warman.
Francis Parkman.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. January.

The Expedition to the West Indies, 1655. Hon. J. W. Fortescue.
Gentlemen of Leisure.
The Political World of Fielding and Smollett.
Vincent Voiture.

The Menorah Monthly.—New York. January.

A Letter of One of the Sailors of the Caravel "Pinta." M. Ellinger.
Prejudices of the Romans against the Jews. A. Blum.
Shall we Give State Aid to Denominational Schools? J. Silverman.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) Jan.-Feb.

Dr. Byrom and the Beginnings of Methodism. John Telford.
The Loss of an Old Friend—Protoplasma. H. W. Conn.
The Origin of Egyptian Culture. R. W. Rogers.
The Alleged Estrangement of the Masses. R. F. Bishop.

Creed and Home of the Earliest Aryans. W. F. Warren.
Constantine and Christianity. W. K. Marshall.
Antisemitism in America. A. H. Tuttle.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. January.

The Monetary Situation.
Applied Christianity in the Hokkaido. W. W. Curtis.
Missionary Review of the World.—New York. January.
The Columbian Exposition at Chicago. A. T. Pierson.
Three Weeks with Joseph Robinowitz. A. J. Gordon.
The Governments of the World.—I. James Douglas.
The American Board Meeting at Worcester. C. M. Southgate.
Australia's Contribution to Foreign Missions. Andrew Hardie.
A Missionary Heroine. Miss Maria A. West.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly) January.

The Universality of Truth. Rt. Rev. Shaku Soyen.
The Fundamental Teachings of Buddhism. Rev. Zitsuzen Ashitsu.
The Connection Between Indian and Greek Philosophy. Richard Garbe.
A Monistic Theory of Mind. Lester F. Ward.
The Unity of Thought and Thing. R. Lewins.
The Subjective and Objective Relation. G. M. McCrie.
Monism and Henism. Dr. Paul Carus.
Are the Dimensions of the Physical World Absolute? J. Delbosq.
The Problem of Woman from a Bio-Sociological Point of View. G. Ferrero.

Month.—London. January.

A Glimpse of Catholic Germany. M. More.
The Welfare of the Child. William C. Maude.
Mr. Rider Haggard and the Immuring of Nuns. Rev. H. Thurston.
The Oxford School and Modern Religious Thought. Rev. G. Tyrrell.
The Force and Meaning of a Law. Rev. W. Humphrey.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. January.

Modern Artists and Their Work. C. Stuart Johnson.
Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. Richard Mathews.
Wall Street. Edward G. Riggs.
Cardinal Gibbons. Matthew White, Jr.
The Story of Faust. George Holme.

Music.—Chicago.

December.

Giuseppe Verdi, the Illustrious Composer. Egbert Swayne.
Concerning Church Music. W. S. B. Matthews.
Music and Western Papers. Robert Jessup.
The Voice of the Future. Annie F. Sheardown.
The Bearing of Blindness upon Musicianship. J. S. Van Cleve.

January.

The Bostonians.
Saint Saens on the Wagner Cult.
John Philip Sousa.
Piano Tuning. Edward E. Todd.
Peter Ilyitch Tchaikowsky. J. de Zielinski.
Bits about Gounod. Elizabeth Cummings.
Illustrations of Harmonic Melody in Folk-Music. John C. Fillmore.
The Voice of the Present. Karleton Hackett.
The Piano Beginner of the Future. W. S. B. Mathews.
Emotional Basis of Musical Sensibility. A. E. Brand.
Words as Expression in Singing. Homer Moore.

National Review.—London. January.

W. H. Smith as a Colleague. Lord Ashbourne.
Imperial Insurance for War. Capt. F. N. Maude.
A Tour in North Italy. Mrs. Crawford.
The Decline of Urban Immigration. Edwin Cannan.
People's Banks. T. Mackay.
The Garden that I Love. Alfred Austin.
Incidents of the Autumn Season.
Featherstone and Other Riots. Harry L. Stephen.
How We Lost the United States of Africa. F. Edmund Garrett.

Natural Science.—London. January.

Professor Tyndall. J. W. Gregory.
Natural Science in Japan. F. A. Bather.
The La Plata Museum. R. Lydekker.
Note on the Air-Sacs and Hollow-Bones of Birds. Frederic A. Lucas.
Cell-Division. M. D. Hill.
Recent Researches on Olive-Brown Seaweeds. Miss E. S. Barton.

New England Magazine.—Boston. January.

Boston and Liverpool Packet Lines. Sail and Steam. H. A. Hill.
The Swiss Referendum. N. N. Withington.

Edwin Lasseter Bynner. Edward Everett Hale.
Springfield, Massachusetts. C. E. Blake.
The Graf Collection of Greek Portraits. J. W. Fewkes.
Experience During Many Years. B. P. Shillaber.
Matthew Arnold. Joseph H. Crooker.
Gruyère and Its Castle. W. D. McCrackan.
In and About Old Bumstead Place. Kate G. Wells.

New Review.—London. January.

Anarchists: Their Methods and Organization. Z. and Ivanoff.
The New Museum and the Sidon Sarcophagi. Prof. Max Müller.
The Future of Humor. H. D. Traill
Disestablishment in England. Augustine Birrell.
Some Impressions of America. Walter Crane.
The Preaching of Christ and the Practice of His Churches. Count Lyof Tolstoy
Is our Life-Boat System Effectual? E. H. Bayley.
Professor Tyndall. P. Chalmers Mitchell.
French Plays and English Money. William Archer.
Parochial Self-Government (1750-1800). Rev. J. Frome Wilkinson.

Nineteenth Century.—London. January.

Professor Tyndall. Professor Huxley.
The Manchester Ship Canal. With Chart. Lord Egerton of Tatton.
The Revolt of the Daughters. Mrs. Crackanthorpe.
Sanitary Insurance: A Scheme. Dr. G. Walter Stevens.
Zoroaster and the Bible. Dr. L. H. Mills
The Scramble for Gold. Sir Julius Vogel and J. P. Heestline.
Chats with Jane Clermont. Concluded. William Graham.
A Word for Our Cathedral System. Rev. Dr. Jessop.
The New Winter Land: French North Africa. William Sharp.
Chinese Poetry in English Verse. Herbert A. Giles.
Chartered Government in Africa. Arthur Silva White.
Protection for Surnames. Earl of Dundonald.
Recent Science. Prince Krapotkin.
Charles the Twelfth and the Campaign of 1712-13. King Oscar of Sweden and Norway.

North American Review.—New York. January.

Income Tax on Corporations. William L. Wilson.
Republicanism in Brazil. Salvador de Mendonça.
After-Thoughts of a Story-Teller. George W. Cable.
Are the Silver States Ruined? Davis H. Waite.
The Roman Catholic Church and the School Fund. W. C. Doane.
Dinners and Dinners. Lady Jeune.
How to Prevent a Money Famine. James H. Eckels.
The Hawaiian Question. Frederic R. Couderc.
The Sunday-School and Modern Biblical Criticism. C. A. Briggs.
Is the Value of our Fast Cruisers Overestimated? Daniel Ammen.
Wagner's Influence on Present-Day Composers. Anton Seidl.
The Glorification of the Jew. Abram S. Isaacs.
Intercollegiate Football. J. W. White, H. C. Wood.
Tariff and Business. Thomas B. Reed.
Recent Romances on Heaven and Hell. Gertrude B. Rolfe.
Professor Tyndall as a Materialist. J. G. Hibben.
Street Begging as a Fine Art. K. K. Bentwick.

Our Day.—Chicago. December.

Constitutional Rights of Colored Citizens. F. A. Noble.
God in the Constitution. W. C. Wood.
Promises and Perils of the World's Fair. Joseph Cook.
What is Sunday Worth to Religion? Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York. January.

A Christmas Fox Hunt in Old Virginia. Alexander Hunter.
Sketches from the Nile.
Nomads of the North. C. J. Hyne.
Following Dickens with a Camera. H. H. Ragan.
A Winter Regatta in Aztec Land. Arthur Inkersley.
Crossing the Simplon Pass at Christmas. Annetta J. Halliday.
In the Land of Josephine. Walter L. Beasley.
Lenz's World Tour A-wheel.
The National Guard of Pennsylvania. Capt. C. A. Booth.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. January.

Some Comments on Babies. Millicent W. Shinn.
A Modern Jewish View of Jesus of Nazareth. Jacob Voorsanger.
Micronesia. Isaiah Bray.
William T. Coleman. A. S. Hallidie.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. January.

Smoke. Lord Ernest Hamilton.
Round About the Palais Bourbon.—III. Albert D. Vandam.
The Decline and Fall of Napoleon. Lord Wolseley.
The Story of a Manuscript Magazine. The *Holland Park Review*.

The Minimum of Human Living. W. H. Mallock.
Chicago.—III. Lloyd Bryce.
Marshal MacMahon and the Franco-German War. Archibald Forbes.

Is Anonymity in Journalism Desirable?
New Serial Story: "Pomona's Travels." Frank R. Stockton.

The Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-Monthly.) January.

Kant's Third Antinomy. W. T. Harris.
The Relation of Metaphysics to Epistemology. D. G. Ritchie.
German Kantian Bibliography. Erich Adickes.
Some Epistemological Conclusions. Andrew Seth.
The Ethical Implications of Determinism. Julia H. Gulliver, Dr. Eliza Ritchie.

The Photo-American.—New York. December.

About Hand Cameras.
On Figure Studies.
The Practical Testing of Photographic Objectives.
The Camera in Church. Rev. E. A. Noble.
Inaccuracies and Discrepancies in Astronomical Pictures.
Hints to Inexperienced Lanternists.
Elementary Stereography.
Combining Enlargements from Different Negatives.
A New Fixing Method. R. E. Liesegang.

January.

The Development of Aristotype and Albumen Papers.
Mounting and Framing.
Enlarged Negatives and a Suggestion Thereon.
Paper in Photography.
Panoramic Pictures.
Elementary Stereography.
Relative Permanency of Prints.
Collodion-Primuline Lantern Slides.

The Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. January.

Money-Making Specialties for Photographers. W. E. Henry.
Collotype Printing.
Portraiture. S. N. Bhedwar.
Color Photography. F. E. Ives.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. January.

Extracts from Unpublished Letters of George Eliot.
Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.—III. W. J. Rolfe.
Browning as a Dramatic Poet.
Keat's "Lamia" and Coleridge's "Christabel." Charlotte Porer.
Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal."

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. January.

The Testimony of God. Robert A. Webb.
Doctrine of Inspiration of the Westminster Divines. B. B. Warfield.
The Book of Jonah. Luther Link.
The Future of Roman Catholic Peoples. Emil de Laveleye.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. January.

Analysis of the Phenomena of the Panic in the United States in 1893. Albert C. Stevens.
The Nature and Mechanism of Credit. Sidney Sherwood.
The Unemployed in American Cities. Carlos C. Closson, Jr.
Pain Cost and Opportunity Cost. David I. Green.
Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1893. William B. Shaw.

Quiver.—London. January.

The Shady Side of a Doctor's Life. Rev. Fred. Hastings.
A Jewish Confirmation. Rev. W. Burnet.
The Chapels of the First Nonconformists.
Some Unfashionable Slums. F. M. Holmes.

Review of the Churches.—London. December 15.

Denominationalism and Sectarianism. Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff.
The Reunion Movement in Hampshire. Rev. E. O. Chorley.
The St. Giles Christian Mission. Archdeacon Farrar.
The Christian Church and the Coal War.
Religious Teaching in Board Schools.

The Sanitarian.—New York. January.

Progress of Preventive Medicine. James F. Hibberd.
School Hygiene.
Sanitation and Medical Service on Board Emigrant Ships.
Leprosy in the United States, Canada and Mexico.
Sanitation and Sanitary Appliances at the World's Fair.
Fermentative Dyspepsia. Austin Flint.
Weariness. Michael Foster.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. January.

The Home of Burns's Ancestors. William Will.
The Scottish Church Society. James Wilkie.
The Pacification of Ireland. Edmund Harvey.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. December.

India Past and Present. With Maps. General Lord Roberts.
The Limits Between Geology and Physical Geography.
Clements R. Markham.

The Races of Transcaucasia. V. Dingelstedt.
Hausaland. Rev. Charles H. Robinson.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. January.

Constantinople.—II. F. Marion Crawford.
The Actor. John Drew.
The Fifer. Philip Gilbert Hamerton.
Stories in Stone from Notre Dame. Theodore Andrea Cook.
Sir Joshua Reynolds. Frederick Keppel.
Place of the Exodus in the History of Egypt. A. L. Lewis.
Webster's Reply to Hayne. R. C. Winthrop.

Social Economist.—New York. January.

The New Tariff Bill.
Sound Doctrine on Cost of Production.
The Problem of the Unemployed.
Economics of the Railway Question.
Wool and Woollens in the Tariff.
Ancient and Modern Labor in Europe.
Columbia's Work in Economic History

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. January.

The Needless Burdens of the Modern Learner. David Wolfe Brown.
Truth Department.—V. John B. Carey.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Mr Dement to Mr. Howard.
Reason vs. Memory. Bates Torrey.

Strand Magazine.—London. December.

The Sultan of Turkey. Monlie Raffiddin Ahmad.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair. H. W. Lucy.
Monarchs and Music. Miss Phyllis Bentley.
Towards the North Pole. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen.
A Cemetery for Dogs at Hyde Park. E. B. Brayley Hodgkiss.
Portraits of Madame Sarah Bernhardt. Justice Henn Collins.
George Alexander. Archbishop Maclagan of York, Professor James Bryce and Ignatz Jan Paderewski.
Sir George Lewis. Harry How.
An Unpublished Letter of Charles Keane.
Transformation Scenes: How They are Made and Worked.

The Student's Journal.—New York. January.

The Phonography of Forty Years Ago.
Michigan Law Stenographers' Association.
A New Servant (Bacteriology).
Antiquity of the Pump.
Fac-similes of Amanuenses' Notes.
Engraved Shorthand, six pages.
Studying Man by Electric Light.
The Problem of the Unemployed.
Railroad Block Signals.

Sunday Magazine.—London. January.

Early Christianity in Britain.—I. Archdeacon Farrar.
Annie S. Swan at Home.
Matabeleland and Its People. Rev. H. T. Cousins.
New Serial Story: "A Lost Ideal," by Annie S. Swan.

Temple Bar.—London. January.

Mrs. Montagu.
Count Mollien's Memoirs.
A Humorous Rogue: Thomas Carew. Mrs. A. Croese.
New Serials: "The Beginner," by Rhoda Broughton; "An Interloper," by Frances M. Peard.

Theosophist.—London. December.

Old Diary Leaves.—XXI. H. S. Olcott.
Conviction and Dogmatism. Annie Besant.
The Truth of Astrology. J. S. Gadgil.
Modern Indian Magic and Magicians. W. R. Old.

The Treasury.—New York. January.

Christian Individualism. Russell T. Hall.
Christ's Indwelling Word. O. P. Gifford.
The Prayer of Faith. Jesse F. Forbes.

The Old Year and the New. James Stuart.
The Divinity of Christ in the Old Testament. G. H. Schodde.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. January.

University Extension and the Workingman. David Kinley.
The Lecturer and the Laborer. Charl's Zueblin.
The Chautauqua Extension Printed Lectures. G. E. Vincent.
English County Councils and University Extension.—II. M. E. Sadler.
Experimental Psychology. L. Witmer.

University Magazine.—New York. December.

Instruction in Modern Languages as Substitutes for Greek and Latin.
The School of Journalism at the University of Pennsylvania.
Chapultepec, the West Point of Mexico. J. L. McLeish.
Study and Teaching of English in the College.—II. G. R. Pinkham.
The Cap and Gown in America. G. C. Leonard.
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.
George William Curtis, LL.D.—III. E. B. Merrill.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. January.

The Evolution of the Torpedo. Eugene Robinson.
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. George H. Preble.
Frontier Service in the Fifties. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Lane.

United Service Magazine.—London. January.

The Rise of Aldershot. Major-General T. A. L. Murray.
The Making of Sydney. W. B. Worsfold.
The Medical Department of the Army. Brigade-Surgeon F. Gillespie.
The Italian Navy and Its Recent Manœuvres. With Sketch Plan. John Leyland.
Moltke. William O'Connor Morris.
Suppression of Rebellion in the Northwest Territories of Canada, 1885. Continued. With Map. Gen. Sir Fred. Middleton.
Administration and Personnel of the United States Marine. H. Lawrence Swinburne.
Mule Transport in Persia. C. E. Biddulph.
The Rise of Our East African Empire. Captain F. D. Lugard.

Westminster Review.—London. January.

A New Imperial Highway. J. F. Hogan.
The Principles of Exclusive Individual Ownership in Land. H. H. L. Bellot.
The Habits and Customs of Ancient Times. Lady Cook.
The Decline of Romance. D. F. Hannigan.
Phases of Human Development. Mona Caird.
The Humor of Herodotus. Edward Manson.
American Taxation and Politics. Edward J. Shriver.
The House of Lords. B. D. Mackenzie.
Philosophical Tour in Seen and Unseen Regions. R. G. M. Browne.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. January.

Photographing Old People.
The Continuous Background Contest.
Hand-Camera Practice.—VI. C. Ashleigh Snow.
Photographing Criminals.
Toning Aristotypes in Cold Weather. William F. Miller.
Why Do Silver Prints Fade? John H. Janeway.

Young England.—London. January.

The Making of the Empire: India. R. Leighton.
The Manchester Ship Canal. R. Beynon.
The Land and Its Owners: Russia.

Young Man.—London. January.

New Serial Story: "Dr. Dick," by Silas K. Hocking.
Health and Exercise. Sir B. W. Richardson.
My First Sermon. Dr. Joseph Parker.
A. J. Balfour, M.P. H. W. Massingham.
How I Write My Books: An Interview with Mr. Rider Haggard.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 4.

The History of Spinning. Dr. Ziegler.
The Monastery at Muri. A. von Baldinger.
Prince Alexander of Battenberg. With Portrait.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig. December 1.

W. L. Blumenschein. With Portrait. E. Kappell.
Choruses: "Mein Lieben," by R. Müller; and "Guter Rath," by J. Rheinberger.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

December 2.

A Cavalry General in the American Civil War: Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

December 9.

Atlases. With Maps. H. von Spielberg.

December 16.

Hunting in India. H. von Zobelitz.

December 23.

Christmas Preparations in Berlin. H. von Zobeltitz.
Christmas in Berlin: The Unemployed, the Blind, the Cabmen.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 3.

Dogs. Joseph Dackweiles.
Anton Van Dyck.
The Eightieth Birthday of the Poet, F. W. Weber.

Heft 4.

Freising.
Bosnian Sketches. Cölestin Schmidt.
Christmas and New Year at the Post Office. Post-Director Bruns.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau. January.

Letters from the Battlefield, 1870-71, by Karl von Wilmowski.—I.

King Charles of Roumania. Concluded.

Letters from St. Petersburg.

The Situation in France. Heinrich Geffcken.

Lothar Buchar.—VIII.

Eternal Night and Eternal Light. A. Schmidt.

The Class War and Its Consequences. Karl von Mangoldt.

Karl Stauffer-Bern. R. Binswanger-Kreuzlingen.

Electricity in Agriculture. Bernhard Dessau.

Love as Expressed in Persian Art. Rudolf Dvorak.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. December.

The First Ascent of Mont Blanc from the Aiguille Blanche de Péteret.

From My Life. Continued. Eduard Hanslick.

The Gold Crisis. Eduard von Hartmann.

The Century of Velasquez. Concluded. E. Hübner.

Leopold von Plessen.—III. L. von Hirschfeld.

Louise von François. Otto Hartwig.

Political Correspondence: The Prussian Elections, the Russians at Paris, Spain and Morocco, England and Italy, Austria, etc.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig.

Heft 13.

Asthma. Dr. E. H. Risch.
Vine Harvest in the Rheingau. E. Lenbach.
The Youth of Anzengruber. Anton Beitelheim.
Pisciculture. Carl Vogt.

Heft 14.

The Emperor William I and Struwpeter. Dr. H. Hoffmann-Donner.

Christmas in Germany in the Good Old Days. Dr. A. Tille.

Criminal Bands in India.

Hamburg Water. Gustav Kopal.

The History of Lucifer and Safety Matches. C. Falkenhorst.

Traveling Shows. Dr. A. Tille.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig.

How Shall We Improve the Race? M. Schwann.
Workmen's Associations in Sicily. R. Schöner.
Poems by M. G. Conrad. Albert von Puttkamer and Others.
The Deification of Men in the Classics. W. E. Backhaus.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. December.

Heinrich Leo's Historical Monthly Letter.—V. Otto Kraus.
The Trojan Question Again.
Temperance in Christianity.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

December 2.

The Poet Lemaitre. Alfred Kerr.
Norwegian Literature. Harald Hansen.

December 9.

Intellectual Life in Frankfurt.—II. Moritz Goldschmidt.

December 16.

Verses of 1893. Otto Ernst.
Literary Life in Weimar. Hans Olden.

December 23.

Napoleon I and the "Institute de France." H. A. Taine.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 9.

The Great Coal Crisis in England. Concluded. E. Bernstein.
Prussian Factory Inspection in 1892. Dr. Max Quarek.
The Tobacco Tax. Unus.

No 10.

The Tobacco Tax. Continued.

Herr von Mayr and Imperial Finance Reform.

No. 11.

The Tobacco Tax. Continued.
Prussian Factory Inspection in 1892. Concluded.

Nos. 12 and 13.

A Social Democratic Catechism. Karl Kautsky.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. December.

The Artistic Work of Karl Stauffer. With Portrait. A. Schricker.

The Spiritual Life of Jeanne d'Arc.—II. Ch. Thomassin.

The Russian Attack on the German East Frontier.

Philosophical Terminology. Hans Schmidkunz.

Lady Macbeth. Carola Blacker.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. December.

A Rectorial Address. Dr. Karl Weinhold of Berlin University.

Medicine in the School of Aristotle. Dr. H. Diels.

Were the Children of Israel Ever in Egypt? Dr. L. Riess.

The Right Position of the German Evangelical Church in Its

Historical Development. Dr. K. Köhler.

A Scheme for the Taxation of Ground Rents in Germany. R.

Eberstadt.

Two Decades of German Shipping: 1873-1893. Dr. O. Krümmel.

The Political Value of History. W. E. H. Lecky.

The German Empire and the Poles.—II.

Political Correspondence.

Sphinx.—London. December.

Do Theosophists Pray? Wilhelm von Saintgeorge.

The Arya-Somaj in India. Werner Friedrichsort.

The Magic Square. Dr. Ferdinand Maack.

The Development of Mind in Art. Franz Evers.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 6.

The Water Supply and Drainage of Berlin. Ewald Thiel.

Art and Archaeology in Schwaben.

Moritz Jókai. With Portrait. H. Glücksmann.

The Pestalozzi Froebel House at Berlin.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 8.

Leather Work. Prof. F. Luthmes
Georg Freiherr von Ompteda, Novelist.

Heft 9.

The Austrian Emperor as a Huntsman. Dr. H. M. von Kadich.

The Berlin Christmas Market. Johannes Trojan.

Wilhelm Jensen. With Portrait. Benno Rüttenauer.

Unsere Zeit.—Berlin. Heft 4.

Tangler.

The Opening of the Raimund Theatre.

The World's Fair. Prof. F. Reuleaux.

Veihagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. December.

The Christ Ideal in the Plastic Arts. Victor Schultze.

Christmas at Kilima-Njaro. Otto E. Ehlers.

Winter Life in the Forest. C. Schwarzkopf.

Modern Jewelry. Hans von Zobeltitz.

Folk Types in Italy. Hans Hoffmann.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 5.

The Art of Sociableness. Jürgen Bona Meyer.

Toydom. A. Trinius.

The Ventilation of Living Rooms in Summer and Winter. Dr. O. Gotthilf.

Family Festivals in Russia. F. Meyer von Waldeck.

The Jubilee of the *Fliegende Blätter*. Eduard Ille.

Christmas in Vienna. Ludwig Havesi.

Christmas and New Year at the Post Office. Bruno Köhler.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Bruns-
wick. December.

Painting in Scotland.—II. Cornelius Gurlitt.

Influenza. Julius Althaus.

Brescia. H. Reinke.

Count Alexander S. Stroganow. With Portraits. A. Klein-

schmidt.

Eilhard Mitscherlich. With Portrait. August Harpf.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. December.

Humane America. Concluded. A. Niggel.

Theatrical Manager and Author. Octave Mirabeau.

German "Gemüthlichkeit." H. Wörth.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amaranthe.—(For Girls.) Paris. December.

Marie Féodorovna, Czarina of Russia. With Portrait. L. Vaultier.
The Duchesse de Luynes.
The Master of Da Vinci: Verocchio. A. M. d'Annezin.
Madame Menessier-Nodier
The History of the French Language. E. S. Lantz.
Art in China. E. Voruz.

Bibliothèque Universelle. December.

The Reorganization of the Federal Council. Numa Droz.
Notes of an Explorer in Patagonia. Concluded. Dr. F. Machon.
Accident Insurance and Old Age Pensions in Germany. C. Bodenheimer.
Wind as Motive Power. G. van Muyden.
The Hygiene of Food and Lodging. Concluded. L. Wuarin
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Political

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris.

December 10.

The Latin Genius. Paul Adam.
Paul Verlaine. Hedwig Lachmann.
The Wooing of the Elements by the Sages. Continued. Jules Bois.

December 25.

The Wooing of the Elements by the Sages. Continued.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. December.

Arnold Toynbee and the Contemporary Economic Movement in England.
A First Attempt at State Socialism in the Reign of Napoleon III: Agricultural Insurance. A. Thomereau.
Ministerial Offers. Louis Theureau.
Review of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, August-November, 1893. J. Lefort.
A Visit to the Chinese Colonies in the West of Borneo. Dr. de Meyners d'Estrey.
The Russo German Customs Conference. Ladislav Domansky.
The Influence of the Needs of the Worker on the Amount of His Wages.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

December 1.

The Last Shots. S. Pichon.
Through Thesealy. L. Richard.
Our Sense of Mystery. A. des Rotours.
Sorens Kierkegaard, the Danish Moralist. B. Jeannine.
The Franco-Russian Commercial Treaty. E. Martineau.
The Exhibition of Mussulman Art. Madame Savary.
Apropos of a Bell. P. Bonnefont.
Six Weeks in Russia, by H. Stupuy.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Adam.

December 15.

Pius VII and Napoleon I.—I. A. Gagnière.
Notes on Norway.—I. First Aspects. Hugues le Roux.
Our Memory. E. Blanchard.
The Cannon of the French Navy. . . .
The Christianity of Pierre Loti.
The Death of Mary Stuart. J. A. Petit.
Corsica and the Cotentin Peninsula. Z.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. December 15.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
The Entry of the Army of Versailles into Paris in 1871. Garnier.
The Philosophy of Toys. Léo Claretie.
Lourdes in Torchlight. An Open Letter to M. Zola. Jules Le Teurtrois.
Memoirs of the First Empire. Leon Marlet.
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December 1.

Electoral History of France in 1893. Henri Joly.
Influence of Recent Laws on the Family in Béarn. Louis Batcave.
A Rural Family in Poitou During the Ancient Régime.
The Belgian Society of Political Economy. Victor Brants.

December 16.

The Question of Octroi Duties. Edouard Cohen.
"Family Society" and Portuguese Civil Rights.
The Linen Industry at Verviers: the Effect of the Factory Acts, etc.

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December 1.

The Theatre of the Future and Café Concerts. Pierre Valin.

December 15.

The Neo-Christian Theatre. Paul Berret.
On the History of the Theatre. Paul Lippmann.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

December 2.

Victor Hugo Since His Death. Raoul Rosières.
The English Theory of Government in Egypt. Henri Pensa.
Is Wagner a Musician? R. de Récy.

December 9.

Poetry in France from 1800 to 1830. Emile Faguet.
Friedrich Nietzsche: the Author and the Man. Louis Stein.
The Next War. Patiens.

December 16.

The Lycée Lamartine at France. Ernest Legouvé.
The Social Role of Chinese Literature. E. Chavannes.

December 23.

The Anarchist Idea. Paul Desjardins.
Reminiscences of Tocqueville: The Revolution of 1848. E. Spuller.
Racine at Home. Louis Barron.

December 30.

Some Vain Reflections on the Coming War. Jean Lahor.
Doctors in England. Max Leclerc.
The Smaller French Reviews. Charles Maurras.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

December 1

The Transformations of Diplomacy.—I. Ancient Europe.
Social Studies—Co-operation. P. Leroy-Beaulieu.
Notes of a Journey in Central Asia. The Pamir Question. E. Blanc.
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December 15.

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The English in Mediæval Days. The Drama. J. J. Jusserand.
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December 1.

Journalism in China. Aug. Robin.
Mussulman Art. P. Casanova.
Charles Gounod. Arthur Pougin.
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December 15.

Impressionism. Gustave Geffroy.
Madame Sarah Bernhardt. Henry Lapauze.
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December 1.

Arctic Exploration.
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December 15.

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December.

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The Study of Ancient Languages at Giessen. F. Collard.
The Socialist Movement of 1890-94. Prosper Saey.
Leprosy. Maurice Lefebvre.

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The Social Logic of Sensations. G. Tarde.
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Laboratories of Experimental Psychology in Germany. Victor Henri.
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The Ancestors of Leopardi. C. Lombroso.

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December 2.

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December 9.

Irritability in Plants. W. Pfeffer.
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December 30.

The Rôle of Microbes in Agriculture. E. Duclaux.
Medical Studies and the Modern Baccalauréat. M. Potain.

The Mineral Riches of Russia. D. Bellet.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. December.

Robert Bernier. Raoul Delons.
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The Mechanism of the "Mandat Imperative." H. Galiment.
France—"La Grande Dégénération." Dr. Colajanni.
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December.

The Pope's Encyclical on the Study of the Holy Scriptures.
Plato. Elie Blanc.
Hymnology in Divine Service. U. Chevalier.
The National Council of 1811.—III. A. Ricard.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

December 2.

Charity for the Poor Nuns of Italy.
The New Regulation of Signor Martini.
The Actions and Instincts of Animals.
Lourdes at the Close of August, 1893.

December 16.

Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on the Study of Holy Scripture.
Latin Version.
The Collapse of the Italian Ministry. Nov. 24. 1893.
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Lourdes at the Close of August, 1893. Continued.

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December 1.

Count Tolstoy's New Book, "Le Salut est en Vous." E. Nencloni.

Fr. Albert Guglielmotti, O. P. C. Randaccio.
Abandoned Children.—I. Historical Aspects. P. Bertolini.

December 16.

Royal Rights in a Free Country. R. Bonghi.
Political Life and Private Life. E. Masi.
Francesco Genela. A. Bargoni.
Abandoned Children.—II. Critical Aspects. P. Bertolini.
The End of a Duchy. Conclusion. G. Sforza.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

December 16.

Prince Advocates. A Legal Sketch. L. Ferraris.
The Court and Society of Turin in the XVII Century.
Catherine II of Russia. G. Rottigni-Marsilli.
A Year Later. A Study in Italian Finances. A. Rossi.
A Christmas Sketch. A. Astori.
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Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid.

December 5.

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December 20.

The Pope's Encyclical on the Study of the Scriptures.
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November 30.

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December 15.

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The Improvement of the People's Food. Dr. A. J. C. Snijders.
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THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

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Idun.—Stockholm. Christmas number.

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Nyt Tidsskrift.—Christiania. No. 1.

Post Testum. Interview with Lie. Nordahl Rolfsen.
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Jonas Lie and North-land Boats.
The King's Speech on November 4. J. E. Sars.
A Little About Hypnotism. Arne Löchen.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—Stockholm. No. 7.

The Kopts. Karl Piehl.
Leonardo da Vinci. Tor Hedberg.
On the Atheism of Buddhism. Edv. Lehmann.
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Ord och Bild.—Stockholm. No. 10.

The Warship "Thule." Seth von Konow.
The Decay of Art. Algot Ruhe.

Tilskueren.—Copenhagen. November-December.

A Swedish Statesman's Reminiscences. C. St. A. Bille.
Cattle-Breeding in the United States. N. C. Fredriksen.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	Mus.	Music.
AA.	Art Amateur.	Eq.	Equiline.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	Ex.	Expositor.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AI.	Art Interchange.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NAR.	North American Review.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	F.	Forum.	NatR.	National Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	G.	Godey's.	NR.	New Review.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NW.	New World.
AR.	Andover Review.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GBag.	Green Bag.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Arg.	Argosy.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
As.	Asclepiad.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	OD.	Our Day.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GW.	Good Words.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London)	HC.	Home and Country.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PER.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
CHHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	Psyr.	Psychical Review.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	QJ Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SRev.	School Review.
ColM.	Colorado Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CT.	Christian Thought.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	Ly.	Lyceum.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	M.	Month.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	UE.	University Extension.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UM.	University Magazine.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	US.	United Service.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	Mon.	Monist.	YE.	Young England.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YM.	Young Man.
				YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the January numbers of periodicals.

- Abbott, Hon. Sir John, The Late, GBag, Dec.
 Aberdeen, Lord and Lady, W. T. Stead, RR.
 Actors: The Actor, John Drew, Scrib.
 Adepts of Serinagur, Among the—I, H. Hensoldt, A.
 Afghanistan:
 The Check to "The Forward Policy," AQ.
 Africa:
 The Matabele Question, B. Mitford, AQ.
 Matabeleland, A. R. Colquhoun, JRCI, Dec.
 Matabeleland and Its People, H. T. Cousins, SunM.
 Among the Matabele, D. Carnegie, SunG.
 Chartered Government in Africa, A. S. White, NC.
 How We Lost the United States of Africa, F. E. Garrett, NatR.
 Letters from South Africa, C. W. Wood, Arg.
 Anglo-Portuguese Commission in Southeast Africa, 1892, GJ Dec.
 Mr. Astor Chanler's Expedition in East Africa, GJ, Dec.
 The Rise of Our East African Empire, USM.
 East and West Africa in Parliament, F. D. Lugard, Black.
 Uganda, W. H. Williams, JRCI.
 Hausaland, C. H. Robinson, ScotGM, Dec.
 The New Winterland: French North Africa, W. Sharp, NC.
 A New Pool of Bethesda: Hammam R'ihra, GM.
 Two Lost Kingdoms, E. Biggar, CanM.
 Curious Fragment of African Humanity, ChHA.
 Agriculture:
 The Revival of Farming, H. E. Moore, CR.
 Agricultural Problem, W. E. Bear, EconJ, Dec.
 Air-Ship, The Maxim, H. J. W. Dam, McCl.
 Altruria in New York, A Bit of, W. D. Howells, Cos.
 America, True Discovery of, by Jean Cousin, FR.
 Anarchists:
 Their Methods of Organization, NewR.
 The Rise and Development of Anarchism, K. Blind, CR.
 Anthropology:
 The Origin of Mankind, Prof. Buechner, FR.
 Phases of Human Development, Mona Caird, WR.
 The Habits and Customs of Ancient Times, Lady Cook, WR.
 Apes, A Chapter on, A. C. DeLaeon, HC.
 Arctic Exploration: Towards the North Pole, F. Nansen, Str.
 Dec.

Armies :

Training for the Army, Capt. James, CFM.
 Military Ballooning, C.
 The Medical Department of the Army, F. Gillespie, USM.
 Organization of the Armies of Europe, J. O'Connell, JMSI.
 The Evolution of Cavalry, C. A. P. Hatfield, JMSI.
 Battle Tactics, Major C. B. Mayne, JMSI.
 Cavalry in Future War, Col. Von Wolthofen, JMSI.
 Armstrong, Samuel Chapman, John H. Dennison, AM.
 Arnold, Matthew, J. H. Crooker, NEM.
 Artists, Modern, and Their Work, C. Stuart Johnson, MM.
 Aryana, Creed and Home of the Earliest, W. F. Warren, MR.
 Assyrian Monuments, The Bible and the, M. Jastrow, Jr., CM.
 Astronomical Pictures, Inaccuracies in, PA. Dec.
 Australasia : State Socialism and Labor Government, JRCL, Dec.

Australia :

The Making of Sydney, W. B. Worsfold, USM.
 The Great Barrier Reef, H. O. Forbes, GJ, Jan.
 Babies, Some Comments on, Millicent W. Shinn, OM.
 Balfour, A. J., H. W. Massingham, YM.
 Ballooning : Military Ballooning, C.
 Battenberg, Prince Alexander of, J. D. Bouchier, FR.
 Begging as a Fine Art, K. K. Bentwick, NAR.
 Beshazzar, William Hayes Ward, Homr.

Bible :

The Popular Use of the Bible, K. Vaughan, CW.
 The Bible and the Assyrian Monuments, M. Jastrow, Jr., CM.
 Bible Translation in India, S. H. Kellogg, ChHA.
 Sunday School and Modern Biblical Criticism, C. A. Briggs, NAR.

Biology :

What is, F. P. Mall, Chant.
 Bird Language—A Speculation, S. G. McClure, Chant.
 Birds' Wings, Sir W. H. Flower, GW.
 Bluebeard, The Case of, Percy Edwards, GBag, Dec.
 Blushing : Why we Blush, Camille Melnard, Chant.
 Bonaparte, Captain Napoleon, at Toulon, G. Bapst, Harp.
 Brazil : Republicanism in Brazil, Salvador de Mordona, NAR.

Browning as a Dramatic Poet, BL.

Buddhism, The Fundamental Teachings of, Rev. Z. Ashitau, Mon.

Buddhism, E. M. Bowden, EI.

Burmah : A University for Burmah, J. Jardine, AQ.
 Bynner, Edwin Laseter, E. E. Hale, NEM.
 Cable, G. W. : After-Thoughts of a Story-Teller, NAR.
 Cacti : A Prickly Family, C. B. Orcutt, CALIM.
 California : Southern California, L. A. Sheldon, CALIM.
 California, The Peninsula of Lower, J. K. Reeve, Lipp.
 Canelot of Romance, E. Capper, GW.

Canada :

In Canada's National Park, J. J. Bell, CanM.
 Suppression of the Rebellion in 1836, F. Middleton, USM.
 A Country Walk in Canada, A. Haultain, Black.
 Dominion Lands Survey, O. J. Klotz, GGM, Dec.
 The Mission and Destiny of Canada, RR.
 Cap and Gown in America, G. C. Leonard, UM, Dec.
 Carew, Thomas, Mrs. Andrew Croose, TB.
 Carlotta, Ex-Empress, Letter of, CALIM.

Catholic Church :

The Coming Contest—With a Retrospect, A. Young, CW.
 Mariolatry in the Church of Rome, A. Robertson, ChHA.
 Catholic Church and the School Fund, W. C. Doane, NAR.
 Celtic Peoples, Future of, E. de Laveleye, PQ.
 Celtic Monuments in Troubadour Land, R. T. Mullin, CanM.
 Chapultepec, the West Point of Mexico, UM, Dec.
 Charity, A New Hope for, J. G. Brooks, LAH.
 Charles the Twelfth and the Campaign of 1712-13, NC.
 Children, Neglected and Friendless, J. J. Kelso, CanM.

China :

Chinese Poetry in English Verse, H. A. Giles, NC.
 Chinese Import Trade and Lixin Duties, BTJ, Dec.
 Chloroform, Introduction of, Eve B. Simpson, CM.
 Christ, Divinity of, in the Old Testament, Treas.
 Christian Endeavor Era, The, Thomas Chalmers, Lipp.
 Christian Individualism, R. T. Hall, Treas.

Church and Christianity :

Early Christianity in Britain, Archdeacon Farrar, SunM.
 Preaching of Christ and Practice of His Church, NewR.

Church of England :

Disestablishment, A. Birrell, NewR.
 A Word for Our Cathedral System, Dr. Jessopp, NC.
 Church of the Future :
 Denominationalism and Sectarianism, Dr. Philip Schaff, RC, Dec.

The Reunion Movement in Hampshire, E. C. Chorley, RC, Dec.

Coleman, William T., A. S. Hallidie, OM.
 Coleridge to Southey, Ten Letters from, AM.
 Collotype Printing, PB.
 Commonwealth and the Gospel State Church, H. A. Glass, CR.
 Commune of Paris, Recollections of, Black.
 Complexion, Care of the, Margaret Humphrey, Dem.
 Conkling, Garfield and, H. L. Dawe, CM.
 Constantine and Christianity, W. K. Marshall, MR.
 Constantinople—II, F. Marion Crawford, Scrib.

Constitution, God in the, W. C. Wood, OD, Dec.
 Convict Women of Port Blair, Laura E. Richards, CM.
 Copyright Law, Results of the, G. H. Putnam, F.
 Credit, the Nature and Mechanism of, Sidney Sherwood, QJEcon.

Criticism, The Higher, R. F. Horton, A.
 Currency, Old-Time, M. T. Saunders, GBag, Dec.
 Curtis, George William—III, E. B. Merrill, UM, Dec.
 Dance of the XVIII Century, E. De Novac, HC.
 Dante, A. J. Butler, MP.
 Debate, Principles and Practice of—I, J. M. Buckley, Chant.
 Denominational Schools, State Aid to, J. Silverman, Men.
 Determinism, Ethical Implications of, PR.
 Devil's Tower, A Journey to the, Thomas Moran, CM.
 Dinners and Dinners, Lady Jeune, NAR.
 Discipline, The Unconscious Element in, H. S. Baker, Ed.
 Donna in 1893, Long.
 Drawing in General Education, D. R. Ausburg, Ed.
 Dreams : Andrew Lang, MP.
 Duleep Singh, Sir Lepel Griffin and Others, AQ.
 Dutch Influence in New England, W. E. Griffis, Harp.
 Dyspepsia, Fermentative, Austin Flint, San.
 Economic Experiences, Teaching of Recent, David A. Wells, F.
 Economic History, Columbia's Work in, SEcon.
 Economic Legislation of the States in 1893, W. B. Shaw, QJEcon.

Edinburgh, Old Inns of, A. W. Stewart, GM.

Education :

Report of the Committee of Ten, W. T. Harris, EdRA.
 Education, True and False, W. O. Partridge, A.
 Christian Education, E. P. Manhart, LuthQ.
 Superannuation of Elementary Teachers, W. A. Hunter, CR.
 Levy School, Cambridge, W. C. Sargent, LudM.

Egypt :

Sketches from the Nile, O.
 Origin of Egyptian Culture, R. W. Rogers, MR.
 Egypt and Chaldea in the Light of Recent Discoveries, Harp.
 Egypt Five Thousand Years Ago, CJ.
 Insect Gods, C.

Electric Wires, Underground, D. C. Jackson, CasM.
 Electricity in Mining, F. O. Blackwell, CasM.
 Eliot, George, Extracts from Unpublished Letters of, PL.
 Episcopalian ? What Makes an, Rev. George Hodges, Chant.
 Epistemological Conclusions, Andrew Seth, PR.
 Epistemology, Relation of Metaphysics to, D. G. Ritchie, PR.
 Eskimos of Alaska, Sheldon Jackson, ChHA.
 Ethics, Relation of, to Journalism, John G. Hibben, IJE.
 Evolution : God's Will and Human Happiness, S. J. Mivart, Cos.

Exodus, Place of, in the History of Egypt, A. L. Lewis, Scrib.
 Fauntleroy : How Fauntleroy Really Occurred, Frances H. Burnett, LHJ.

Faust, The Story of, George Holmes, MM.
 Featherstone and Other Riots, H. L. Stephen, NatR.
 Ferns, Ruth Raymond, GGM, Dec.
 Fielding and Smellet, Political World of, Mac.
 Fifer, The, Philip Gilbert Hamerton, Scrib.

Finance :

Indian Currency, G. L. Molesworth, AAPS.
 Federal Revenues and the Income Tax, F. C. Howe, AAPS.
 A New System of Paper Money, S. B. Gordon, AJP.
 British Investors and Our Currency Legislation, W. Wetherell, F.
 The Scramble for Gold, Sir J. Vogel, NC.
 Competition as it Affects Banking, F. E. Steele, EconJ, Dec.
 People's Banks, T. Mackay, NatR.
 How to Prevent a Money Famine, J. H. Eckles, NAR.
 Football : Are Football Games Educative or Brutalizing? F.
 Football, Intercollegiate, J. W. White, H. C. Wood, NAR.
 Football, Creston on, FR.

France :

Round about the Palais Bourbon, A. D. Vandam, PMM.
 Present Condition of the Wine Industry, BTJ, Dec.
 Fulham Palace, G. H. F. Nye, NH.
 Garibaldi in London, Mrs. Mayo, Ata.
 Garfield and Conkling, H. L. Dawes, CM.
 Geography Teaching, Status of, J. W. Redway, EdRA.
 Geography : Its Present Standpoint, C. R. Markham, GJ, Dec.
 Geology and Physical Geography, C. R. Markham, GJ, Dec.
 ScotGM, Dec.

Germany, The People of, LH.
 Gibbons, Cardinal, Matthew White, Jr., MM.
 Glass-Blowing, Ata.
 Gruyère and Its Castle, W. D. McCrackan, NEM.
 Gun-Making, Modern, W. H. Jaques, JAES, Nov.
 Haddo House, CanM.
 Hals, Frans (Old Dutch Masters), T. Cole, CM.
 Happiness, Human, God's Will and, St. George Mivart, Cos.
 Hawaiian Question, The, Frederic R. Coudert, NAR.
 Heaven and Hell, Recent Romancings on, Gertrude B. Rolfe, NAR.

Henism, Monism and, Dr. Paul Carus, Mon.
 Herodotus, Humor of, Edward Manson, WR.
 Humor, Future of, H. D. Traill, NewR.
 Humor : English and American, Agnes Repplier, Cos.
 Holland, Social, Artistic, and Literary, W. E. Griffis, Chant.

- Home Rule: A Plea for Free Cities, J. D. Miller, AJP.
Horn, Players of the, M. Keating, HC.
Howe, Admiral Earl, A. T. Mahan, AM.
Howe and His Times, J. W. Longley, CanM.
Hygiene, School, San.
Idealism, Its Ethical and Religious Side, NewR.
Ideas, The Thrust of, M. H. Richards, Luth.
Immigration of Aliens, Arnold White, CREv, Dec.
Imperial Federation League, Collapse of, AQ.
Income Tax on Corporations, W. L. Wilson, Nar.
India:
India Past and Present, Lord Roberts, ScotGM, Dec.
The Indian Viceroy, Sir E. Arnold, EI.
Indian Currency and Finance, Bank.
Report of the Committee on Currency, W. Fowler, EconJ, Dec.
The Leprosy Commission, Dr. Thin, FR.
The French in India, L. B. Bowring, FR.
Indians:
Massachusetts Indian Association Report, LAH.
Connecticut Indian Association, LAH.
Indian Songs, Alice C. Fletcher, CM.
Indo-China, France and England in, AQ.
Inventors, Women as, Leon Mead, Chaut.
Ireland:
The Ireland of To-Morrow, FR.
Irish Railways, FR.
Irish Banking, Bank.
A Plea for Ireland, E. Dowsley, CanM.
Ispahan to Kurrachee, Edwin Lord Weeks, Harp.
Italy:
Military Training in Italy, A. Mosso, Chaut.
In Italy, John H. Vincent, Chaut.
Education in Italy, Alex. Oldrini, Chaut.
Italy and the Papacy, Raffaele Mariano, IJE.
The Unifying of Italy, F. S. Daniel, FrL.
A Tour in Northern Italy, Mrs. Crawford, NatR.
Irving, Henry, and Ellen Terry, R. Matthews, MM.
Jamaica: A Pirate's Paradise, G. H. Powells, GM.
Jansenists and Their Schools, The, H. C. Bowen, EdRA.
Japan:
Applied Christianity in Hokkaido, W. W. Curtis, MisH.
Japanese Trophies, T. C. Winn, ChHA.
New Year's Customs and Decorations, LH.
Jesus of Nazareth, A Modern Jewish View of, J. Voorsanger, CM.
Jews:
Jewish Propaganda in the Time of Christ, B. Pick, LuthQ.
Jewish Confirmation, W. Burnet, Q.
Why Is the Jew Hated? Rabbi Adolph Moses, AJP.
The Glorification of the Jew, A. S. Isaacs, NAR.
Prejudices of the Romans Against the Jews, A. Blum, Men.
Antisemitism in America, A. H. Tuttle, MR.
The Mission of the Jews, Harp.
Jonah: The Book of Jonah, Luther Link, PQ.
Journalism:
Is Anonymity in Journalism Desirable? PMM.
Pens and Pencils of the Press, J. Hatton, LudM.
Relation of Ethics to Journalism, J. G. Hibben, IJE.
Kant's Third Antinomy, W. T. Harris, PR.
Kantian Bibliography, German, Erich Adickes, PR.
Kies, The, Nathaniel H. Cox, HC.
Labor:
The Unemployed in American Cities, C. C. Closson, Jr., QJEcon.
The Problem of the Unemployed, SJ.
Relief for the Unemployed in American Cities, Albert Shaw, RR.
Relief Work, Its Principles and Methods, Washington Glad-den, RR.
The Problem of the Unemployed, SEcon.
Aspects of the Labor Problem, N. E. Flood, AJP.
Woman and the Wage Question, S. M. Davis, AJP.
Ancient and Modern Labor in Europe, SEcon.
The Trades Union Congress, C. Edwards, EconJ, Dec.
Featherstone and Other Riots, H. L. Stephen, NatR.
The Industrial Residuum, Helen Dendy, EconJ, Dec.
The Minimum of Humane Living, W. H. Mallock, PMM.
A Living Wage, Prof. Cunningham, CR.
Strikes in Italy, F. S. Nitti, EconJ, Dec.
The Coal Lock-Out, CR; EconJ, Dec.
Lamaism, Sects of, L. A. Waddell, AQ.
Land, Principles of Exclusive Individual Ownership in, WR.
Land Question in Relation to Art and Literature, H. Gar-land, A.
Lang, Andrew, Brander Matthews, CM.
Leprosy in the United States, Canada and Mexico, San.
Leprosy Commission, Dr. Thin, FR.
Leys School, Cambridge, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
Libraries of New York, J. Bassett, FrL.
Life, The Ascent of, Stinson Jarvis, A.
Life-Boat System: Is it Effectual? E. H. Bayley, NewR.
Lighthouse, Life in a (Minot's Ledge), C. Kobbé, CM.
Lighthouse System of the United States, JAES, Nov.
Literature:
Pioneers of American Literature, Alfred Wise, HC.
Is the West in Literary Bondage? G. H. Fitch, CalIM.
Has Immigration Dried up Our Literature? S. G. Fisher, F.
My Literary Passions.—II, W. D. Howells, LHJ.
Directions and Volume of Our Literary Activities, A. R. Spofford, F.
The Persistence of the Romance, R. Burton, D, Dec. 16.
The Literary Year in Retrospect, D, Dec. 16.
A Study in Literary Amenity, D, Dec. 16.
Literary Conferences, Walter Besant, CR.
Living, Cost of: The Bread and Butter Question, J. H. Browne, Harp.
Local Taxation, Growth and Incidence of, EconJ, Dec.
Locomotive, A Thousand Mile Ride on a, Cy Warman, McCl.
London: The West and East Ends of London, R. H. Davis, Harp.
Longfellow, Father Livingston on, J. F. McLaughlin, CW.
Longfellow's Wayside Inn, Minnie J. Nisbet, CanM.
Lutheranism in American Liberty Vindicated, L. M. Heilman, LuthQ.
Macaulay's Essays, Proof-sheets of, G. A. Aitkin, GW.
MacMahon and the Franco-German War, A. Forbes, PMM.
Manchester Ship Canal, Lord Egerton, NC.
Maoris, The Land of the, Arthur Inkersley, CalIM.
Martinique: In the Land of Josephine, W. L. Beasley, O.
Massey, Gerald, The Mystic, B. O. Flower, A.
Maximilian in Mexico, Elodie Hogan, CalIM.
Metaphysics, Relation of, to Epistemology, D. G. Ritchie, PR.
Methodism, Dr. Byrom and the Beginnings of, J. Telford, MR.
Mexico: Chapultepec, the West Point of Mexico, J. L. Mc-Leish, UM, Dec.
Micronesia, Isalah, Bray, OM.
Military Instruction in Schools and Colleges, Benj. Harrison, CM.
Military Training in Italy, A. Mosso, Chaut.
Mind, A Monistic Theory of, Lester F. Ward, Mon.
Miners: The Miner and His Perils.—I, A. Williams, Jr., Chaut.
Missions:
American Board Meeting at Worcester, MisR.
Australia's Contribution to Foreign Missions, MisR.
A Missionary Heroine, MisR.
Missionary Pictures from Madagascar, ChHA.
Mississippi, Some Vagaries of the, A. W. Douglas, GGM, Dec.
Mollen, Count, Memoirs of, TB.
Moltke, Field Marshal von, USM.
Monism and Henism, Dr. Paul Carus, Mon.
Monopolies, Natural, and the State, Rabbi S. Schindler, A.
Moose, The Vanishing, M. Grant, CM.
Moral Science and Moral Life, J. S. Mackenzie, IJE.
Morals: Are Morals Improving or Deteriorating? D. G. Thompson, F.
Mormons, Rev. H. R. Haweis, CR.
Morocco: Melilla and the Moors, AQ.
Mule Transport in Persia, USM.
Napoleon's Decline and Fall, Lord Wolseley, PMM.
Names: Protection for Surnames, NC.
Natural Science:
Chemical Action of Marine Organisms, Prof. Judd, FR.
A Land of Skeletons: South America, K.
Leathern Wings, Frank Finn, CJ.
Navies:
Proposed Naval Insurance Fund, C. Gleig, CJ.
Italian Navy and Its Recent Manoeuvres, USM.
The United States Marine, H. L. Swinburne, USM.
Navigation:
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation, G. H. Preble, US.
Boston and Liverpool Packet Lines, H. A. Hill, NEM.
Navy Yard, Pensacola, Gen. G. B. Loud, HC.
Negroes: Constitutional Rights of Colored Citizens, OD, Dec.
New Year's Day in Paris, Mrs. Crawford, EI.
New York Libraries, J. Bassett, FrL.
Nicaragua Canal in Its Military Aspects, JMSI.
Nile, Sketches from the, O.
Nivernais in England, Austin Dobson, Long.
Nomads of the North, C. J. Hyne, O.
Northcote, Sir Henry, Note-Books of, Black.
Notre Dame, Stories in Stone from, T. A. Cook, Scrib.
Nurses, Among the, Evyan Stanton, Dem.
Opium in Ceylon, LAH.
Optical Lantern: Hints to Inexperienced Lanternists, PA, Dec.
Palermo: Quaint Customs of an Island Capital, Cos.
Palma: The Colдера, C.
Pantomime, Revival of the, T. C. Crawford, Cos.
Papacy, Italy and the, Raffaele Mariano, IJE.
Parker, Dr. Joseph, I.
Parkman, Francis, McCl.
Partington, Mrs.: Experiences During Many Years, NEM.
Pauperism and Charity, J. C. Caldwell, LuthQ.
Parliament, English:
Incidents of the Autumn Session, NatR.
The House of Lords, B. D. Mackenzie, WR.
How to Preserve the House of Lords, A. R. Wallace, CR.
Are our M.P.'s Overworked? CSJ.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair, H. W. Lucy, Str, Dec.
Parochial Self-Government, 1750-1800, J. F. Wilkinson, NewR.
Peace, Conditions Essential to Universal, A. H. Love, AJP.

- Peanuts : On a Peanut Ranch, Clara S. Brown, CALIM.
 Pennsylvania, National Guard of, O.
 Peru : From the Sea to Quito, W. P. Tisdal, Chaut.
 Philosophy, Connection Between Indian and Greek, R. Garbe, Mon.
 Photography of Forty Years Ago, SJ.
 Photography : See contents of AP, Dec.; PA, PB.
 Physical Geography and Geology, C. R. Markham, GJ, Dec.; ScotGM, Dec.
 Pickens, Old Fort, Gen. G. B. Loud, HC.
 Poet, Functions of the, James Russell Lowell, CM.
 Poor Laws in the West, Early, C. R. Henderson, CRev, Dec.
 Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, UM, Dec.
 Press, Moral Responsibility of the, W. A. Spaulding, CALIM.
 Production, Sound Doctrine on Cost of, SEcon.
 Protoplasm, The Loss of an Old Friend, H. W. Conn, MR.
 Psychical Research : Ghosts up to Date, Andrew Lang, Black.
 Psychology, Experimental, L. Witmer, UE.
 Pulpit, The Decline of the American, G. M. Royce, F.
 Railways :
 Two Great Railway Exhibits at Chicago, J. C. Trautwine, Jr., CasM.
 Strategic Value of Canadian Railways, T. C. Scoble, JMSt.
 Economics of the Railway Question, SEcon.
 Railroad Block Signals, SJ.
 Railway Rates in Sweden for Iron and Iron Goods, BTJ, Dec.
 Reynolds, Sir Joshua, Frederick Keppel, Scrib.
 Riding, Long-Distance, Capt. Charles King, Coa.
 Robinowitz, Joseph, Three Weeks with, A. J. Gordon, MIsR.
 Romance, The Persistence of the, R. Burton, D, Dec. 16.
 Romance, Decline of, D. F. Hannigan, WR.
 Russia in Oriental Literature, F. H. Tyrrell, AQ.
 St. Giles' Christian Mission, Archdeacon Farrar, RC, Dec.
 Sanitary Insurance, G. W. Steeves, NC.
 Schumann, Robert, Edward Greig, CM.
 Science, Recent, Prince Krapotkin, NC.
 Sectionalism, The New—A Western Warning, L. M. Keasbey, F.
 Senate, Freedom of Debate in the, E. N. Dingley, AJP.
 Shipping : A Run for the Atlantic Record, GM.
 Shortland : Needless Burdens of the Modern Learner, D. W. Brown, Sten.
 Siam, King of, and His Household, P. C. Standing, LH.
 Sidon Sarcophagi and the New Museum at Constantinople, NewR.
 Silver in England, John Davis, A.
 Silver States : Are the Silver States Ruined? D. H. Waite, NAR.
 Socialism, The Drift to, A. Dunn-Gardner, CR.
 Social Legislation of the States in 1893, W. B. Shaw, QJEcon.
 Social Settlements : A Great Forward Movement, Alice T. Toomy, CW.
 Smoke, Lord Ernest Hamilton, PMM.
 Smelllett and Fielding, Political World of, Mac.
 Spencer, Herbert : Political Ethics of Herbert Spencer, AAPs.
 Spiritualism, Modern, L. A. Fox, LuthQ.
 Springfield, Mass., C. E. Blake, NEM.
 Starved Rock, F. J. O'Reilly, CW.
 Stereography, Elementary, PA, Dec.; AP, Dec.
 Stevenson, Robert Louis : Stevenson Pictures, Bkman.
 Sumner, Charles, George F. Hoar, F.
 Sunday Question : What is Sunday Worth to Religion? J. Cook, OD, Dec.
 Swiss Referendum, The, N. N. Withington, NEM.
 Sydney, Making of, W. B. Worsfold, USM.
 Tariff Question :
 Principle and Method of the Tariff Bill, W. L. Wilson, F.
 The New Tariff Bill, SEcon.
 Wool and Woollens in the Tariff, SEcon.
 Tariff Reform Blunders, W. T. Galbraith, AJP.
 Taxes : Income Tax on Corporations, William T. Wilson, NAR.
 Telescopes, Common, and What They Will Show, G. E. Lumsden, CanM.
 Tea Farm, A Ceylon, Leslie Kane, Dem.
 Tenement House Census of Boston, J. Tunis, LAH.
 Theatre and the Drama :
 The Actor, John Drew, Scrib.
 How I Became an Actress, Adelaide Ristori, LHJ.
 Some of the Old Actors, P. Fitzgerald, GM.
 French Plays and English Money, W. Archer, NewR.
 Thompson, Francis, Poetry of, FR; Bkman.
 Thought and Thing, Unity of, R. Lewis, Mon.
 Tone, Wolfe, Augustine Birrell, CR.
 Torpedo, Evolution of the, Eugene Robinson, US.
 Trade-Marks Legislation in the Netherlands, BTJ, Dec.
 Tramps, J. J. McCook, CRev, Dec.
 Transcaucasian Races, V. Gieselstedt, ScotGM, Dec.
 Traveling in Olden Times, H. A. Page, Ata.
 Trinitarian Prayers, Our, R. Bagnall, HomR.
 Triple Alliance in Danger, E. B. Lanin, FR.
 Truth, The Universality of, Rev. Shaku Soyen, Mon.
 Tunis, E. B. Playfair, FLL.
 Turkey, Sultan of, Str, Dec.
 Tyndall, Professor : Prof. Huxley, NC; T.C. Mitchell, NewR.
 Tyndall, Prof., as a Materialist, J. G. Hibben, NAR.
 Tyndall, John, D, Dec. 16.
 Universities :
 Transmission of Learning Through the University, N. S. Shaler, AM.
 College and University in the United States, C. Gross, EdRA.
 Study of Education at Edinburgh University, EdRA.
 University Settlements, S. A. Barnett, Chaut.
 University Extension and the Workingman, David Kinley, UE.
 Urban Immigration, Decline of, E. Cannan, NatR.
 Verdi, Giuseppe, E. Swayne, Mus, Dec.
 Verne, Jules, at Home, R. H. Sherard, McCl.
 Viking, The Voyage of the, H. H. Boyesen, Chaut.
 Voice as an Index to the Soul, James R. Cooke, A.
 Voiture, Vincent, Mac.
 Wagner's Influence on Present-Day Composers, NAR.
 Wall Street, MM.
 War : Imperial Insurance for War, F. N. Maude, NatR.
 War Ships : Is the Value of Fast Cruisers Overestimated? NAR.
 Water Powers, Development of Unused, Samuel Webber, CasM.
 Wealth, The Social Ministry of, Henry C. Adams, IJE.
 Weariness, Michael Foster, San.
 Webster's Reply to Hayne, R. C. Winthrop, Scrib.
 Western Reserve University, E. O. Stevens, Ed.
 West Indies : The Expedition of 1855, J. W. Fortescue, Mac.
 Whittier Desultoria, Charlotte F. Bates, Cos.
 Wigs, Judicial, GBag, Dec.
 Wills of some Rich and Famous People, H. L. Biddle, Chaut.
 Women :
 Women as Inventors, Leon Mead, Chaut.
 Women Keepers for Women Convicts, Margaret W. Noble, Chaut.
 The Political Status of Women, Jeannette Howard, Chaut.
 Women and the Wages Question, S. M. Davis, AJP.
 College Women and Physical Training, EdRA.
 Notable Women : George Sand, Th. Bentzon (Mme. Blanc), CM.
 Woman from a Bio-Sociological Point of View, G. Ferrero, Mon.
 The Convict Women of Port Blair, Laura E. Richards, GM.
 The Employment of Women, Miss Bulley, FR.
 Women Talkers at Leeds, Mrs. Percy Leake, MP.
 The Revolt of the Daughters, Mrs. Crackanthorpe, NC.
 World's Fair :
 German Painting at the World's Fair.—III, AA.
 Columbian Exposition at Chicago, A. T. Pierson, MIsR.
 The World's Fair in Retrospect, EngM.
 An Englishman's Estimate of the Fair, W. C. Williams, AP, Dec.
 Promises and Perils of the World's Fair, J. Cook, OD, Dec.
 York, Duchess of, R. W. Ramsey, GOP.
 Zodiacal Light, The, GGM, Dec.
 Zoroaster and the Bible, Rev. L. H. Mills, NC.

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CONTENTS FOR MARCH. 1894.

Professor Billroth's Clinic.....	Frontispiece	Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross.....	311
The Progress of the World—		By Sophia Wells Royce Williams. With portrait of Miss Barton.	
Brazil's Unfought Naval Battle.....	259	Leading Articles of the Month—	
Status of the Insurgents.....	259	To the Rescue of the Sea Islanders.....	317
Admiral Benham's Performance.....	260	Relief for the Unemployed.....	319
The Wreck of the <i>Kearsarge</i>	261	A Solution of the Social Problem.....	321
Robert Stein's Arctic Expedition.....	262	Old Age Pensions a Debt, Not a Dole.....	321
To Study Ellesmere Land.....	262	High Wages the Cause of Cheap Work.....	322
To Rescue Björling's Party.....	263	A Talk With a Tramp.....	323
Mr. Stein's Plan of Operations.....	264	The Income Tax in England.....	323
Captain Wiggins' Siberian Voyage.....	264	Catholic Scheme of Graduated Income Tax.....	323
Exploration Beyond Hudson Bay.....	264	"The Paralytic Bank of England.".....	324
Progress with the Tariff Bill.....	265	The Industrial Crisis of the South.....	324
Hawaii Again.....	265	The South Carolina Liquor Law.....	325
Silver and the Seigniorage.....	266	Public Architecture in this Country.....	326
Mr. Peckham's Defeat.....	267	Cost of Constructing and Operating an Electric-light Plant.....	327
Vindicating an Honest Ballot.....	267	Electricity in Suburban Development.....	327
Is Gladstone to Retire?.....	268	Tammany Hall and New York City.....	328
War Upon the House of Lords.....	268	"Political Reunion from a Canadian Point of View".....	330
Kaiser and Ex-Kanzler.....	268	The Hawaiian Difficulty.....	330
"The Peasant Emperor".....	269	The Republics of the World.....	333
France Solidifying.....	269	An Advocate of Proportional Representation.....	335
Anarchists Still at Work.....	269	Is Representative Government a Failure?.....	336
Italy in Revolt.....	270	Europe a Federation or a Wreck?.....	337
Towards "Vrill".....	270	Who Killed the British Federation League?.....	338
Europe the Prodigal.....	270	The History of "The Chiltern Hundreds".....	338
Wanted, a New Peter the Hermit.....	270	Indian Currency.....	338
A Tragic Christmas Eve.....	271	Why the Sicilian Peasantry is in Revolt.....	339
Crushing the African Slave Trade.....	271	Is Europe Going Mad?.....	340
The New South African State.....	271	The Psychology of Crime.....	342
The French and the Hovas.....	272	Can Consumption be Cured?.....	342
The Khedive's Cantreps.....	272	The Making of Scotch Doctors.....	344
Nostrums—Western and Eastern.....	272	What Killed Hindu Science.....	344
Well Caught.....	273	A Posthumous Article by Renan.....	345
Work and Relief.....	273	A Modern Jew on Jesus of Nazareth.....	345
The Death of George W. Childs.....	273	Moslems and Christians, How Far One.....	346
In the Educational World.....	273	Buddhism in Ecclesiastes.....	346
With portraits of President Peixoto, Admiral da Gama, Admiral Benham, Mr. Robert Stein, Alfred Björling, Evald Kallstenius, Joseph B. Tyrrell, Richard P. Bland, Wheeler H. Peckham, Lieutenant Maritz, Sir Gerald Portal, and the Marquis of Lansdowne; the sloop-of-war <i>Kearsarge</i> , maps and other illustrations.		Poetic Tournaments in Bengali.....	347
Record of Current Events.....	274	Herbert Spencer's Tribute to Tyndall.....	347
With portraits of J. Russell Reynolds, Constance Fennimore Woolson, and Miss Tucker.		The New Master of Balliol.....	348
Current History in Caricature.....	278	With portrait of Prof. Edward Caird.	
With reproductions from American, Canadian and foreign cartoon papers.		Stories About Dean Stanley.....	350
Childs, the Giver.....	283	Tales About Tennyson.....	350
By Talcott Williams.		Alma-Tadema at Home.....	351
With portraits and other illustrations.		Mr. Ruskin and Modern Problems.....	352
A New Constitution for New York.....	291	Clematis and Ivy.....	352
With portraits of delegates at large.		The Incarnation of English Dissent.....	353
Emergency Relief at Washington.....	295	The Real Stonewall Jackson.....	353
Theodore Billroth: A Character Sketch.....	297	Jan Van Beers at Home.....	354
With portrait of Dr. Billroth.		A New Edison on the Horizon.....	355
The Story of the World's Parliament of Religions.....	299	Chicago's Greatest Millionaire.....	355
By Rev. F. Herbert Stead.		Whitcomb Riley as a Sign Painter.....	356
With portraits of prominent representatives at the World's Parliament.		The Age of the Earth.....	356
		The Periodicals Reviewed.....	357
		The New Books.....	366
		Contents of Reviews and Magazines.....	372
		Index to Periodicals.....	381

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PROFESSOR BILLROTH'S CLINIC.. (See page 299.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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NO. 3.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Brazil's
Unfought
Naval Battle.*

The great sea fight in Brazilian waters to which naval men were looking forward with so keen an interest when the *El Cid*, under its new Brazilian name *Nitheroy*, steamed out of New York harbor, has not yet taken place, and is not very likely ever to eventuate. Neither side in the Brazilian struggle has seemed to be willing to risk a meeting between the opposing fleets. The ships fitted out under President Peixoto's order at New York have not proved quite satisfactory to the Brazilian authorities, according to reports. The Ericsson torpedo boat, the *Destroyer*, which was purchased conditionally, has been rejected as a failure, and now lies in South American waters subject to the orders of the disappointed owners in the United States, who must leave her to inglorious decay where she is, or else pay a heavy price to have her towed back to New York. The remarkable energy and resources displayed by Peixoto in the quick improvising of a navy through his agents in Europe and the United States, has thus far had no other effect upon the pending conflict than a moral one. It strengthened the impression abroad, if not in Brazil, that the existing authorities at Rio were comparatively strong, and it helped to prevent the recognition of the insurgents as possessed of belligerent rights.

*Status of
the
Insurgents.*

The balance, indeed, has hung so nearly even that the granting to Admirals Mello and Da Gama by the United States and the European powers of the much-desired recognition might have been sufficient to change the situation very materially. Thus if Da Gama had possessed the same standing as a belligerent under the usages of international law that the Confederate States held during our civil war by virtue of the prompt recognition they obtained from England and France, it would not have been permissible for Admiral Benham to have pursued the course which last month lifted him into sudden fame. Our government at Washington objected most strenuously to the recognition of the South by Europe; yet it must be plain that there was far greater reason for according belligerent rights to the Confederacy than now to the Brazilian insurgents. The Confederacy was a completely organized government, and its constituent states were well-established commonwealths of long standing. It possessed a fixed seat of government and an extended and definite territory with a large population.

It was no mere provisional committee or junta that exercised authority at Richmond, but a fully empowered government, established by the sanction of the people and the State governments. To be sure its right to exist was denied by the government at Wash-



PRESIDENT FLORIANO PEIXOTO.

ington; and a great war was raging, the outcome of which would show whether Europe had acted wisely or prematurely in according recognition. Nevertheless, the diplomatic historian and international jurist of the future will readily admit that the Southern Confederacy had a very colorable claim to European recognition, and that such recognition was not incompatible with a conscientious view of the duties of neutrality. The case in Brazil has all along been a totally different one. The rebellion has been too nomadic to give it any character of international responsibility. It has had no organized government to represent it, and has held no definite territory in which it has exercised authority. It would seem that the insurgents originally expected to gain full control over the great south Brazilian State of Rio Grande do

Sul, and there to locate and organize a rival government, which, with the help of the revolted navy, might confidently expect in a short time to gain the upper hand and assume control of Brazil in its entirety. But the struggle in Rio Grande do Sul has not resulted in any such thing as a conclusive mastery on the part of the elements which are represented before the world by the admirals of the rebel navy. In asking, therefore, as they have repeatedly done, for the concession of belligerent rights, Admirals Mello and Da Gama have never been able to show that they definitely represent anybody besides the forces under their naval and military command, nor that they have had any definite resources beyond their armed ships and the supplies of ammunition they have been fortunate enough to secure from time to time.

Admiral Benham's Performance. The accordance of belligerent rights would, of course, have given the insurgents many opportunities and privileges in foreign ports which they do not now possess, and above all would have insured them the unhampered opportunity to blockade and besiege Rio, which has been their chief desire. It is somewhat surprising that the insurgents should have been allowed to behave as they have done these many months in the great port of the Brazilian capital. Without having

formally obtained the recognition they asked, they had practically exercised belligerent rights without exciting foreign protest. Thus they had almost paralyzed the trade and commerce of Rio to the disadvantage and material loss of the shipowners and mer-



ADMIRAL BENHAM, U. S. N.

chants of many countries. They had insisted upon keeping up a spasmodic but very frequent cannonading of the Brazilian forts and harbor defenses, and had thus made it impossible for the merchant ships of other nations to go to their docks and discharge and receive cargoes. At length, Admiral Benham, in command of a formidable squadron of our new white war ships, informed Admiral Da Gama, of the insurgent navy, that interference with the peaceful trade operations of our American merchant vessels would no longer be tolerated, and that two or three small sailing ships under the Stars and Stripes then lying at anchor waiting for an opportunity to go to the docks would at once be escorted to their places by United States war vessels. Da Gama made some show of protest, and decks on both sides were cleared as if for action; but the insurgents had not the temerity to attack a superior force, and the American ships were duly escorted to their wharves. Our government at Washington was most fully justified in giving Admiral Benham the instructions which he carried out so intelligently and with so much spirit. Far from acting hastily, our government had shown a very great tolerance and leniency in not taking this same step a number of weeks sooner. But the simple fact is that the whole Brazilian complication has been a very difficult one to fathom, and it has seemed wise to foreign nations to keep as clear as possible from what might seem interference on either side, in the hope that the Brazilians themselves

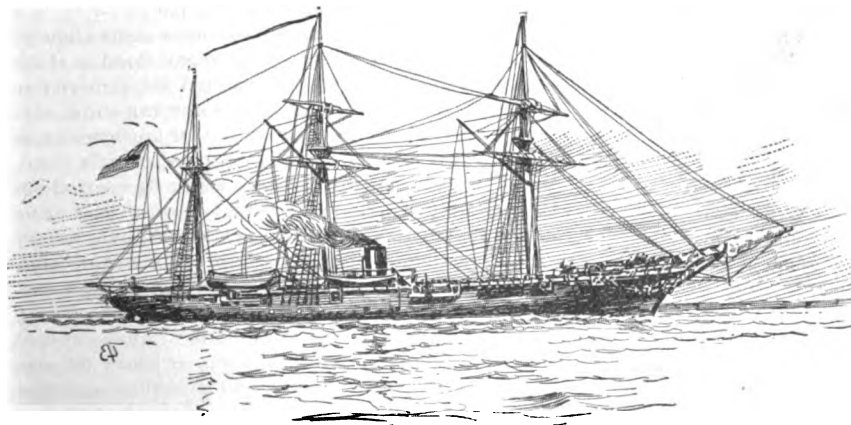


ADMIRAL DA GAMA.

would soon compose their differences for their own benefit and also for the benefit of the commercial world at large. During some days previous to Admiral Benham's decisive action in Rio harbor, it had been constantly rumored that he was acting as a mediator between the warring elements; but this report was evidently a mistake. That his presence with a strong naval display from this country has been a highly salutary influence in South America no one anywhere, even in Europe, is disposed to deny. Our American merchant marine is so small an affair, comparatively speaking, that its annoyances at Rio have been insignificant when compared with the obstruction and delay which have been occasioned to hundreds of European vessels. When Admiral Benham was tendering his gallant services to three small ships floating the Stars and Stripes, the harbor was lined with great and small British, German, Norwegian and other foreign vessels, which had been waiting indefinitely for a chance to transact the business that had brought them to South America. Why had not England, long before, taken the same steps Admiral Benham took, in assertion of the right of foreign vessels to trade unrestrictedly with Brazil? In some quarters it is asserted that the sympathy of England with the insurgents is the true explanation. However that may be, the course pursued by the United States could but result in freeing the port of Rio for the merchant ships of other countries as well as for our own. The Brazilian presidential election day is March 1, and it is to be hoped that Peixoto's successor may know how to conciliate the insurgents and end the war without any more fighting. On February 9, the insurgents made a desperate land assault on the Nictheroy fortifications, near Rio. They encountered a greatly superior force, and were finally repulsed; but not until they had inflicted terrible loss upon Peixoto's troops. Admiral Da Gama led the attack. He is reported as shooting an opposing colonel and mounted the dead man's horse,—an example followed by a number of his sea-faring followers. He was wounded in the fray. A desperate bombardment was anticipated at he last reports received before we closed our month's record.

*The Wreck
of the
"Kearsarge."*

Although our newspapers have been disappointed in the expectation that they would have an opportunity to report for their readers a great sea fight between the *Nictheroy* and the *Aquidaban*, they have nevertheless found a very suitable occasion for recording at length the story of another spirited and momentous duel at sea. The most famous of the few wooden ships of our old navy which had still been kept in repair and in active service was the *Kearsarge*. On February 2 she struck upon Roncador, a dangerous coral reef in the Caribbean sea, some two hundred miles from the Central American coast, was firmly lodged there, and had to be abandoned to her fate. On June 19, 1864, the *Kearsarge* gave battle to the swift and terrible Confederate cruiser *Alabama* and sunk her. The *Alabama* had been fitted out in England to prey upon the commerce of the United States. Just before the war this country was possessed of the largest merchant marine in the world, and the American flag was literally seen on every sea and in every port. The *Alabama* above all was instrumental in destroying our commercial shipping. She sailed from Liverpool on her destructive mission on July 29, 1863. She pursued her career for two years, in spite of the most assiduous efforts on the part of the United States navy to overtake and capture her. In the month of June, 1864, she was lying in Cherbourg harbor on the French coast. The *Kearsarge*, under the command of Captain John A. Winslow, had been especially commissioned to seek an engagement with the *Alabama* and if possible to destroy her. At length, having completed his overhauling and all desired preparations, Captain Semmes of the *Alabama* sailed forth with the express object of trying issues with the *Kearsarge*. The *Alabama* advanced directly toward her opponent, fired the first shot and opened the combat. But she proved no match for the *Kearsarge*, whose more deliberate and accurate gunnery, and whose terrific broadsides, did their work in a very short time. The *Alabama* went to the bottom in deep water within a very short time after she had struck her colors. She had in her career, as a commerce destroyer, produced direct devastation to the extent of more than fifteen millions of dollars, but this sum represented only a fraction of her fearful achievement, for the terror of her name had forever frightened dozens of American ships from the highways of commerce for every vessel that she had actually met and destroyed. It is not strange, then, that the *Kearsarge* should have been treasured as an historic ship, and



UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR "KEARSARGE."

the newspapers were amply justified when she struck the reef last month in retelling the story of her combat with the *Alabama* some thirty years ago. She is one of the ships which would doubtless have been preserved by act of Congress as a historic relic. She had practically outlived her usefulness as an active member of the navy, and had no great commercial value, so that her loss does not much detract from the efficiency of the navy. It is not, for instance, any such loss as that of the great British ironclad *Victoria*; and best of all, her accident was not attended by any immediate loss of life. It was upon this same Roncador reef that ex-Senator Warner Miller and his party were wrecked some two years ago on their way to Nicaragua to inspect the beginnings of work on the canal. The latest advices point to the possibility of floating the mutilated *Kearsarge* off the reef and saving her. As a matter of sentiment, the attempt is worth making.

Robert Stein's Arctic Expedition. The long and ghastly list of disasters which the history of Arctic exploration records has naturally enough led to the common opinion that all polar research is foolhardy adventure, and that new propositions to invade some



MR. ROBERT STEIN.

portion of that forbidden field are not entitled to sympathy or encouragement. This popular impression must, however, be revised in the light of new methods, new objects and new knowledge. The

impression must also be revised that the arctic regions contain little that is worthy either of scientific research or of economic development or acquisition. Until very recently there seemed to be but two avowed objects of arctic travel. One was to discover a practicable northwestern passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the other was to discover the north pole. The northwest passage was at length found, and its impracticability for commercial uses has been conceded on all hands. The mere attempt to attain a higher latitude than any previous explorer has been able to reach has deservedly lost sympathy in every influential quarter, and is not likely to be made either the avowed or the indirect object of any expedition in the early future. Nansen, in his bold journeyings, has certain definite geographical and scientific questions to solve; and few future expeditions will be deemed worthy of notice unless they shall rest upon a thoroughly approved scientific basis and shall proceed upon safe and comparatively unromantic lines. It is now expected that a new American expedition under the leadership of Mr. Robert Stein, of the United States Geological Survey, will set sail for the arctic regions in the coming month of May. Mr. Stein has laid out for himself a perfectly definite task. He pronounces it an easy and safe one. Most explorers prefer to surround their projects with an air of mystery, and to allow the public to think that they are undertaking things boldly adventurous and full of a kind of hazard that should make the average citizen shudder and that could only be faced by men of the most dauntless and heroic type of courage. Mr. Stein, however, throws no glamour over his proposed undertaking and leaves no part of his plan unrevealed.

To Study
Ellesmere Land.

In a singularly lucid and interesting way he explains that the efforts to penetrate high latitudes toward the north pole on the one hand, and the search for the northwest passage on the other hand, have resulted in leaving a very large region almost totally unexplored.—this region consisting of Ellesmere Land, Grinnell Land, and in general the islands and coasts lying northwest of Baffin Bay and west of Smith Sound, and of the channels leading northward into the so-called Lincoln Sea. The eastern coast of Ellesmere Land and of Grinnell Land has been sufficiently studied, but the western and northern coasts are not known at all. Ellesmere land, although so readily accessible and so near the ordinary track of whaling steamers, is practically *terra incognita*. There are from three hundred to five hundred miles of shore line yet to be traced and added to our gradually increasing knowledge of arctic geography. It has long been claimed that there is a tribe of Esquimaux in western Ellesmere Land never yet visited by white men. It will be one of Mr. Stein's tasks to investigate this question. A number of interesting and wholly meritorious objects as to observations of animal and plant life, mineral deposits, geodetic conditions, and meteorological data are included in Mr. Stein's plans.



ALFRED BJÖRLING.



EVALD KALLSTENIUS.

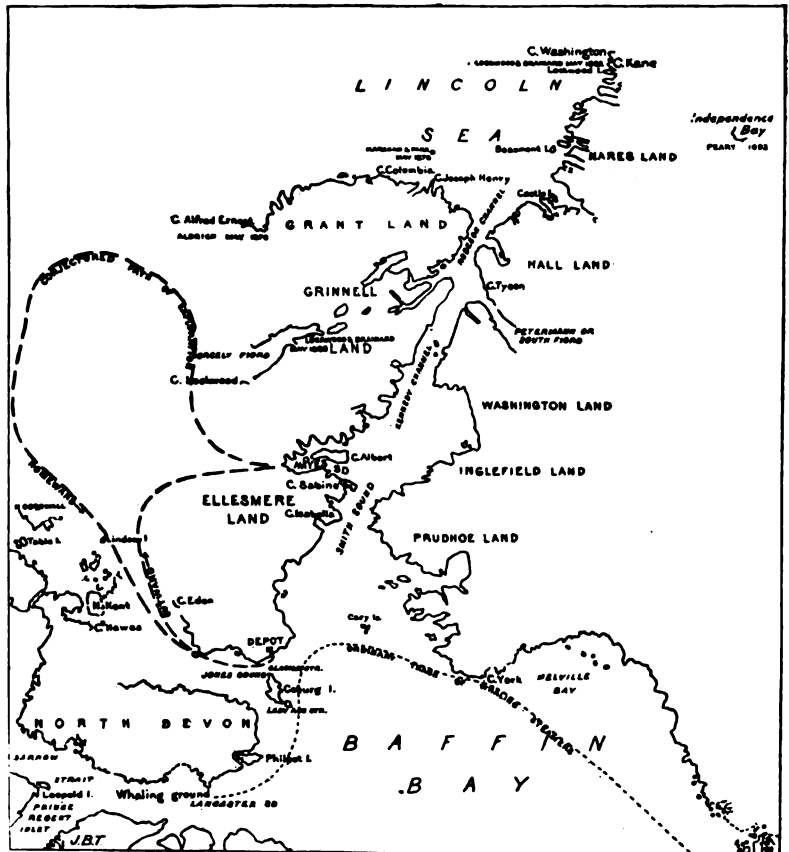
THE YOUNG SWEDISH NATURALISTS LOST IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

To Rescue
Björling's
Party.

Not the least commendable of his objects will be an attempt to rescue two young Swedish naturalists, Björling and Kallstenius.

The rescue of these young Swedes would be a most happy achievement for Mr. Stein's party.

These two adventurous young men set out from St. Johns in June, 1892, with a small schooner and a crew of three men, to make a trip of scientific observation and collection along the west Greenland coast. Captain McKay, of a Scotch whaling ship, in June of last year discovered the wreck of the schooner and the body of one of the crew on the Cary Islands. Letters addressed to Sweden were found which explained that the wreck had occurred in August, 1892, and that the party in October of that year were starting immediately for Ellesmere Land, with provisions enough to last until the beginning of 1893, and with the hope of reaching the Esquimaux settlements. They expected to return to the Cary Islands in July of last year, in the hope of being picked up by a whaling steamer or of pressing on to the Danish settlements on the Greenland coast. Nothing has since been heard of these young men. They had guns and ammunition, and inasmuch as Ellesmere Land and adjacent waters are supposed to teem with animal life it is hoped that they have been able to sustain themselves and that Mr. Stein



MR. STEIN'S PROPOSED ROUTE.

Mr. Stein's
Plan of
Operations.

The general plan of operations proposed by Mr. Stein is worthy of close attention. He holds that henceforth all spasmodic and occasional attempts at arctic exploration ought to give way to permanent and continuous scientific work conducted from the standpoint of a permanent base of supplies. He proposes to begin by building a house and depositing two year's provisions at the southeast end of Ellesmere Land, where Jones' Sound opens westward from the upper end of Baffin Bay. Waiving the question of obstruction by ice floes, this permanent depot will be within easy reach of the established track of the whaling steamers, which find their hunting grounds in Lancaster Sound. The accompanying map will make this point clear. Those not familiar with the perils encountered by ships engaged in the whaling trade will not have considered how frequent are the wrecks upon those bleak coasts and how important for this great branch of commerce would be the existence in that region of a house of refuge and a center of relief and rescue. Its maintenance would not be expensive, and the whalers themselves could easily afford to pay the bills. But apart from its value to the whaling trade, this permanent depot, according to Mr. Stein's ideas, could be made the main base of supplies for a series of stations thrown out along different radials into the regions which remain to be thoroughly explored. These stations could be so connected with one another and with the main depot as to minimize the risks and maximize the results of exploration and scientific inquiry. Moreover, the plan laid down by Mr. Stein, far from being impracticable on account of expense, would prove a much cheaper method of acquiring a knowledge of the arctic regions than that of any occasional independent expeditions, each beginning *de novo* with an original equipment. In short, Mr. Stein has laid down a most admirable plan, and it is to be hoped that nothing may interfere with its realization.

Captain Wiggins'
Siberian Voyage.

While the scientific explorers and investigators are adding to our knowledge of the regions beyond the arctic circle, the practical navigators and pioneers of trade and commerce, who in the past have done most to give the world acquaintance with itself and to make known its mysterious regions and its unsuspected resources, have in one quarter and another been continuing the work which they have been doing almost without cessation for more than four hundred years. One of the most notable of their recent exploits has been the final success of Captain Wiggins, a sturdy and experienced English navigator, in proving the commercial feasibility of the water route from the European and British ports around the coast of Norway, past the North Cape, through the strait that separates Nova Zembla from the main land, into the Kara Sea and the Arctic Ocean, and thence into Siberia's great navigable river, the Yenisei. Captain Wiggins some weeks ago successfully conducted a fleet of vessels through this

route and up the river a distance of perhaps fifteen hundred miles to the big Siberian town of Yeniseisk, which is to be one of the main division stations on the route of the great trans-Siberian railway now under construction. The task of building the road will be enormously facilitated by the use of this water route for the bringing to the interior of railway iron and supplies, Captain Wiggins' ships having brought the first supply of rails. Great celebrations and festivities lasting through a number of days were made the order of exercises at Yeniseisk. We have been wont to consider Siberia a desolate waste, but within a decade or two it will be recognized as a region of great resources and possibilities, both agricultural and mineral.



MR. JOSEPH B. TYRRELL,
The Canadian Explorer.

Exploration
Beyond
Hudson Bay.

There is a very considerable field yet to be explored in the heart of our own continent. This fact is strikingly illustrated by the recent noteworthy expedition of Mr. Joseph B. Tyrrell, accompanied by his brother, Mr. J. W. Tyrrell, and several Canadian Indians. Mr. J. B. Tyrrell is a highly distinguished young Canadian surveyor and geologist who has been engaged in various explorations in the far Northwest territories of Can-



ROUTE OF THE TYRRELLS TO CHESTERFIELD AND RETURN.

ada, and who has, indeed, spent most of the past eleven years in scientific and geographical work in the vast region lying northwest of Winnipeg. The district known by the name of the Barren Lands, lying between the Athabasca river and the Great Slave Lake and Hudson Bay on the east, has never until now been traversed, so far as is known, by any human foot. The Canadian authorities at Ottawa desired to learn what there might be in the way of fur-bearing animals or mineral riches in this region, comprising some 200,000 square miles. To Mr. Tyrrell was accordingly assigned the task of crossing that country and reporting upon its character and resources. His expedition started from Edmonton, in Alberta, last May, proceeding down the Athabasca river by canoes, through Lake Athabasca, up the Black river; and thence, partly following streams and lakes and partly traveling on foot, the party pressed on to Chesterfield Inlet, on the west side of Hudson Bay, reaching that point about September 1. They were certainly the first white men who had ever crossed this great stretch of many hundreds of miles from the Athabasca basin to Hudson Bay. The return was along the shore of Hudson Bay to Fort Churchill, resulting in a great change of previous ideas as to the conformation of that large body of water. From Fort Churchill the route was southward to Winnipeg. The total trip, two-thirds of which was by canoe, covered a distance of 3,200 miles. Lieutenant Tyrrell reports that the barren lands are valueless, so

far as fur-bearing animals are concerned, and that their mineral value remains yet in doubt. The expedition was a highly important one, and its successful conduct reflects great credit upon the Messrs. Tyrrell.

Progress with the Tariff Bill.

The firmness and mastery with which, under circumstances threatening serious party disagreements, the administration at Washington and its supporters in the two houses of Congress have been able to compel the adoption of their main lines of policy testifies above all else to the iron will and inflexible political grasp of President Cleveland. The Wilson tariff bill was certainly distasteful to a large number of Democratic Representatives, and the income tax feature of the internal revenue bill was odious to a still greater number. Yet these two halves of the proposed new revenue arrangements were welded together into one grand bill for providing a complete revision of the system of national taxation, and the Democratic House at the time appointed for the final vote gave its sanction to the entire work of the Ways and Means Committee. It was with difficulty that a Democratic quorum could be obtained, but party discipline availed to carry the measure. As this number of the REVIEW goes to press the Senate is still at work upon its own version of a Democratic revenue system; but there is no great reason to doubt the eventual acceptance by the Senate of the main outlines of the measure sent to it from the House. It is quite possible that the bill in its final form may restore a light duty upon coal and sugar, but otherwise the Wilson bill, income tax and all, may be expected to pass and to receive the sanction of the President. It is the earnest desire of the thoughtful leaders of the party in power that the business of the country should be relieved of suspense by the settlement of the tariff question at the earliest possible moment.

Hawaii Again.

In the House the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs by Chairman McCreary, dealing with some aspects of the Hawaiian question, was adopted by a strict party vote, many Democrats being absent, and a very few voting with the Republicans. The resolution assumes the finality and accuracy of Mr. Blount's report, censures the conduct of Minister Stevens, and commends the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of the Hawaiian Islands. It refers in no way whatsoever to Mr. Cleveland's attempt to restore the monarchy, or to the grave acts of interference committed by Minister Willis under direction of his superiors at Washington. It intimates to foreign powers that they are expected to keep out of the Hawaiian imbroglio. President Dole's exhaustive reply to Minister Willis' demand for specifications as to the latter's unfriendly attitude toward the Hawaiian government appeared in the American newspapers of February 16, and is a document which, it is fair to say, a majority of thoughtful Americans will have read with a strong sense of humiliation.

Meanwhile, however, the frightful strain of apprehension at Honolulu is relieved. There is no longer any danger that the United States government will interfere to overthrow the provisional government. The Hawaiian question is far from closed, but it may very well be allowed to fall into quiescence for the present. The next Congress or the next administration may view Hawaiian affairs in a wholly different light from that through which Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham have been able to see them.

*Silver and
the
Seigniorage.*

It was hoped by the country in general, when the long silver struggle in the autumnal session resulted in the repeal of the Sherman law, that the agitation of the free silver coinage men would be allowed to rest in abeyance for



HON. RICHARD P. BLAND,

Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage.

at least a year or two. Even many of the strongest friends of bimetallism believed that the movement for the restoration of silver as a money metal would be best promoted by a policy of waiting. But this view was not entertained by Mr. Bland and the majority of his House Committee on Money and Coinage. Accordingly, when the Wilson tariff bill with its income tax appendage was passed and sent to the Senate, and when the McCreary resolution sustaining the President's Hawaiian policy was accepted after several days of stormy debate, Mr. Bland was ready to force the discussion of his proposal to inflate the currency

by turning the Sherman treasury notes into silver certificates, and by issuing an additional \$55,000,000 of such silver-certificate currency through the process commonly known as "coining the seigniorage." If there should happen to be a reader of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS who does not understand exactly what is meant by Mr. Bland's proposal to put \$55,000,000 into the treasury by "coining the seigniorage," he need not feel especially discouraged. There are members of Congress who would find it hard to explain clearly. The word seigniorage has usually been applied to the mere fraction of one per cent. charged at the mint to cover the expense of converting bullion into coin. A broader definition, however, and one that is sanctioned by the "Century Dictionary," is as follows: "The difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the face value of the pieces coined from it." Now the Sherman act called for the purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion each month at the current or market price for silver bullion. The government paid for the bullion in special treasury notes. Inasmuch as the price of silver was constantly fluctuating, the volume of these notes issued from month to month was never the same, although such monthly issues were always based upon practically the same quantity of bullion. Altogether, from the time of the passage of the Sherman act in July, 1890, up to its repeal on November 1, 1893, somewhat less than \$154,000,000 was issued in treasury notes in payment for a great mass of silver that now lies in the government vaults. Our standard silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of pure silver. The mass of bullion bought with the \$154,000,000 of treasury notes is great enough to make about 209,000,000 standard dollars if it were actually coined. Thus, in 1890 the bullion value of the silver dollar fluctuated between 93 and 74 cents, but averaged 81 cents for the year. In 1891 it averaged about 76 cents. In 1892 it averaged a little over 67 cents, and in 1893 the average was not far from 60 cents. Thus far in 1894 the price has been considerably lower still, and at the market price for silver bullion in February, the \$154,000,000 of treasury notes would have bought bullion enough to coin very nearly 300,000,000 standard dollars. The simple fact, then, is that \$154,000,000, approximately, of these treasury notes are outstanding, and that the mass of silver behind them is great enough to coin not only 154,000,000 silver dollars, but also some 55,000,000 additional. The Sherman act made these notes redeemable in gold or silver coin, and gave the Secretary of the Treasury authority at his discretion to coin the silver. But it will require a number of years, working all the mints at full capacity, to manufacture the 209,000,000 silver dollars for which there is no demand. Mr. Bland's idea is to expand the circulating paper currency represented by this mass of silver from the outstanding issue of treasury notes to an amount \$55,000,000 greater, by treating the whole of it as if it were a deposit of coined silver dollars, for each of which a corresponding paper dollar should be sent out. If this measure should become a law, its effect would be to

put \$55,000,000 into the treasury of the government to help the Secretary out of the difficulties occasioned by the serious deficiencies in the current revenue. But, inasmuch as the continued depreciation of silver has made the mass brought under the Sherman act worth in the market to-day considerably less even than the \$154,000,000 of treasury notes, it is plain that the issue of additional notes as against the seigniorage so-called would be no better than an out-and-out issue of fiat money. In fact, as between this proposition and that of the Greenbackers, who have always consistently demanded the unambiguous issue of treasury notes secured by nothing but the credit of the nation, the latter method would seem preferable. Moreover, the proposition helps the silver mining industry in no manner, directly or indirectly. It is a make-shift that has little to commend it and that is objectionable upon many grounds.

Mr. Peckham's Defeat.

The struggle in the United States Senate over the question of confirming Mr. Cleveland's successive appointments to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench has caused far more political excitement in Washington during



MR. WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

January and February than the tariff discussion, the proposed income tax, the Hawaiian question, and Mr. Bland's bill for "coining the seigniorage," all put together. The defeat of Mr. Hornblower by a slight majority of the Senators was quickly followed by Mr. Cleveland's submission of the name of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham of the New York City bar. Mr. Peckham is an independent Democrat in politics, and has been chiefly known outside of the ranks of his profession as an active and strenuous opponent of Mr. David B. Hill's machine politics, of Tammany methods in general, and particularly of the attempt to make Isaac H. Maynard a judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Mr. Peckham's nomination was naturally more distasteful to Senators Hill and

Murphy, of New York State, than Mr. Hornblower's had been. It would seem that the Senate had somewhat informally arrived at an understanding that it would prefer not to confirm men for the United States bench who had passed the age of 60, and Mr. Peckham has lived somewhat beyond that limit. Republican Senators, moreover, made the point against Mr. Peckham that he was clearly on record as having declared his belief that a protective tariff is absolutely unconstitutional; and this of course, if true, amounts to a very respectable reason why Republicans should not have voted to confirm. The most energetic and elaborate efforts were made by the Administration and its close friends to secure Mr. Peckham's confirmation, but on February 16 the name was rejected by a vote of 41 to 32. Fourteen Democrats voted against Mr. Peckham and eight Republicans voted for him. Nothing in any way derogatory to Mr. Peckham's high personal character and professional standing was developed in the course of the long and almost bitter struggle. If the President is to be criticised at all for having made this nomination, it could be urged that the selection did not seem to be wholly free from political animus. It would have been perfectly easy to select a man with reference to no other consideration than an absolutely satisfactory provision for the vacancy on the bench. This is high ground, to be sure, but it is not unreasonable. Mr. Peckham's public career would not seem to have led naturally up to a place upon the Supreme Bench of the United States, although his career has been an honorable one, and one for which good citizens should be grateful. On the 19th, Senator White, of Louisiana, was named, and at once confirmed.

Windicating an Honest Ballot.

The conviction of John Y. McKane ought not to have been a surprise, for the evidence against him was overwhelming. Yet so infrequent in this country is the adequate punishment of the criminal offender against the honesty of elections, that the friends of good government hardly dared to hope that the jury would bring in a unanimous verdict in the case of the Coney Island Boss. McKane had turned elections into a farce at Gravesend, and had filled the ballot-boxes with thousands of fraudulent names. He had sneered at court injunctions and defied the laws of the State. In his trial he was guilty of constant perjury, as were many of his witnesses. There was absolutely no partisan spirit displayed in his prosecution, and there was no difference of opinion as to his guilt or the propriety of a heavy sentence. While his trial was pending in Brooklyn, of which Gravesend is a suburb, the District Attorney's office in New York City was engaged in the prosecution of a number of Tammany heelers whose outrageous frauds in the last November elections were reported by watchers at the polls in various precincts. These watchers represented the allied non-partisan good-government movements of New York. Convictions have followed one another with a gratifying rapidity. There has been an

amazing improvement in the political atmosphere in the cities of New York and Brooklyn and in the States of New York and New Jersey, as a result of the past year's work for good government and of the tremendous display at the polls of popular indignation against corruption in politics.

Is Gladstone to Retire? A few days before Mr. Gladstone's return from his vacation at Biarritz, to be present at the opening of the new session of Parliament in the middle of February, the *Pall Mall Gazette* announced that it had authentic information to the effect that Mr. Gladstone was about to retire from public life. The statement created a genuine sensation, not only throughout the British Empire, but in every portion of the civilized world. Mr. Gladstone's reply was characteristic. It explained without reservation that the Prime Minister was suffering from a gradual failure both of sight and of hearing, and that in his condition, and at his age, it would not be strange if at any time he should be compelled to withdraw from the burdens of public office. But there was nothing explicit in his answer, and although we have received private advices which lead us to think that Mr. Gladstone's retirement is near at hand and is a matter that has been definitely provided for among the Liberal leaders, we can only await developments and meanwhile hope that the *Pall Mall Gazette's* report and our own information are premature and mistaken. The retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the domain of public life can hardly be realized as a possibility, so accustomed has every one become to thinking of the Grand Old Man as embodying in himself at least a full half of the political life of the British Empire.

War Upon the House of Lords. More important than anything done in the opening days of the new House of Commons was the spirit of the Liberal party as shown in the great annual meeting of the Liberal Federation which assembled this year at Portsmouth, and which declared itself in no ambiguous way against the further tolerance of the House of Lords as a law-making body. There are some hundreds of peers entitled to a seat and a vote in the House of Lords, only a few scores of whom have any affiliation with the Liberal party. But the people of the United Kingdom have placed the Liberal party in power; and have authorized it to enact legislation in the lines of its avowed programmes. The House of Lords existing as an hereditary body and being in no wise representative of the will of the majority of the nation, has taken upon itself the responsibility of creating a legislative dead-lock by refusing to pass the measures which have come up to it from the House of Commons. The Liberal party has long hesitated to enter upon the inevitable war that some day had to be waged against the hereditary house at the other end of the Parliament building, and the Lords have heretofore been careful not to carry obstruction to the point of bringing down upon their heads the wrath of the country. But now, it would seem, the memorable conflict is

to begin avowedly and in good earnest. It is not likely to succeed at once, but the Liberal party as a whole is now committed to the frank movement against the House of Lords that the extreme radicals have so long and so impatiently demanded, and there can be no retreat. It is probable that there will be a dissolution of the present Parliament and an appeal to the country within a very few weeks, and it will not be surprising if Mr. Gladstone's retirement should be announced in connection with the break-up of the existing Parliament.

Kaiser and Ex-Kanzler.

The most picturesque event on the Continent since the opening of the year has without doubt been the public reconciliation of the German Emperor and Bismarck. The Kaiser's autograph letter and present of wine to the aged statesman at Friedrichsruh, and the triumphal visit of the latter four days afterward to the Imperial Palace in Berlin, have enraptured the German capital,



THE RECONCILIATION BETWEEN PRINCE BISMARCK AND EMPEROR WILLIAM.

From *Pall Mall Budget*.

and, on the whole, delighted Europe. The sight of the young Kaiser ardently kissing both cheeks of the grim veteran amid cheers of the enthusiastic populace touches something deeper, one must confess, than the dramatic imagination. That, and the cordial allusion to his guest in the Kaiser's birthday Rescript, will probably help to remove a sore place from the German heart, as well as to shed a warmer glow over the somewhat chill sunset of a stormy life. The reconciliation is said to be personal, not political; but where government is personal, a hard-and-fast line cannot be drawn between the two aspects. It should prevent the old man sticking journalistic pins into the

side of the young man, and so remove one source of national disquiet. Possibly the Kaiser may by this action have risen somewhat in the estimation of the Czar, which would in its turn help to strengthen the ties of international peace.

"The Peasant Emperor." The serious illness of the Czar, which is, happily, said now to be abating, has reminded the world with fresh vividness how momentous are the issues which hang upon that single life. With each rise in the temperature of the illustrious patient, the nations grew more and more feverish with apprehension. Had the influenza bacillus succeeded in vanquishing him, it would have won a gruesome victory for the demons of war. What, for example, might the squabble between rival dynasties, which has caused the crisis in Serbia, have developed into if his pacific influence had been removed? The character of the great Peace-keeper of Europe is admirably illustrated in a story which M. de Blowitz tells in the *Times*. The Czar and his courtiers were engaged in discussing by what added title he should be known in history. His father had been called Alexander the Liberator and Alexander the Martyr. What should the son be called? "Alexander the Just," suggested the one. "Oh, no," replied the Czar, "I am and shall remain the Peasant Emperor. So some of my nobility have styled me in derision, scoffing at my affection for the moujik. But I accept the title as an honor. I have tried to procure for the humble the means of livelihood; and this, I think, is the best and only means of keeping the world going. After all, I believe that only two men have really known what Socialism is. Henry IV, who dreamed of giving every peasant 'a fowl in the pot'; and, perhaps, myself, whose greatest ambition is to save the Russian peasant from dying of hunger. For when people understand that they run no danger of starvation they begin to bless God, and end by loving the Sovereign who represents Him on earth. I am not among those who believe that the only way of ruling easily is to render the people powerless by privation and fear of the morrow. My greatest ambition is to deserve to bear to the last the title of the Peasant Emperor." The speech is "well invented" if not exactly a *verbatim* report—for the Czar is not given to making speeches of this length. The unconscious homage it conveys from the greatest Autocrat in the world to the spirit of modern Democracy is very impressive. It may be taken as a set-off to the extended activity in the Russian dockyards, and rumors of Russia acquiring from Greece a harbor in the Mediterranean. The potentate who looks at the whole political situation, national and international, through the window of the peasant's hut will be the last of men to consent to war.

France Solidifying. His more volatile ally in the West has been giving pledges in her turn of the anticipation of peace. France has decided on converting her government stock, amounting to £280,000,000, from 4½ per cents. to 3½ per cents.

This is a lengthy process which no country would undertake unless the danger of an outbreak of war were held to be very remote. There was a curious boggle in the Chamber over the use to which the annual saving of more than two and a half millions sterling should be put. Socialists and agrarians united in a majority of 280 votes to 240 to apply the sum to the reduction of the land tax. Then the Deputies by 403 to 70 decided to restrict the relief to land cultivated by its owners. The Government next refused to be responsible for carrying out this appropriation, which was therefore rescinded by a majority of 100. The defeat of eight reactionaries in the Senatorial elections in January is another proof of the growing attachment of France to Republican institutions. Much of this she owes to the Pope, who was again insistent on the duty of Catholics to be loyal to the Republic. His Holiness has apparently to pay for his Republicanism. For some time now Vatican accounts have shown deficits at the rate of \$20,000 a month; and the falling off in income is attributed to the resentment which the Pope's electoral advice has aroused in the breasts of wealthy French Royalists. There is a touch of humor in the suggestion that the Roman Pontiff is somewhat, in the condition of a parson who has "riled" his rich deacons by "meddling with politics."

Anarchists Still at Work. The manifold tendencies which France has to encounter in the forces of disorder are vividly illustrated in the fact that the month which opened with the arrest of 2,000 Anarchists in all parts of the country, sees toward its close a Deputy forcibly removed from the Chamber for crying "*Vive la Commune!*" Vaillant's trial, which ended in the death-sentence, was chiefly notable because of his posing as the logical executant of the ideas of "the Reclus, the Darwins, the Spencers, the Ibsens, the Mirabeaus." Whencesoever the ideas were borrowed, the execution duly occurred. The Governor of Barcelona, where the theatre bomb-thrower was arrested and confessed, has been shot in his face by an unsuspected workman. Finally, Paris has had another frightful sensation on February 12 in the explosion of a bomb in the *café* of the Hotel Terminus, by a young man who was promptly captured and whose name proves to be Emile Henry. Some twenty or thirty persons were injured and the building was much shattered; but the wholesale loss of life that was evidently expected by the assassin did not occur. It seems that Henry's record is far superior to that of Vaillant, and that he was well educated in one of the Paris colleges, where he bore an excellent name for ability and faithfulness. It is not true that the French Anarchists are all of the loafer and low criminal type, though doubtless most of them are. There is clearly a group of young men of good antecedents and of education that has become infected with this murderous and abominable heresy. Henry's conviction and execution will doubtless follow promptly after that of Vaillant. A very few days after Henry's crime, a young French Anarchist

named Martial Bourdin was killed at Greenwich, near London, by the accidental explosion of a bomb he was carrying with the supposed intention of blowing up the Royal Observatory. The London Police have raided the "Autonome Club," a noted resort of foreign Anarchists.

Italy in Revolt. Very different from this Anarchic "propaganda by deed" is the wave of insurrection which is sweeping over King Humbert's realm. Anarchist literature has indeed been found in Rome, but the peasants of the Sicilian risings have been demonstrative in their expressions of attachment to the Crown and to the Catholic religion. Nevertheless, the troops in several places have had to fire on the mob, martial law has been proclaimed in Sicily, and a general disarmament of the population ordered. Serious tumults have broken out in Naples, and also so far north as Carrara. The meeting of the Chambers has been postponed, Signor Crispi seemingly preferring to be unhampered by parliamentary criticism during the work of repressing disorder. These formidable disturbances have been attributed to the instigation of French political agents and to German Socialists; but there is no need to go so far for an explanation. The tremendous financial burdens which her armaments have imposed upon Italy are the principal cause of the imminence of national bankruptcy, the dislocation of commerce, and the crushing taxation which, long endured in silence, has at last roused the writhing peasantry to revolt. Militarism has reduced a people who enjoy a democratic form of government to a condition almost as insufferable as that of the French under the *ancien régime*.

Towards "Vrill." Yet Italy only represents in an acute form the misery with which the same pest infests Europe. The sore has broken out in the central peninsula, but the virus pervades the Continental system. Germany is turning desperately from one forbidden source of revenue to another to find new means to meet the cost of her latest increase in armaments. Everywhere in France, Austria, Germany one meets with the cry of agricultural depression. American competition? Certainly. And if this colossal sacrifice of labor and treasure to the War God goes on much longer Europe will find out, and with a vengeance, what American competition means! What chance of competing with a New Continent, which can scarcely be said to possess an army, where men may live and die without ever having seen a soldier—what chance has an Old Continent, staggering under a yearly increasing load of military taxation, half paralyzed with dread of imminent hostilities, and with no prospect save of heavier burdens and of a scientific massacre more complete? Less than a month ago the new explosive, Schnebelite, named after its pious discoverer, Abbé Schnebelin, was tested near Paris and found to possess enormous shattering and penetrative power; it is also almost

smokeless. Only the other day an Austrian inventor perfected an automatic mitrailleuse, said to spit forth death at the rate of 480 bullets a minute—eight per second. It is in rehearsing for the carnival of wholesale destruction which these explosives and weapons suggest that civilized Europe is trying to beggar herself. Is there no way out of this appalling *impasse*?

Europe the Prodigal.

Disarmament? On the 11th of January, Mr. Byles asked Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons whether the British Government could initiate negotiations among other European Powers with a view to concerted disarmament. Mr. Gladstone doubted whether the time was opportune, and the subject was dropped. So it appeared in England. But on the Continent, according to the *Times*—a journal not likely to exaggerate impressions of a humanitarian kind—the overburdened, all but despairing, military peoples have caught at the word. Disarmament! And eminent men and responsible men are talking about it. Is it possible? The eagerness which the mere mention of the idea—for it was little else—has evoked in Europe raises a great question, the very raising of which is suggestive of a great hope: Have the peoples of the Continent been reduced by the miseries of militarism to a state of genuine contrition? Are they really willing to be saved from the torture of an armed peace and the dread of an annihilating war? Europe has verily played the prodigal. It has wasted its substance on riotous armaments. It has devoured its living with unnatural alliances. Is the European mind on the point of coming to itself?

Wanted, a New Peter the Hermit.

There are not a few signs of the moral desperation which, rightly guided, goads into a new and auspicious career. What seems to be the crying need of the hour is a great European leader, a truly international man, whom kings and statesmen and the common people in every land could trust, who, passing from Court to Court, from Cabinet to Cabinet, from one Bourse to another, could negotiate the general desire for peace into a permanent organization, who could charm national pride and sensitive national honor into loyal submission to a tribunal of international justice and international force. In default of such a modern edition of Peter the Hermit preaching the union of the nations in a crusade against war, Europe may have to wait the authoritative summons of the leagued English-speaking peoples, or the spontaneous resolve of the Continental proletariat, or the cruel dictate of mutual helplessness following on devastating war. But whatever be the occasion, the one condition of settled peace remains the same: The establishment of a Central Court, with power to enforce its sentence. Disarmament by mutual arrangement seems scarcely possible or wise, unless accompanied or preceded by this condition. Until a man knows that the law is strong enough to protect him from injury, he can hardly be expected to give up carrying arms; and

until nations know that behind the High Court of international justice there is material strength enough to prevent or punish the international aggressor, they are not likely in any fit of amiable enthusiasm to disband their armies and dismantle their fortresses. That condition observed, the difficulty ought not to be insoluble. Are the Powers willing to develop the concert of Europe, or such relics of it as survive, into a properly constituted judicial tribunal? If they are not willing, then there seems to be nothing for it but to let them burn in the hottest purgatory of militarism until such time as they shall be willing. A strange glint of coming possibilities showed itself last month in the Bavarian Diet. Two Ultramontane members, while denouncing the acceptance of the Army Bills, "proposed the institution of an international court of arbitration for the settlement of European quarrels, under the presidency of the Pope." His Holiness is said to be preparing an encyclical on the general question.

A Tragic Christmas Eve. Possibilities of a different kind were suggested by the news of fighting having occurred between French and British troops in West Africa. It was a sad story of military misadventure. Away in the Hinterland of British Sierra Leone and of the neighboring French Colony, have been roaming for some time tribes of savage



THE LATE LIEUTENANT MARITZ.

marauders, who live by murder, robbery, and selling their captives into slavery. To punish these Sofas, expeditions had been sent from both French and English bases. The French leader, Lieut. Maritz, with some thirty Senegalese sharpshooters and 1,200 native auxiliaries, pushed his way on the track of the Sofas, and, not coming up with them on French territory, pressed into the British Hinterland as far as two day's

journey. At last, on the night before Christmas Eve, he concluded that he had found the enemy's encampment. In the black faces of the troops and in the white robes of the officers, as he saw them in the bright moonlight, he thought he recognized the Sofa clan. Accordingly he made a surprise attack, but found to his mortal cost that he had attacked the British force. It consisted of 430 men of the West India Regiment and some hundred of the frontier police, commanded by Colonel Ellis. In the struggle which ensued the French were repulsed, ten of their number slain, and their Commander was brought dying into the British camp. The poor fellow managed to explain his mistake before he died. But the mistake had cost the English the lives of three officers and seven men, and the disablement of eighteen other men. There seems no doubt that the French lieutenant was entirely to blame for the occurrence. No international complications are expected to result.

Crushing the African Slave Trade. It is gratifying to know that this sad blunder did not long check Colonel Ellis' punitive purpose. He left Warina—the scene of the incident—on December 26, followed the trail of bloodshed and ruin which the Sofas had left behind them, and coming up to their blockaded camp early on the morning of January 2, did precisely what Maritz had intended to do—took the place by sudden storm. Two hundred of the Sofas were slain, 70 taken prisoners, and more than 400 slaves, women and children, were rescued from their captors. Colonel Ellis reports that the horde of slave-raiders is now completely dispersed. In British Central Africa, Commissioner H. H. Johnston has at last succeeded in capturing the strongholds of Makanjira, a noted slaver, near Lake Nyassa, and in liberating a number of slaves.

The New South African State. The subjugation of Matabeleland seems to be approaching completion. Of the fate of Captain Wilson and his thirty comrades there is no longer any possible doubt. They fought till their ammunition was spent, and then were speared as they were writing their last messages for friends at home. Lobengula refused to accede to the wooing invitations of Sir Henry Loch. He preferred to keep well to the north with a thousand or two of his soldiers. He put to death the induna who commanded the slayers of Wilson's party. General Goold Adams reports, after investigation, that his troops were not to blame for shooting Lobengula's envoys who came to the camp to treat at the beginning of the war. The responsibility is laid on Mr. Dawson, who accompanied the indunas, but did not sufficiently early explain their intentions. King Khama, charged with deserting the Imperial forces, has also been acquitted. The victorious Company volunteers are receiving their 3,000 morgen each of the conquered land. The happy hunting grounds of Lobengula are being rapidly annexed to civilization. Mr. Rhodes has returned to Cape Town, and has been enthusiastically feted. He has taken the

opportunity to declare that he did not want the war, and had done everything he could to prevent the war. But having had no alternative but to fight, he congratulated the Company on the swift success and great result which the arms of their volunteers had won. He indulged in some severe strictures on Mr. Labouchere and the Aborigines Protection Society, and deprecated the danger of the Home Government interfering with the South African ideal. He looked forward to founding a State in Matabeleland which should be one of the largest and richest in South Africa. It is stated that Sir Henry Loch and Mr. Rhodes have come to an agreement as to the settlement of the new territory, safeguarding the rights of the natives and yielding them the requisite quantity of land. As Mr. Rhodes intends coming to England this month, the respective claims of the Cape Colony, the Chartered Company and the Imperial Government will probably soon be definitely adjusted. Lobengula's death has been reported, but the news awaits confirmation.



THE LATE SIR GERALD PORTAL.

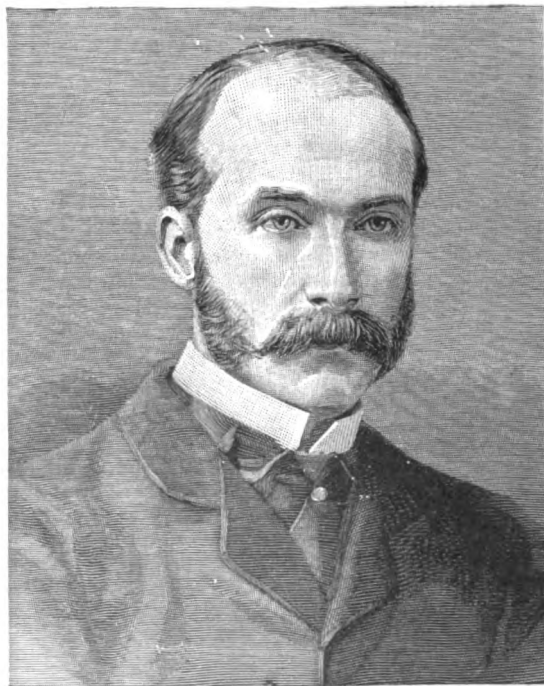
The opening of 1894 has taken away two famous African pioneers—one, Sir Samuel Baker, gathered at the ripe age of seventy-three; the other, Sir Gerald Portal, cut off in the flower of his manhood, in the very midst of what many had hoped would have been a long as well as a brilliant career.

The French, who are claiming the whole Sahara, and have just been engaged in taking, losing and retaking Timbuctoo, do not seem to be particularly enjoying their protectorate of Madagascar. The Hovas have never acquiesced in it. They have tried to limit it to the mere supervision of their foreign policy; and they have distinctly not welcomed French settlers or concessionaires. The friction, which was very acute a year or two ago, has again become menacing. There were interpellations last month on the subject in the French Chamber, and though the idea was abjured of sending an expeditionary force, a special resolution was passed to sustain the Government in maintaining French

rights. Already the Hovas have sent a delegate to consult with Mr. Rhodes.

The Khedive's Cantraps. As the Hovas seem to be bent on making matters rough for the French, so the Khedive seems disposed to give England as much trouble as he can. While inspecting the frontier troops at Wady Halfa, he so lauded the regiments officered by Egyptians, and indulged in such vituperation of the regiments commanded by English officers, as openly to insult the latter. This led at once to General Kitchener, the British chief of the Egyptian army, resigning his post. The Khedive now found himself in a difficulty, and had to beg the offending general to withdraw his resignation. He was also obliged by Lord Cromer to dismiss Maher Pasha, Under-Secretary for War, who is said to be responsible for the Royal escapade.

Nostrums—Western and Eastern. Lord Lansdowne's farewell from the native population as he left India was not very cordial; and his attitude towards the movements characteristic of the new India may be gathered from his parting warning against pouring Western nostrums down Indian throats. The difficulties which the Mikado of Japan has been experiencing in the working of his recently adopted Parliamentary system supplies an example in illustration of the ex-Viceroy's contention. Lord Elgin, who replaces Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India, is believed to be specially likely to conciliate native affection. The silver difficulty seems to be growing



THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G.

more acute. India Council bills are now to be sold for what they will bring, the Government having failed to check the decline of the silver rupee.

The fact that has done most to turn the eyes of the British world in the South American direction of late was the arrest of Jabez Spencer Balfour, the heavy villain of the

CAUGHT!



CAUGHT!

JABEZ S. BALFOUR,

(From *The Westminster Budget's* Portrait.)

"Liberator" Building frauds. He was apprehended by Consul Bridgett at Salta, in the Argentine, where he had taken a brewery. An officer from Scotland Yard has gone to bring him home. An extradition treaty has just been concluded, but under what precise legal formula his transfer to England is to be effected will doubtless be duly declared when he is put on trial. Meantime, it is said to be due to an "act of international courtesy." So once more Lord Rosebery scores.

The condition of the unemployed is not materially changed. In some lines of industry there has been improvement, but the total number of workers now in enforced idleness can hardly be said to have diminished within a month. Relief work in almost all of our centers of industry has become fairly well organized, and it is evident that the necessity for such special provision for the destitute will continue through some weeks yet to come. The police department of New York has made a census of the unemployed and has found nearly 50,000 families whose bread-winners to the number of

nearly 70,000 are deprived of their usual work and wages. It is probable that this census is a considerable underestimate of the real situation, but it is certainly appalling enough. We are in receipt of an admirable statement from San Francisco showing great energy and success in the work of relief at the Golden Gate. Our extended survey last month and the month before would sufficiently indicate the various methods employed in the different cities to accomplish the same end of tiding over the period of emergency without humiliating or pauperizing those requiring relief. In this issue we present a brief report from Col. Tracey, United States Superintendent of Charities of the District of Columbia, regarding relief work in Washington, and a very interesting account from Mrs. Williams' pen of Clara Barton's "Red Cross" relief campaign on the Carolina Coast.

*The Death
of Geo.
W. Childs.*

The death of Mr. George W. Childs, the distinguished proprietor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, has called forth eulogies upon his noble life from the press of all civilized countries. His career was one full of lessons to young Americans. He won his high position by faithful adherence to high ideals early formed. He found his great happiness in the performance of good deeds and in the life of a model citizen. He gave his sympathies wide range, and thus grew in knowledge and power and in a constantly enlarged circle of friendships among those best worth knowing in all lands. Elsewhere we are glad to be able to publish an article upon the method and scope of his work as a philanthropist.

*In the
Educational
World.*

The University of Nebraska has celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. It has grown into a position of maturity and strength that has secured for it wide recognition as one of the leading institutions of America and one of the greatest universities of the world. The growth of its student body and of its scientific and advanced work has been especially notable under the direction of the present accomplished and energetic head, Chancellor James H. Canfield. This State University, with those of at least five other Western States, will henceforth have little reason to shrink from a comparison with the leading institutions of the older States east of the Alleghanies. Cornell University,—which in its history and in the spirit and method of its work would seem to belong to the group of which the University of Michigan is the most conspicuous member, rather than to the Eastern group,—has lately celebrated, with many evidences of its gratitude and esteem, the eightieth birthday of the President of its Board of Trustees, the Hon. Henry W. Sage, whose gifts have constituted him its greatest and most constant benefactor. Its prosperity under President Schurman is attracting very wide attention throughout the country. The cause of the higher education of women has suffered a sad loss in the death of the President of Wellesley College, Miss Helen Schaffer. As a teacher and as an executive officer her work has long commanded the highest respect, and her memory will be treasured.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

January 20.—The President submits to Congress further details of the Hawaiian difficulty....The President vetoes the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill....Amendments to the Tariff bill defeated in committee of the whole....Efforts made to wreck trains in Pennsylvania and Ohio....All Europe discussing a general disarmament; Great Britain expects to find an ally in Italy....Italy is comparatively quiet once more; Anarchists around Carrara cannot be found by the troops....A military dictatorship in Serbia regarded as probable; Milan is on the frontier, ready to enter.

January 21.—Strikers among the employees of the traction company and their sympathizers riot in Bridgeport....Gen. Saraiva enters Rio Bay with 8,000 insurgent troops....The crisis in Serbia becomes grave; the Radical Ministry resigns at Milan's entrance into the country; it is believed he intends to take supreme command of the army; in that case civil war will ensue....The condition of trade in India is critical as a result of the money question; the Indian Council has decided to sell bills below the former minimum price of 15½ pence....The German government is hopeful of passing its tax measures, in spite of the powerful coalition in the Reichstag against them.

January 22.—Wheeler H. Peckham nominated for the Supreme Bench....An internal revenue bill including the income tax reported to the House....The sugar schedule of the Tariff bill defeated; amendments abolishing the bounty system and placing refined sugar on the free list carried....Boss McKane's trial begun....Milan accuses Servian Radicals of many misdeeds; Alexander offers them the conditions on which they may return to power and which they refuse....Brazilian insurgents seize a large store of munitions and money....Chihuahuan rebels defeated....The disarming of peasants and workmen going on in Sicily....A number of meetings held in Berlin to consider the condition of the unemployed....A number of marine disasters reported....The British have cleared the Sofas out of Sierra Leone.

January 23.—All sugars placed on the free list by action of the House....Governor Werts proposes that the Supreme Court decide at once on the New Jersey Senate deadlock....Bismarck and the Emperor have settled their differences and will meet next week; Crispien is believed to have brought about the reconciliation....Insurgents win some advantages in Brazil.

January 24.—It seems likely that the income tax will pass in spite of the bitter war made upon it....The committee accepts other amendments to the Wilson bill....The New York State Senate adopts the closure rule by party vote....Two dams break near Rotterdam, N. Y., doing great damage....Admiral Benham interviews da Gama on the subject of arbitration in the Brazilian war....Serbia's new cabinet received with hostility and driven by jeers out of the Skuptschina; the decree of banishment against Milan and Natalie canceled....The Belgian explorers, D'hanis and Ponthier, killed by natives in the Congo Free State.

January 25.—Democrats in caucus agree to attach the income tax to the Wilson bill; New York men begin the battle against the tax in the House....Senator Platt's Senate declines to execute his mandate....The North River Bridge bill will be amended to accord with the

President's objections....The civil governor of Barcelona shot by an Anarchist....The French occupy Timbuctoo....The Khedive must apologize to England for his insulting remarks concerning her troops....Fifteen people killed in a Russian railroad accident.

January 26.—Free tin plate defeated in the House; the Tariff bill passed upon as far as lumber....The House Judiciary Committee adopts the resolution against the bond issue proposed by Secretary Carlisle; meanwhile the Treasury balance falls lower as the days go by....Prince Bismarck's visit to Berlin an ovation from Emperor, Princes and people; a complete reconciliation effected between him and the Kaiser....Troops recalled from Sicily, but still stationed at Carrara....Two more Anarchists implicated in the plot to kill the Governor of Barcelona caught....The Khedive, at Lord Cromer's instance, publishes his apology to the British Government.

January 27.—Foreign miners, Huns, Slavs, Poles, etc., riot through the coal regions of Northwestern Pennsylvania; they commit robbery, arson and attempt murder; after a long chase sixteen are captured....Gov. Tillman calls out the South Carolina militia to enforce the Dispensary law....The California Midwinter Fair formally opened....The tariff debate extended; February 1 is fixed as the date for the final vote; sweeping reductions made in the iron and steel schedules....The amount appropriated for pensions in the current fiscal year is \$166,531,350....The Socialists in the French Chamber cause an uproar and are compelled to withdraw from the house....England's new battle ships unfitted for the work expected of them; £7,000,000 will be spent on the new navy....Kaiser Wilhelm brilliantly celebrates his thirty-fifth birthday....Honduras invades Nicaragua.

January 28.—Secretary Carlisle assures New York bankers that the validity of his bonds is not disputed....Troops in Charleston, S. C., sleep on their arms in fear of an outbreak....Fire in Bath, Maine, destroys property to the value of \$400,000....Riotous coal miners said to be preparing for another outbreak in retaliation for their first defeat....7,000 potters idle in Trenton....The meeting between Bismarck and the Kaiser has no political significance; Bismarck much pleased with his reception....Carnot refuses to interfere in Vaillant's case; the French in Timbuctoo attacked by Touaregs.

January 29.—Twenty-two rioters arrested in the Pennsylvania coal regions; they succeed in intimidating the men at work in one mine....Gov. Tillman threatens to give the people of Charleston "all the bloody riot they want"....Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, opens the debate on the income tax....Insurgents make a successful attack on Born Jesus Island, capturing government works and ammunition....The American Legation in Rome robbed; much wanton destruction done....Twenty Anarchist rioters wounded in an encounter with Zürich police....Twenty-six lives lost in a wreck off the Irish coast.

January 30.—Da Gama fires on an American merchantman at Rio and Admiral Benham promptly sends a shot into the rebel flagship; Da Gama wishes to surrender, but his younger officers bitterly oppose it....The special congressional elections in New York result in the election of one Democrat and one Republican; a Democrat is elected in Virginia....The injunction against the bond

issue denied; New York banks subscribe for a portion of the loan....M. Lockroy scores the French navy and naval administration in the Chamber....Marine disasters frequent on European shores.

January 31.—The income tax clause attached to the Tariff bill by a vote of 175 to 55...The bond issue attacked in the Senate, in spite of the fact that the Treasury balance is continually decreasing, having now reached \$65,000,000....Ten committees from the New York legislature to investigate various matters throughout the State; the police investigation will begin immediately....Mr. Gladstone intimates in an open letter that he is soon to retire....Our merchantmen may now land their cargoes at Rio without fear....Portugal has sent forces to quell tax riots at Oporto.

February 1.—The Wilson bill passes the House by a vote of 204 to 140; the income tax amendment adopted....Official dispatches received from Rio on the *Detroit* incident; Secretary Herbert cables his approval to Benham....The French government denies M. Lockroy's charges as to the state of naval affairs....The disaffection due to burdensome taxes in Portugal not confined to Oporto; Lisbon also affected; rioting in Oporto quieted by presence of war vessels.

February 2.—Bitter feeling over the Dispensary law ends in bloodshed at Columbia, S. C....The House begins a three-day debate on Hawaii; the Tariff bill referred to the Senate Finance Committee....McKane takes the witness stand in his own behalf....Negotiations for arbitration continuing in Brazil; Da Gama's position growing worse....John Redmond attacks Liberal rule in Ireland....King Behanzin has surrendered to the French.

February 3.—Bland's bill to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury submitted to the House; the House discusses Hawaiian affairs...A large fleet of warships will be sent to patrol Bering Sea....The Committee on Appropriations is at work reducing expenditures....Quebec ends her week of midwinter carnival....Belief that Gladstone will retire, growing; both parties preparing for an early election...Bismarck's political attitude is changed by his reconciliation with the Emperor; the tax and Russian Treaty bills certain to pass the Reichstag....Crispien asks for plenary power to carry out numerous administrative reforms.

February 4.—Two men killed by Tillman's officers in making arrests for violation of the Dispensary law; it is claimed they fired without cause or warning....Two persons killed and thirty injured in the wreck of a church caused by a wind storm near Birmingham, Ala....Senator Quay hopes to defeat the Wilson bill by adding silver amendments....Gen. Campos arrives in Morocco with the Spanish mission to the Sultan.

February 5.—Gov. Waite triumphs and the extraordinary session of the Colorado legislature is at last doing business....Da Gama gives forty-eight hours' notice of his intention to blockade Rio; the action of foreign commanders awaited with anxiety....Vaillant, the bomb thrower, gullotined at Paris....Italian Anarchists about Carrara sentenced to penal servitude by court martial....British troops again fired upon by French troops in Sierra Leone.

February 6.—The Senate Finance Committee will give no hearings on the Tariff bill, in order to expedite its passage; the House in a deadlock on the Hawaiian resolution, due to absentees....Four men killed in Virginia in a fight between marshals and moon-shiners....McKane continually contradicts his own statements in his trial....George W.

Childs buried in Philadelphia....Peixoto offers amnesty to rebels....Marine disasters reported from London, Glasgow, Oporto and Halifax....The text of the Russo-German treaty published, giving Germany, under the "favored nation" clause, the same rights recently conferred on France.

February 7.—The Federal Election Laws Repeal bill passes the Senate, 39 to 28....The House passes the McCreary resolutions on Hawaii upholding the Administration policy by a vote of 177 to 75....The Greater New York bill made a special order for the Assembly....Another World's Fair fire destroys part of the Agricultural Building....The Presidential election in Brazil will take place on March 1; Moraes, the only candidate, and agreeable to both parties; President Cleveland to arbitrate the boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentina....Consternation reigns in the silver and rupee markets.

February 8.—The famous old corvette, *Kearsarge*, founders off Roncador Reef; the officers and crew saved....The President signs the Federal Elections Law Repeal bill....The Senate Committee making extensive changes in the Tariff bill; sugar and iron to be restored to the dutiable list....The bill for submitting the question of a greater New York to a vote of the people passes the Assembly....Bland's Seigniorage bill before the House....The French force at Timbuctoo said to have been wiped out....Agitation against the House of Lords beginning in England; Gladstone's eyesight failing....The Sheriff objects to Spain's demands....Lobengula a lonely wanderer in the bush.

February 9.—The gold reserve again intact from sale of the new bonds....A debate on silver under way in the House....Two train robberies occur in Texas and Nevada, both successful; train derailed in one case and the flagman shot....A report circulated in Paris that the American Minister to Turkey has demanded the release of two Armenians and threatened to send an ironclad to their place of imprisonment....An alleged plot to assassinate Peixoto discovered at Rio....The Indian money market in a very unsettled condition....Not all the French force at Timbuctoo was killed; the government will send immediate relief.

February 10.—Evidence appears of a combination of iron, coal and sugar Senators to prevent the placing of those articles on the free list....Four fires of incendiary origin occur in the White City....The Russo-German treaty finally signed....Insurgents at Rio attack Nictheroy, gaining slight success....Anarchists still active in Europe....Many marine disasters continually reported....Lobengula said to have died in the bush.

February 11.—Colt's firearms factory burned in Hartford, with a loss of \$250,000....Brazilian rebels repulsed in their attack on Nictheroy, but they inflict severe losses on the government forces and destroy the position....Liberals in England again arousing themselves for an attack on the House of Lords....Count Schouvaloff's congratulatory speech on the *entente* between Germany and Russia regarded as a blow to France....Gen. Dodds placed in command of the French Soudanese forces....Spain makes a demand for prompt action on the part of Muley Hassan, and prepares to enforce it....Cholera reappears in Constantinople.

February 12.—A violent storm raging over the northern section of the country; a cyclone in Mississippi destroys the village of Newtown; a furious gale does much damage to life and property in Great Britain....More Hawaiian correspondence sent to Congress; President

Dole uneasy over the attitude of this government.... Petitions against the Wilson bill presented to the SenateAnother Anarchist outrage occurs in a Paris restaurant ; a bomb thrown by a workman, Breton, in Hotel Terminus, wounding twenty persons, five severelyBrazilian insurgents attack Armacao, drive back the



DR. J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, F.R.S.

New President of the Royal College of Physicians, England.

government troops and retreat, on the arrival of reinforcements for the enemy, after spiking their guns....It is said that Mr. Gladstone intends shortly to appeal to the country....The Khedive eating humble pie.

February 13.—Thirteen men entombed in a coal mine at Plymouth, Pa., without apparent chance of rescue....Republicans make gains in the election of County Supervisors throughout New York State....Senator Gray defends the Administration's Hawaiian policy in the Senate ... The Paris bomb thrower endeavoring to conceal his identity....Agitation against the House of Lords increasing daily....The storm in Europe causes great damage to property on land and sea and much loss of life....Many Armenians killed and wounded in riots at Yuzgat, Turkey.De Lesseps made honorary President of the Suez Canal Company.

February 14.—The Senate Committee cutting down the free list in the Wilson bill....Bland endeavors to close the debate on his seigniorage measureAnother World's Fair fire of incendiary origin is discovered before much damage is done....The work of rescuing the entombed miners at Plymouth dangerous ; the rescuers compelled to stop at one place....Sir William Harcourt declares in a speech before the National Liberal Federation that the Lords will not be allowed to override the popular will....The Paris bomb thrower discovered to be Emile Henry, a young workman, for some time past affiliated with Anarchists....A number of arrests made in Warsaw of persons implicated in an alleged plot against the Russian government in behalf of Polish freedom....The hurricane in Northern Germany has caused large loss of life.

February 15.—Bland again fails to fix the limit to the debate on his bill....John Y. McKane, the Gravesend (N. Y.) boss, found guilty of election frauds and intimidation ... Wheat, after depreciating in price for some weeks past, reaches the lowest point ever known in this country....The Senate Tariff bill will carry revenue enough to meet expenditures....Yellow fever has appeared on

the Newark at Rio ; Admiral Benham orders her to Montevideo ; a launch from the cruiser fired upon by a Brazilian vessel....An Anarchist in London blown up by his own bomb ; evidence discovered of a conspiracy in which a number of persons are implicated, and of which the recent Paris outrage was the outcome.

February 16.—The nomination of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench rejected by the Senate by a vote of 41 to 32....Robbers ditch a train on the Southern Pacific near Los Angeles, shoot three men and loot the express car of \$20,000Forty German sailors instantly killed by an explosion of a steam pipe on the warship *Brandenburg*....The Commons will ignore, under the Speaker's direction, the amendment of the Lords to the Parish Councils bill, claiming the action of the latter to be unconstitutional....London police raid the Autonomie, an Anarchist club....France recalls her Minister to Portugal, the trouble arising from Portuguese railway securitiesIn the absence of an American warship, Nicaragua seizes the Mosquito country, a narrow strip along the Atlantic seaboard.

February 17.—Secretary Carlisle in conference with the Senate Committee on the Tariff bill ... Our warships leave Rio harbor on account of yellow fever....Trade and industry improving in Great Britain....Forty-six men dead from their injuries on the *Brandenburg*....Von Caprivi will establish a national army in Poland.

OBITUARY.

January 20.—Miss Helen Shafer, President of Wellesley College....John Wolfe, art connoisseur, of New York.... Hon. S. M. Allen, of Boston, historian and politician.... Dr. Amistead R. Mott, one of the most prominent physicians of Virginia.



THE LATE CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.

January 21.—Gen. Emile Mellinet, honored veteran of several French wars....Capt. Wm. J. Ursey, of Decatur, Ill., editor and soldier in the Mexican and Civil wars.... Osborne M. Macdaniel, financier and editor, of N. Y. City.

January 22.—Commodore Caldwell H. Colt, of Hartford, Conn.... John R. Meade, U. S. Consul at San Domingo.

January 24.—Constance Fenimore Woolson, the novelist.... Laura Schirmer Mapleson, opera singer.

January 25.—Sir Gerald Herbert Portal, British diplomat and Consul-General at Zanzibar.... Dr. Joseph Robins, of Madison, Wis.... Gen. Marquis Guillaume Bremond d'Ars, ex-Senator of France.

January 27.—Col. Richard Ross, of Denver, veteran of three wars.... Senator John Yaryan, of Indiana.

January 28.—Pierre Jules Cavalier, a famous French sculptor.... Ex-Congressman John D. Stewart, of Georgia.

January 29.—Rosina Vokes, the English actress.... James D. Hueston, leader of Louisiana Democracy and formerly political boss of the State.... John Mason Knox, a prominent New Yorker.

January 30.—George D. Wolff, editor of the *Philadelphia Catholic Standard*.... C. D. Smith, D.D., LL.D., of North Carolina.

February 1.—George Champlin Mason, of Philadelphia, a writer and journalist of some note.... Dr. J. F. Hartigan, U. S. Consul at Trieste.

February 2.—Justice Wm. S. Everett, of Chicago.... Hassan H. Wheeler, of Brooklyn, president of the American District Telegraph Company... Cardinal Louis Serafini, Papal Secretary of the Brief.... Gen. Hans Herzog, ex-commander of the Swiss Artillery.

February 3.—Geo. W. Childs, philanthropist and proprietor of the *Philadelphia Ledger*.... Frederick H. Somers, the San Francisco magazinist.... Prof. Edmond Fremy, French chemist and member of the Institute.

February 4.—Morton S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator from Minnesota.... Gen. Carlos J. Stollbrand, of Sherman's and Logan's commands.

February 5.—Ex-Congressman A. H. Buckner, of Mexico, Mo.

February 6.—Prof. Theodore Billroth, the famous Vienna surgeon.... Miguel Norrena, the Mexican sculptor.

February 7.—O. V. Smith, General Traffic Manager of the Seaboard Air Line.... John P. Prendergast, Irish historian and archæologist.

February 8.—B. M. Ballantyne, the famous writer of stories of adventure.

February 9.—George W. Houk, Congressman from Ohio.... Karl Freiherr von Werther, Prussian diplomat.... Maxime du Camp, author and member of the French Academy.

February 11.—Ex-Attorney-General Charles J. M. Gwinn, of Maryland.

February 12.—Dr. Horatio Quincy Butterfield, President of Olivet College, Mich.... Major H. C. Semple, a distinguished lawyer of Montgomery, Ala.... Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Verney, Buckinghamshire, England.

February 13.—Dr. Hans G. von Bulow, the distinguished pianist.... James B. Scott, a leading citizen of Pittsburg.

February 14.—Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson, of San Francisco, a pioneer of '49.... Myra Bradwell, editor of the



THE LATE MISS TUCKER (A. L. O. E.)

Legal News and the first woman admitted to the Illinois bar.... Gen. Edward W. Hincks, of Cambridge, Mass.

February 15.—Jacques Leonard Maillet, a well-known French sculptor.... Edward Robinson, author, journalist and politician of New York.... May Brookyn, of Palmer's stock company.

February 16.—Jules François Viette, ex-Cabinet Minister and Deputy of France.... Ex-Congressman A. Herr Smith, of Lancaster, Pa.... Robert N. Gourdin, of Charleston, prominent in South Carolina's secession movement.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THE REPUBLICAN PONCE DE LEON AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

They think it is the fountain of political youth and strength! but it is only a stagnant pool that is almost dried up.
From Puck.



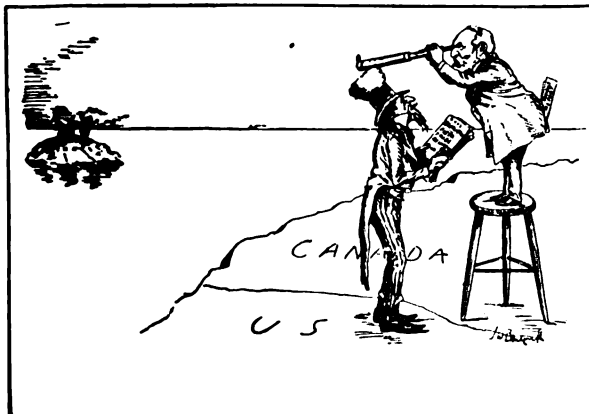
FIGHTING THE FLAMES.

The Republican Senators are working heroically to save the workingman's home.—From Judge.



THE RETREAT OF DON GROVER QUIXOTE FROM HIS RIDICULOUS ATTEMPT TO "RIGHT A WRONG" AND HIS MAD ATTACK ON THE WINDMILL.

"My dear master," quoth Sancho Panza (Gresham), "be thankful for coming off no worse. Let us jog home fair and softly, without thinking any more of sauntering up and down, nobody knows whither, in quest of adventures and bloody noses." "Thou art much of a philosopher, Sancho," answered Don Quixote, "and hast spoken discreetly. Every man is the maker of his own fortune. I have been of mine, but not with all the necessary prudence, and my presumption has been punished accordingly. In short, I adventured, I was overthrown, and thereby lost my honor."—DON QUIXOTE.
From Judge.



A GLORIOUS TRADE PROSPECT FOR CANADA.

That's all right; we're glad to hear it; but why overlook our nearest neighbor?—From Grip (Toronto).



TOO MUCH FOR A SAINT.

ST. VALENTINE (observing the Pre-ident and Senator Hill): "I have mated thousands of birds in my time, but I can't bring this pair together!"—From Halo.



ANYTHING FOR IRELAND.

DOMINICK (Hon. Edward Blake): "Am I ashamed to beg, is it? Sure I glor-r-y in it, so I do. Look at the Cause I'm sarvin', will yez?"—From Grip (Toronto).



"'E DUNNO WHERE 'E ARE!"

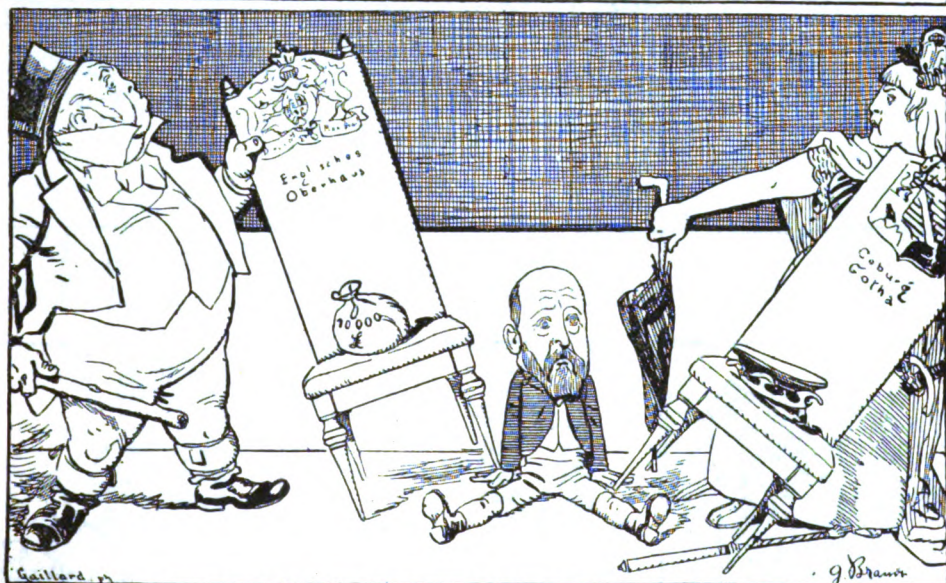
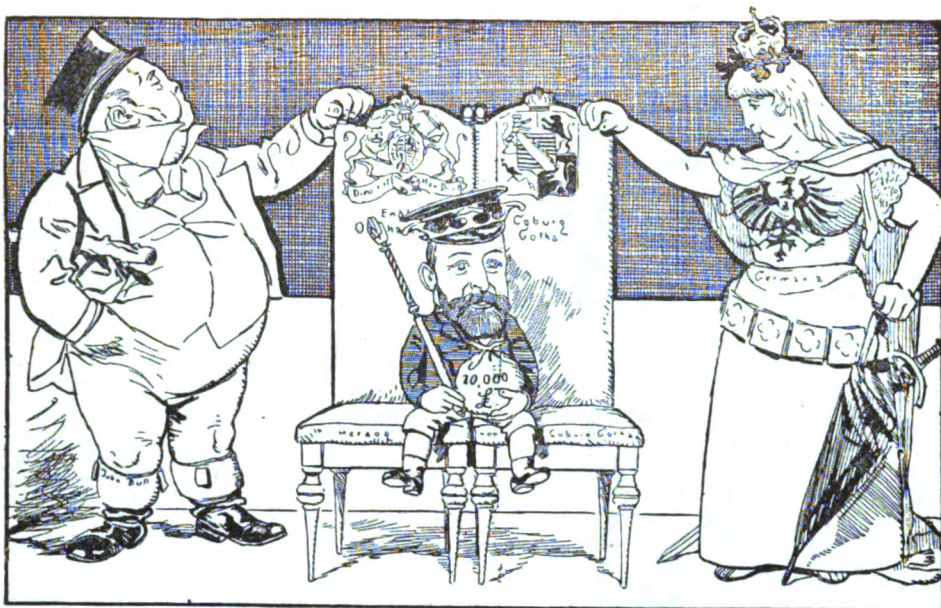
THE BRITISH NAVY—THE TAR TO GLADSTONE: "Think we're quite strong enough, do you? Would you like the loan of my glass to take a look round?"—From *Moonshine* (London).



WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

RESOLUTION (at a *Sydney Labor Conference Meeting*): "That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly important that the Lord Mayor of London be communicated with, soliciting his co-operation, and further, that he be asked to open subscription lists in London for the destitute of this country."

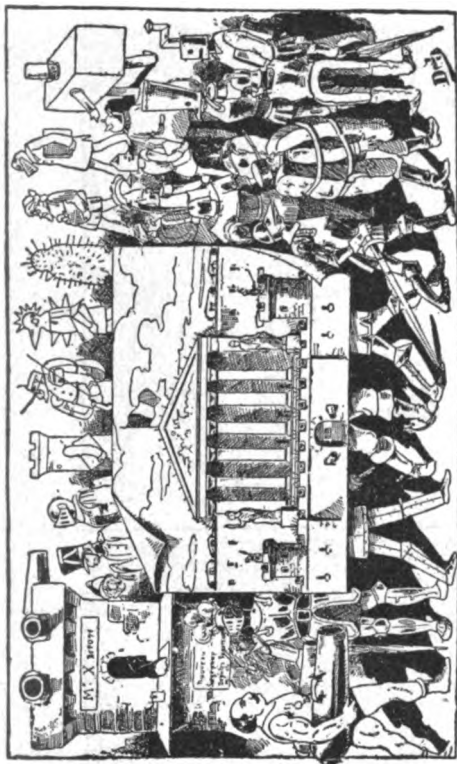
JOHN BULL: "Look here, if you'd come here to borrow I'd talk to you; but to beg—well, that is another matter. Here, James (ringing a bell), turn on the Maxim-gun!"—From the *Sydney Bulletin*.



GERMAN PRINCE AND MEMBER OF THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF LORDS IN ONE PERSON.
A member of the English Upper House has asked the Government what will be the position of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in time of war, between England and Germany.—From *Kladderadtsch* (Berlin).



ANOTHER GERMAN VIEW OF THE SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA DIFFICULTY.—From *Ull* (Berlin).



SCHEME FOR REARRANGING THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TO
AVOID ANARCHISTIC ATTACKS.
From *Le Tribunal* (Paris).



BROTHER JONATHAN:—"Look at the bequest the World's
Fair has left me!"—From *Strekoza* (St. Petersburg).



THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE EN ROUTE.

THE AUSTRIAN (referring to the Italian disappearing in the distance): "You see our Italian brother cannot follow us!"

THE PRUSSIAN: "It is only because he hasn't another son to restore his forces."—From *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY,

or how the Socialists are treated sometimes and how they are now
treating their adversaries.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



MR. CHILDS IN HIS PRIVATE OFFICE.

CHILDS, THE GIVER.

BY TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

ANY man who reads French, English and American newspapers has probably noted that gifts to public purposes of 100,000 francs, of £10,000 and of \$100,000 will receive about the same space and attention in each. It would doubtless be a mistake to assume that this is a measure of giving in each country. It does furnish, however, I think, a rough and ready gauge of the extent to which giving in large sums and small is practiced in each country. Giving for public or private enterprises is not great in France, in spite of the very large sums collected by highly successful Catholic missions, of which Protestants never hear, the expansion in church building and the recent additions to educational endowments. The aggregate giving in England must run close to the United States. Their mission expenditure does. The six new endowed bishoprics, the enormous church building in the Victorian period, reaching \$20,000,000, I believe, and the large number of new foundations in charity, education and libraries all witness to an

activity in giving whose aggregate must remind Americans that they have no monopoly of this virtue. The religious aggregate of free gifts in Great Britain, put by the Nonconformist and Independent a few years since at £8,000,000, to which must be added the Church of England revenue of £5,750,000, say \$70,000,000 in all, represents an aggregate annual outlay which, relative to population, half ours, must run close to the sum used in supporting our 142,256 churches in 1890, worth \$631,221,303, an increase of \$444,000,000 since 1850, or over \$10,000,000 a year on church extension alone. Educational gifts are far larger here. So is local beneficence. In charities there is no path to comparison. I judge English givers are more regular and continuous. In one large Philadelphia charity I know that in two years it was found that 46 per cent. of the givers dropped off unless special effort was made to secure renewals. One of the richest men in the United States, perhaps the richest, on his mother's death declined to continue

her subscriptions to various New York charities. I doubt if an Englishman of like position and means would have done that.



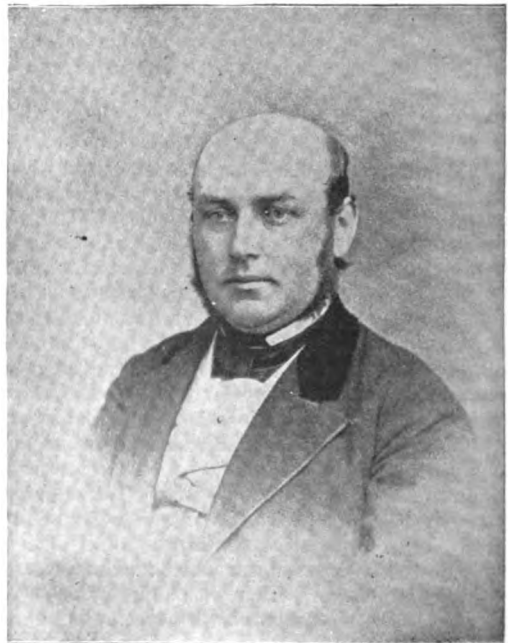
From his latest photograph, by Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS.

Whatever may be the measure of aggregate free gifts in the two great English-speaking nations, it is at all events certain that giving bulks larger in the perspective of American life than in any other country in the world. Public opinion resents a failure to pay this pious probate duty when a great estate passes by death from hand to hand, and every rich man of conspicuous wealth is under a constant pressure to give, of whose character, extent and persistence few are aware unless personally subject to it or called to its close inspection by a newspaper man's knowledge of the social machine. I do not refer to begging letters, but to the fact that around every rich man of even moderate means there is a band of men and women interested or at work in church, charity, education and general beneficence who are always directly or indirectly suggesting or securing gifts. There could be no better proof of this than the secrecy which those of means are perpetually impressing on the almoners of their bounty.

This situation gives an interest of its own to the death of a man like the late Mr. George William Childs, better known as an individual giver than any man in the United States. The head and manager of the *Public Ledger* in Philadelphia, in which he owned a third interest, or at all events one less than

half, Mr. Childs did not die a rich man, speaking relative to his opportunities. Local estimates, which generally err in exaggeration, put his wealth at \$1,250,000. Born a poor boy, who began self-support at twelve years of age, Mr. Childs had at thirty-five a competence, won as a publisher who dealt liberally by authors. In 1864 he bought the *Ledger*, then losing about \$150,000 a year. With the assistance of the Drexels, Mr. Childs paid for the paper and spent the capital needed to tide the paper over his brilliant plan of raising its price from one cent to two and increasing its advertising rates. In a few years it became and for over twenty years continued a paper paying a net yearly profit of from \$350,000 to \$400,000. For its expenditure it was one of the most profitable papers in the world. Returns like these would have made Mr. Childs, if he had followed the ordinary acquisitive course of rich men, a man of conspicuous wealth. As it was, there are over 200 estates in Philadelphia, a place of about 1,200,000 inhabitants at the time of his death, reputed as large as Mr. Childs'. He was content all his life to be a man with a large income, but a small fortune. This was not merely because he gave away an enormous sum in relatively small amounts. It was not possible for a man to give loving and laborious attention to the business of giving, as Mr. Childs did, and be as successful in the work of acquiring as other men. If you train your mind in one direction, it will not respond in another. Giving as constantly, continuously and systematically in manifold gifts as Mr. Childs did, inevitably absorbed a time, attention and energy which other men, even great givers in large single gifts, devote to the accumulation of a fortune by speculation, investment and accretion. Yet, Mr



From photograph by Gutekunst.

Digitized by Google MR. CHILDS IN 1867.

Childs was a business man of the very first ability. He had the gifts both of administration and of investment, both of getting and keeping, which are the twin abutments of overarching fortune. His life offers a typical example of a man with a great gift at creating wealth—for great fortunes are not made by taking out deposits which leave the soil poorer, but by transmuting the waste of nature into the wealth of man as the dynamo does—who chose, instead of using this gift to fill a reservoir, to expend it in a constant stream of beneficence, so that his remarkable money-making gift was used to bestow yearly, weekly and daily on others. When he came to the close of life and reached the fatal sixties of our taxing American careers, his only personal anxiety as to his personal discharge of the duties which lie beyond death seems, so far as one can judge, to have been a desire to leave his wife—he was childless—with the means to live as she had done for many years, and with the ability to continue those stated personal gifts on which a number of persons had become dependent. He impoverished his heirs by no posthumous benevolence, and his gifts in life were all, as far as he could make them, complete in themselves and calling for no further expenditure.

His life offers an example almost unique of the daily consistent application of great business ability to the task of distributing as well as of acquiring wealth. It is no exaggeration, perhaps the reverse, to say that Mr. Childs, for the last half of his life, put more time, labor and pains into the work of giving than he did into making money. His gifts began in his business. In his composing room he paid 5 cents a thousand above the "Union" price. He continued his own rate of wages when the Union reduced its scale. Those called into close connection with the *Ledger* chapel testify that this was a good business investment. It gave the *Ledger*, for the first twenty or twenty-five years of his ownership, picked printers. Pay was high, cases were permanent and chapel rules easy. Mr. Childs could take the pick of the trade. He put one woman at the case, almost the only one ever heard of in a big daily morning paper—as he could do, having the absolute control high wages gave—and her presence banished the foul language, the oaths and the personal slovenliness into which all men, educated and uneducated, gentle and simple, professional men and mechanics degenerate without women. The danger of this system of permanence and pay was that as the years went on the old and incompetent would be left. This was met by pensions. How early these began is best shown by the fact that while Mr. Childs owned the *Ledger* but thirty years he had paid one of these pensions for twenty-six. The waste of careless work was almost eliminated by this system of selection and the enormous advantage secured of willing work in the many emergencies of a daily newspaper. At the same time one must add that among other printers there has been of late years a belief that as the force in the *Ledger* aged it was not as efficient as it once had been. When the introduction of type-setting ma-



From Photograph, by Gutekunst.

MR. CHILDS IN 1880.

chines raised the most difficult of all industrial problems, the ethical duty of an employer to those displaced by new methods—of good to the community, of dire disaster to men past forty, too old to learn a new trade or profit by the general uplift of another milestone in the labor-saving march—Mr. Childs met this, after conference, by retaining all the married men in the new work and referring introduction



CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

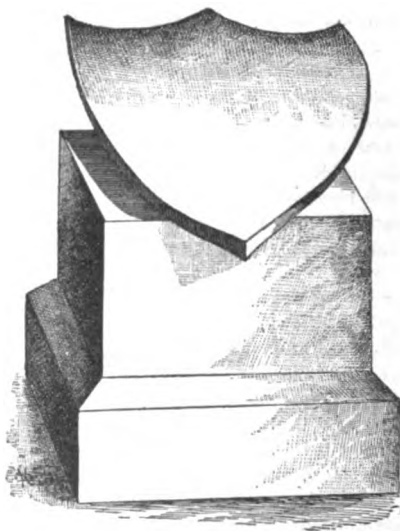
for a year, in which other men could find new places, while the men reduced their pay so as to divide the loss of the postponement of cheaper methods.

The level of pay in the *Ledger* office, which was maintained in all departments, was supplemented by gifts at each Christmas to all employed from the top to the last office boy. Those gifts, graduated by salary, ran from \$1,000 down a year ago and were always treated and spoken of by Mr. Childs as an equitable form of profit sharing. "They help me make my money, why shouldn't I give it to them," was his favorite phrase in explanatory reference to this annual gift; but this was by no means the measure of his giving as employer. He was perpetually aiding those on his pay-roll in advancing money to buy a house, which the free-hold system in Philadelphia makes easy, in aiding them to carry investments, in educating children and in all the manifold accidents and incidents of life. No patriarch in an Arab camp, the solitary stay and bond which kept the tribe together, ever entered more closely into the family and personal life of each than did this shrewd, keen money-making American into the homes of all those who made up the industrial unit of which he was the head. Contract was the least of the bonds which united employer and employed, and a feeling of common interest existed for 30 years unbroken by conflict or even friction.

Mr. Childs owed his earlier fortune to his success as a publisher and his later affluence to his profits as a newspaper proprietor. Through life he made himself the special providence of authors and printers, guided by his own personal relation and profit. How many he aided no one but himself knew. For years

he paid to two aged literary workers, honored in letters, £100 annually as regularly as if they had been on the meagre list of literary pensioners in the civil list of the British Empire instead of on the private pension docket of an American citizen. A New England poetess whose verse has one immortal idyl of homely industry received \$200 a year until her death. These are solitary instances of a large number. Loans were as numerous. It happened in the closing months of Mr. Childs' life that his mail brought a letter from a man, whose name figures on the title-page of more than one history, regretting his inability to pay the interest on a loan of \$4,000. It was one of those cases where the unprejudiced bystander, Mr. Childs' almoner, felt that there was an undue readiness to take advantage of Mr. Childs' generosity. "Don't you think it would be better to cut his name from the note and send it to him," said Mr. Childs, busy with the scissors, and clipped it was. The children of more than one literary man had occasion to find in Mr. Childs a friend of those who had only the claim which comes from having inherited the improvidence without the genius of their parent. Loans, yearly payments, in at least one instance, the money to establish a business, which supports the owner without reimbursing the advance, all came from Mr. Childs to those who had on him no claim but his own interested readiness to discharge the general debt to letters and to the public service of the journalist.

For printers Mr. Childs early bought and endowed the lot given to the Typographical Union of Phila-



NEGLECTED OFFICERS' TABLET AT WEST POINT.

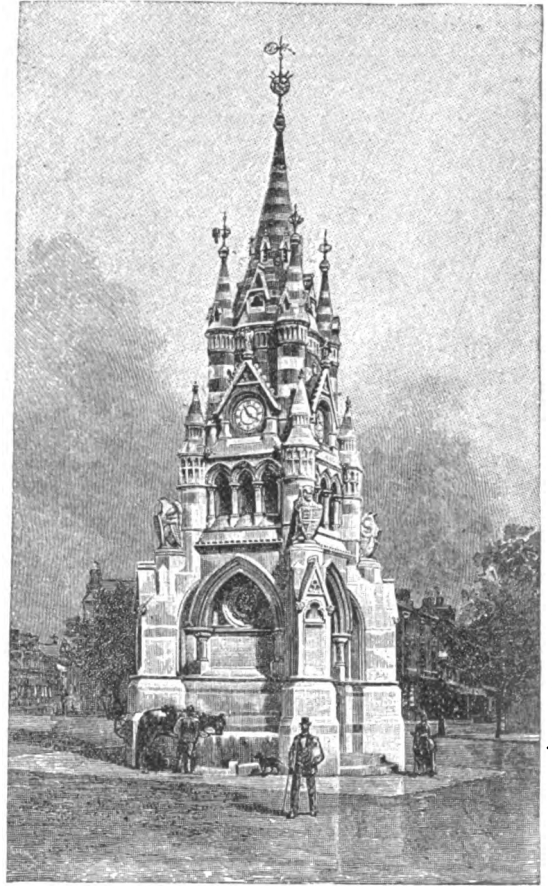
delphia in Woodlawn cemetery, whose entrance is represented in this article. With Mr. Drexel he gave \$10,000 to the building of a home for disabled printers in Colorado Springs, Col., for whose construction and support each Union printer is expected to contribute 1,000 ems of composition annually. From this and

other sources the fund given in 1886 grew, and the building shown in this article was erected in 1891. Both gifts were intended by Mr. Childs to recognize his approval as an employer of organized labor. Nor must it be forgotten that the high rate of wages and the relatively low rate for advertising which he maintained made business rivalry difficult, and played its important part in securing to the *Ledger* its long monopoly of the profits of a fruitful field. This could not have been Mr. Childs' only or chief motive. He may have been altogether unconscious of it. But the fact ought not to be omitted in considering the economic and industrial relations of the policy here pursued, a policy as benevolent in business as in charity, and as profitable in one field as it was successful in the other.

Business aid to less successful business is a form of charity or usury which nearly all successful business men practice, each after his kind. It is a pretty story, which has the double merit of being both interesting and true, that Mr. Childs noted that the lights burned late in the windows of a room in the *Ledger* building leased to a modest manufacturer. A visit was paid, money advanced, the business expanded, a long business battle ended in success. I do not know what Mr. Childs made. I know that when the man whom he found with his apron on died the other day his estate proved at \$500,000. A theatrical manager in town failed in that dire period of disaster and transformation for the American stage from 1870 to 1880. Mr. Childs was a creditor. He had the best of all reasons for knowing that no security was left. He advanced \$10,000 to his bankrupt debtor without any security. The loan was repaid in after years of business success, which made the man a wealthy proprietor of a provincial theatre. But this was the exception. Mr. Childs once told me that he had paid out \$80,000 to various actors, managers, musicians and play-wrights which had left nothing but gratitude and not always that. Aid in starting men and women in business, where the business was small, the sum not large and the risk circumscribed, Mr. Childs advanced in scores of cases—how frequently or to how large an aggregate amount no one but himself knew.

But his most important aid in starting life was in paying for an education. Here, as in all Mr. Childs' charities, he looked for a task, small, relative to his means, distinct, complete in itself and unencumbered by future responsibilities. In all, he educated about 400 girls and as many boys. His usual method was to promise for a term of years a fixed sum paid semi-annually, and generally, though by no means always, not large enough to relieve parents and friends from the necessity for some exertion. His uniform selection was a technical education. He doubtless helped pay for some college education. What successful American has not contributed directly or indirectly to the promotion of the higher learning? But Mr. Childs turned his aid in education into the wage-earning channel. He insisted on it for boys. He sought it for girls. He expected an education to end early and bread-winning to begin promptly. The bent and direc-

tion of his charities was strictly utilitarian. He doubtless educated many who would have received an education without him, but Mr. Childs was perpetually using his means to bridge the gap between a comfortable life and sad stress for those accustomed to the former and suffering the latter. Mr. Childs'



SHAKESPEARE FOUNTAIN, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

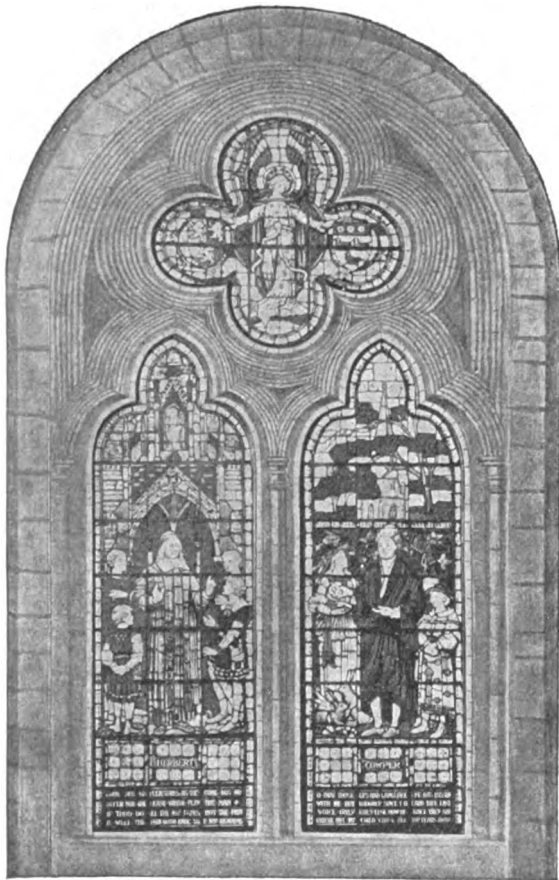
policy was so clearly known that for ten years past one could fairly say that any boy or girl of real promise in Philadelphia lacking means and with parentage which, in Mr. Childs' opinion, gave a claim was pretty sure of a few years of education among the 18 or 20 whom Mr. Childs had constantly on his long list of boys and girls educating. His aggregate expenditure under this head was of late years \$6,000 to \$8,000 annually. In earlier years it exceeded this figure.

To the direct and personal aid to authors and printers Mr. Childs added a desire to perpetuate literary memories. He was a man of monuments in all forms. The most important one he erected over thirty years ago by publishing Dr. Allibone's "Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors." There was no profit in this vast compilation. There could be none. It was a heavy loss instead, and this loss was as clear before a page was

set as after the publication of the last two volumes was turned over to Mr. Childs' business successors. Mr. Childs embarked in it as a service to letters, and it was, on the whole, a most valuable contribution he made. "Allibone" has its faults. They are in-

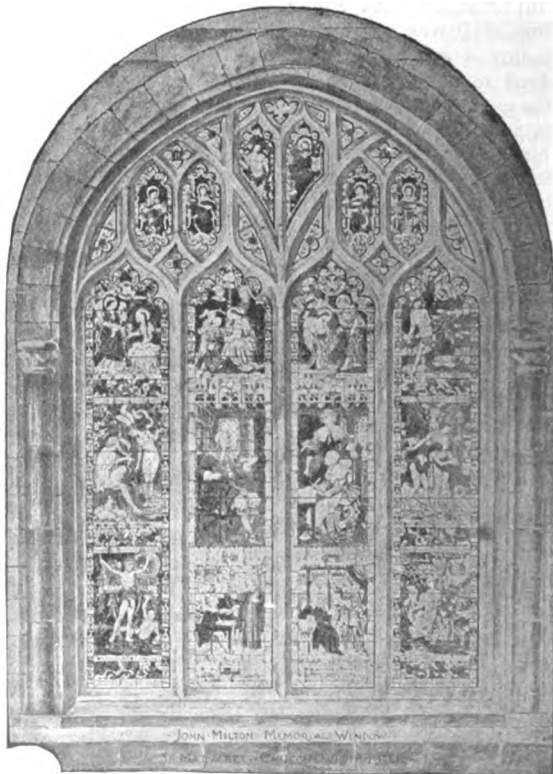
phia Mr. Childs put in a noble fire place, the only guild hearth stone in our raw new land. His rector, Dr. Morton, of local note, is commemorated in a great window in his parish church. A group of neglected officers' graves caught his eye at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and he put on each its monument. The hall there was without portraits of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. Mr. Childs provided them. There is a drinking fountain in Philadelphia. There is a monument over Richard Proctor's grave at Greenwood. There are tablets to Leigh Hunt and Poe.

These public gifts were supplemented by a perpetual stream of personal benefaction. Precisely as his charity was most felt by those in his business, his benevolence was most lavished on those in his daily life. There never was a man, certainly no man ever heard of, whose wedding presents so extended to the remotest verge of his acquaintance. His wedding clocks must stand on hundreds of mantelpieces. When giving watches was his fancy, it was an horological peril for any one not already ostentatiously watched to do him the remotest service or attract his kindly notice. But these were trifles—his dissipation and diversion in the serious business of giving. He was forever turning troubled lives into happier channels. One charming story, even in outline, is of young love, estranged parents and poverty, with Mr.



COWPER AND HERBERT WINDOW, WESTMINSTER.

numerable. No one can use it in careful work without checking date and reference in a work whose titles were often clipped from sales catalogues. None the less it has saved hours and days of labor to every literary worker. Thus associated with the great stream of English literature, Mr. Childs commemorated its greatest figure in a fountain at Stratford, to which England contributed a protest from the lord of the manor as to his rights in the site. In St. Margaret's Mr. Childs placed a window to Milton. A window to Cowper and Herbert stands in Westminster Abbey which he contributed. Another to Thomas Moore is in Broham Church. His gift in the church where Raleigh is buried was aptly matched by the cross erected at the Golden Gate where Drake landed to celebrate the first English service in the New World. But these conspicuous monuments were only a part of his life work. When the College of Physicians built its hall in Philadel-



JOHN MILTON MEMORIAL WINDOW, ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.

Childs appearing, first, with a trousseau, then with a furnished house, next with the money for a neat business, and at last providence, prosperity and babies having justified his reckless encouragement of love and elopement, reconciliation and the paternal blessing. A trousseau, a wedding trip, a winter or a summer outing for an invalid, these were always pouring from that capacious check book. When the World's Fair came, seventy or eighty saw it at his expense, and when he saw it himself in all its glory, he was conscience smitten that he had not doubled the number. The Irish woman who said in a street car after his death to a stranger that she did not see what poor people were going to do when anything happened, now that Mr. Childs was gone, expressed a general conviction, based in her own case on a bricklaying husband, a weak scaffolding, a fall, three months' illness and Mr. Childs.

The principle on which he acted in this long life of giving has doubtless grown plain to the reader in this recital. He left no monument. He did no one great thing to live after him. He preferred the daily pleasure of creating happiness. He was all his life seeking out those whom adverse fortune had deprived of comfort and providing it. When a man of equal improvidence and ability died the other day, without a penny for his family, it was found that Mr. Childs had been for some years carrying a policy of \$20,000 on him. In all the relations of his life, he used abundant means to make life's lot easier. He doubtless loved the praise of his good deeds, but as Archbishop Ryan, a Roman Catholic prelate, finely said of this good Protestant, "he did not do his good deeds for the sake of praise." Hosts of them were in secret and his love of praise was as simple and innocent as a child's. We are all familiar with the man of gifts, preacher, speaker, writer, scientist, who is "too busy to make money," and pours his energy into the channel of some great cause or study. Here was a man with the money-making gift, who dedicated it in precisely similar fashion. He owned his powers. He was not owned by them. Those of whom this is true steadily multiply in all walks. Such lives are no sacrifice. Selfishness is the only real sacrifice and loss. The lives which give have all the joy and rapture this world holds—each after his reward.



THE PRAYER BOOK CROSS IN GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO, GIFT OF MR. CHILDS.



John I. Gilbert, Malone. J. Rider Cady, Hudson. Michael H. Hirschberg, Newburgh. John T. McDonough, Albany.
 Augustus Frank, Warsaw. William P. Goodelle, Syracuse. Edward Lauterbach, New York City.
 Commodore P. Vedder, Ellicottville. John F. Parkhurst, Bath. Jesse Johnson, Brooklyn. Daniel H. McMillan, Buffalo.
 Joseph H. Choate, New York City. Frederick W. Holla, Yonkers. Elihu Root, New York City. John M. Francis, Troy.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR NEW YORK.

THE REPORT OF AN INTERVIEW WITH A DELEGATE TO THE FORTHCOMING CONVENTION.

ACCORDING to the Constitution of the State of New York which is now in force, and which was adopted in 1846, this question is submitted to the people every twenty years: "Shall there be a Convention to amend and revise the Constitution?"

The first occasion when this question was voted upon was in 1866, when it was answered in the affirmative by a large majority. Accordingly a Convention was chosen which submitted a proposed new Constitution to the people at the election of 1869. That being the year following a presidential election, party feeling ran high; and, the Republicans having had a majority in the State Convention, the Constitution which was submitted was considered by the Democrats to be favorable in some respects to the Republicans, especially in the matter of apportionment, and also in some of the provisions regarding local government.

The Democrats, therefore, generally opposed its adoption, and this course was made easier for them by the fact that the Convention resolved to submit the judiciary article separately. It was thus possible to adopt very needful reforms in the judiciary without accepting the entire Constitution. It has always been charged that the vote of 1869 in this State was fraudulent. But the result, at all events, was that the Constitution was rejected, with the exception of the judiciary article.

Since that time there have been a number of amendments adopted, some of very great importance and embodying many of the reforms proposed by the Convention of 1867. For instance, the old Boards of State Prison Inspectors and of Canal Commissioners were abolished, and provision was made for one Superintendent of Works and one Superintendent of State Prisons. Later on, the tolls upon all the State canals were abolished by Constitutional amendment, and on several occasions provision was made for additional judges of the Supreme Court in districts where this seemed particularly necessary. Another very important amendment which was adopted in 1874 was the one containing restrictions upon the legislature in the passage of private or local bills, and also enabling the Governor to veto single items in the appropriation bills.

REVISION ORDERED EIGHT YEARS AGO.

In 1886 the question, "Shall there be a Convention to amend and revise the Constitution was again submitted to the people, and was answered in the affirmative by a majority of over 300,000. The Governor being Democratic, however, and the legislature Republican it proved impossible for six years to pass a

law providing for the actual election of delegates to the proposed Constitutional Convention.

Finally the law of 1893 was passed, and amended at the same session, providing for a Convention of one hundred and seventy-five members, fifteen to be elected by the State at large and five from each of the thirty-two Senatorial districts. Delegates to this Convention were chosen at the election last November, with the result that the fifteen delegates at large, and also ninety-three district delegates, were elected by the Republicans, and sixty-seven district delegates by the Democrats, giving the Republicans a majority of forty-one. At the head of the Republican State ticket for delegates at large was the name of Joseph H. Choate, who is, in all probability, to be chosen as president of the Convention without opposition.

The Convention will meet on May 8, 1894, in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol at Albany, and the pay of its members is limited to ten dollars a day up to September 15. It will, therefore, clearly be necessary for the Convention to sit during the entire summer.

An effort will doubtless be made to adjourn to Saratoga; and while there seems to be no legal objection to this course as the law now stands, a bill has been introduced in the legislature expressly permitting the removal.

A DELEGATE INTERVIEWED.

In view of the importance of this approaching Convention, the editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has sought an interview with one of the delegates whom he regards as especially well-informed. The Delegate's replies to queries were substantially as follows:

"There can be no doubt that this Convention will have one of the greatest opportunities conceivable to give this State a better general and municipal government. While of course partisan motives should be laid aside in determining questions of constitutional law, it will nevertheless be impossible for the Republican majority in the Convention to divest themselves of their responsibility. If they use their vast power temperately and patriotically, and submit to the people a Constitution meriting the approval of all conservative men, the Republican party will be entitled to the credit and will receive it. Any attempt, moreover, on the other hand, to make partisan capital out of this temporary power will surely react unfavorably upon the party of the majority. The number of partisan questions which will arise is fortunately not large. The question of enlarging the legislature and the apportionment of Senators and Assemblymen is, perhaps, the only one inseparable from party politics.

"The State of New York, with its six million inhabitants, is, unfortunately, almost equally divided into a city State and a rural State, each of three million inhabitants,—the dividing line between them running just north of the city of Yonkers from the Hudson river to the Connecticut line. The city State is overwhelmingly Democratic, the rural State overwhelmingly Republican. The difficulty about giving to both divisions of the State an equal number of representatives arises from the fact that the old historical county lines, which it would be folly to disturb, divide the State very unequally, and accordingly it is only too probable that the rural districts will continue to have, as is now the case, an advantage over the cities in the number of representatives in the legislature. This question may give rise to some partisan feeling, but I have hopes that it can be adjusted with fairness to all interests, and the new Ohio amendment, putting future changes of the apportionment into the hands of a non-partisan commission, certainly deserves serious consideration from our New York Constitution makers."

RADICAL CHANGES DISCOURAGED.

"Will there, in your opinion, be any very radical changes in the fundamental provisions of the Constitution?"

"In my opinion there will not be any such radical changes. The example of the rejected Constitution of 1867 must have a steadying influence upon this Convention. Moreover, the time to which the sessions of the Convention is limited is so short, and the number of crying abuses in Municipal Government, in the Judiciary, and in various other branches of the State Government is so great, that it will be necessary, I should suppose, for the Convention at the very outset to declare against the possibility of radical innovations. For example, the adoption of woman suffrage in any form, or even the submission of such an article as a separate proposition, would in my opinion make further discussion of the Constitution useless. The great conservative forces of the State, such as the German vote, the overwhelming majority of the churches, Protestant as well as Catholic, and great elements of the urban vote, would unhesitatingly reject the entire work of a Convention committed to such a fundamental change. Any too radical idea, no matter how meritorious in itself, would always expose the Constitution to the danger of rejection, for the reason that it would be used by partisans,—who in fact objected to the Constitution on different grounds which they would hesitate to avow,—as a cloak or pretense for their opposition. I state this view, of course, without reference to my own predilections; but it will be readily seen that the number of amendments and readjustments of authority which must necessarily be made by this Convention is so large, that it can be by no means unfair to the advocates of radical innovations if they are left to submit their ideas in the future, separately, in the form of amendments, when there is no chance that adoption or rejection will jeopardize

reforms avowedly within the domain of constitutional law."

"PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION."

"Do you include the idea of proportional representation among such questionable innovations?"

"I do not; and this is my reason: While it may be impracticable to adopt proportional representation to any degree or in any form in the election of State officers, I think that my caveat against radical innovations need not be held to apply to the reform of municipal government; and to my mind, at least, there is no fairer and better method of electing a municipal legislature, and none which should commend itself more strongly to the good sense of the people, than one which introduces some plan of proportional representation."

"Do you understand that there are members of the Convention who have given sufficient attention to this question of proportional representation in cities to be prepared to propose a definite project, or will the Convention probably be open to suggestions upon that subject?"

"The Convention must necessarily rely in all such matters upon the best thought of outsiders and specialists who have given the subject much more attention than any member of the Convention possibly could, and who can apply themselves to the formulating of the exact amendments that are wanted much better than members, whose services on different committees will prevent such complete concentration. The Convention would doubtless, therefore, welcome all concise and summary suggestions from the disinterested friends of good government, especially if such suggestions will take the form of proposed amendments."

TO PROVIDE FOR THE "GREATER NEW YORK."

"One of the most important problems to work out will undoubtedly be the creation of the so-called 'Greater New York,'—in other words, the welding into one municipality of nearly all of the city half of the State, to which I have just been referring. By a curious oversight, of which, however, legislatures are not infrequently guilty, the question of consolidation with New York is to be submitted to the people of the proposed Greater New York on the very same day next November when the new Constitution must be voted upon. Ordinarily, this might deter a Convention from dealing with the question in the Constitution until the result of that vote were known."

"But, perhaps, the greatest abuse which the Constitutional Convention is called upon to remedy this year is the judiciary system of the State, and the denial of justice involved in the ridiculously small number of Justices, and in the laxity of rules regarding vacations. These abuses cannot be remedied without the creation of new judicial districts; and it will be readily seen that the making of a new judicial district, to be composed of the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City, would be impossible if they were to remain under separate governments. Moreover, it is proposed to obliterate the two coun-

ties of Kings and Richmond (Staten Island) by taking them into the new three-million city; and other changes of such a fundamental nature are involved that they can only be properly made by the Constitution itself. It is, therefore, quite probable that the Convention will ignore the separate vote upon consolidation, or rather presume upon a favorable vote, and will go right ahead erecting a great municipality composed of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Staten Island and parts of Queens and Westchester Counties; and that it will go further and lay the foundations of a reformed municipal government for this vast city, broad and deep.

SEPARATE ELECTIONS.

"It is impossible in a brief interview to even enumerate the most important details of the administration of this new great city. But one improvement which I hope to see adopted, and which will apply also to all other cities, as well as local divisions of the State, is the absolute separation of their elections from those for national and State officers. The method which has thus far been discussed with the greatest seeming approval of experts on the subject, is one providing that all local officers of cities, counties and towns should be elected at the November election in every odd year and should all hold office for the uniform term of two years.

"On the other hand, State officers should be elected in the even years between presidential elections, Senators being elected at the same time for four years, and Assemblymen to hold office for two years. This is without reference to the much debated idea of biennial sessions, and the elections would be as follows: In 1896, President (National) and State Assembly; in 1897, Mayors, City Comptrollers, Sheriffs, District Attorneys, Supervisors and City Councillors; in 1898, Governor and other State Officers, Senate and Assembly; in 1899, Mayors and other local officers again, as above.

VARIOUS CITY REFORMS.

"When the question of the powers of municipalities is considered, the modern and approved plan of allowing greatly increased latitude to cities in respect to their own public works must undoubtedly be entertained by the Convention. The Wilson plan for rapid transit in New York is only typical of similar plans which will no doubt arise within the next twenty years and for which provision should perhaps be made. Moreover, it is a question whether the civil service or the city should not be taken out of the hands of organizations like Tammany Hall by a provision absolutely prohibiting the payment of a salary to any subordinate city official not appointed in accordance with the civil service rules; and whether the influence of certain dangerous elements in our cities would not be materially lessened by a provision prohibiting any one having an interest in a license of any kind from being a city officer. This latter idea might very well be defended on the ground that any one holding the business relations with the municipality implied by a license should not himself have

any office of the corporation granting it to him and subjecting him to restrictions. The concentration of power in a thoroughly representative City Council elected by proportional representation, receiving no salary, of which the Mayor and all heads of departments should be *ex-officio* members, is another idea worthy of serious thought by the delegates as well as by their advisers. To such a Council would necessarily be given absolute and plenary power over everything that might be called budgetary in the city administration, the voting of all supplies and the absolute legislative control over all city officers; and the power of the State legislature to interfere with home rule in cities would in such case probably be limited very strictly."

UNIFORM CHARTERS AND CITY HOME RULE.

The Delegate was here interrupted by his interrogator as follows:

"You have spoken at some length with regard to the structure and administration of the proposed Greater New York. Now what have you to say upon the question of home rule for the other cities of the State, and upon the general question of legislative interference with municipal matters, whether in Buffalo, or Rochester, or Elmira, or elsewhere? I understand that in most of the Western States the Constitution requires the legislature to arrange for a classification of cities into several groups according to their population, and makes it mandatory that the legislature shall provide a general law suitable for the organization and administration of these cities so that all separate charters are denied, and all special acts which could affect the charter of one city without affecting the charters of every other city of the same class are impossible. Do you consider that such a thing would be feasible in New York?"

"Personally, I can see no reason why it should not be, and the idea certainly deserves study and elaborate investigation by the Convention. The idea of separate elections will necessarily of itself involve a great uniformity in some respects, and there would seem to be no reason why this uniformity should not be extended to other matters as well."

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

"What about the future organization of the State government, both executive and legislative?"

"Many delegates will be of the opinion that experience has shown the number of elective State officers could very properly be reduced to three—namely, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Comptroller. There would seem to be some valid reason why the Comptroller, as a check upon all expenditure, should be a check even on the Governor; but the State Treasurer at present is nothing but a clerk of the Governor. And there seems to be some hardship in requiring a Governor belonging to one party to accept the advice of an Attorney-General who is his political opponent. The Secretary of State's functions are almost wholly clerical. The legislature is now no larger than it was made by the Constitution of

1821, when the population of the State was less than one-third of the present number; and the State of New York now in fact has more inhabitants than the United States had in the first years of this century. To put it in the power of seventeen men out of the total thirty-two in the Senate to make or obstruct a law, would seem to set a premium upon forbidden influences. Moreover, the example of other States with larger legislative bodies has been wholly favorable, and I would not be surprised if a proposition to enlarge our senate from three hundred to three hundred and fifty and our assembly to three hundred and seventy-five or three hundred and eighty would have many friends in the Convention.

"Experience has not shown that any of the present prohibitions upon the legislature have worked a hardship, and the list may possibly be prolonged. The question of biennial sessions will undoubtedly come up for discussion, as will also that of a reduction in the salaries of members and possibly the introduction of the European idea of free transportation upon all railroads in the State, for members of the legislature and a specified number of officers. This latter idea is defended upon the ground that in practice it now exists, but has the unpleasant feature of a feeling of obligation to the railroad company on the part of the individual member, and, furthermore, that it is in the interest of the State that its officers and legislators should be fully conversant with the character and needs of different sections. It is likely also that the idea of a Council of Revision to keep out unconstitutional legislation may be broached."

TO MEND THE LAW'S DELAY.

"What is the main end to be gained, and what would be the method, of such a reform in the judiciary as you consider needful?"

"To sum it up in a word, it is the law's delay that condemns the present system. In the City of New York to-day, it takes about three years for an ordinary civil suit to be reached for trial in the Supreme Court. This is equivalent to a denial of justice in the majority of cases, especially in cases where wealthy men or corporations are the defendants and where the plaintiff is poor and perhaps dependent in many ways upon a speedy adjudication of his claim. The business of the Court of Appeals in Albany is crowded only to a less degree, and the same is true of most of the other courts of the State. An impartial observer, especially one unfettered by the professional prejudices of the bar, would be very likely to say that there is no good reason why a legal controversy could not be submitted to a proper tribunal inside of three months from the time that it arises, and why, if the decision fails to satisfy the defeated party, an appeal to the general term of the Supreme Court should not be had within another month, and a final adjudication upon the matter by the highest court of the State within three months more. These would seem ludicrously extreme ideas to any one who has had long experience with the present calendars of our courts, but it is just possible that the Convention may try to

realize such a utopian condition. That there must be a large increase in the number of judges, a consolidation of some of the lower and intermediate courts, and a limitation upon adjournments and vacations, would seem to be clear, and the great number of eminent and experienced lawyers in the Convention is a guarantee that whatever is done to remedy the present state of affairs will be done in a conservative spirit."

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.

Here the Delegate was invited to express himself upon school questions by the following remark and question:

"There is no public matter that lies in reality so close to the hearthstone of every family in New York as that of the proper provision for education, so that a wise and practical intelligence for citizenship and for self-support may be brought within the reach of the children of every household. What can this Convention do to improve the school system of New York and for education in general?"

"The opportunity is given to this Convention to place the entire educational system of the State, from the primary school to its colleges and universities, under a thoroughly competent and representative State authority, and to prohibit interference by the legislature or by local officers in the sphere particularly reserved to the science of education. The Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York is a body which, although its powers have been enlarged within two years, has never yet had that opportunity of doing effective work which so representative and important a body of men should have. And uniformity in the local boards of education would also seem desirable. There certainly can be no reason why in a city like New York there should be a Board of Education appointed by the Mayor, and various local boards of trustees and inspectors as well, while in the city of Buffalo all educational matters are summarily disposed of by a committee of the board of aldermen.

"To the central State authority should be accorded general supervision. And on the other hand, the local regulation, especially of the common schools, should be interfered with as little as possible. The connection which the Board of Regents now represents between the State at large and higher secondary institutions,—academies, high schools, seminaries, etc.,—is very valuable and should be preserved or strengthened. Moreover, the introduction of a far-sighted system of forest reservations by the State will require a school of forestry for which private enterprise would be inadequate: and the agricultural experiment stations now established and other institutions for State purposes now maintained at Cornell University and elsewhere, point toward greater efforts in the same direction."

THE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL QUESTION.

"There seems to be considerable discussion current in the newspapers regarding an alleged attempt to be made to induce this Convention to sanction appro-

priations of public money for denominational schools and charitable institutions. Is the Convention likely to meet this question, and in what way?"

"From general observation, and conversation with people from all parts of the State, I should say in reply that the Convention will most certainly fail to meet the expectations of a vast majority of the best people of New York if the new Constitution does not prohibit absolutely all appropriations of public money under any pretense for any institution wholly or partly under control of any denomination, or in fact any institution not wholly under public authority."

FOR HONEST AND PURE GOVERNMENT.

"What may we hope that this Convention can feasibly do to promote certain reforms which lie in the direction of a purer and a better administered public service? I mean, for instance, such reforms as those which will safeguard the ballot box, and those which may be included under the term of reform of the civil service."

"The Convention would signally fail to meet the best expectation if it did not provide most emphatically for civil service reform, and for real ballot reform, including the legalizing of mechanical devices such as the Myers voting machine, and the imposition, if necessary, of a penalty upon those voters who neglect their public duty. It seems to be apparent

that this latter reform lies at the bottom of many of the others; for the most perfect system of voting is of no account if the best classes of voters stay away from the polls through indifference."

AN UNRESTRICTED FRANCHISE.

"I have observed a recent tendency in the New England States, in the Southern States, and in some of the new far Western States, to place some small educational restrictions upon the exercise of the elective franchise. Is any proposition of this kind likely to be seriously discussed in the New York Convention?"

"I fear that in view of the character of the population, especially of the city half of the State, any such proposition would involve the rejection of the entire Constitution, and hence be open to the objection stated before against all very radical innovations. There is little reason to think that the Convention will attempt either to widen or to narrow the existing basis of the electoral franchise."

While, then, the new Constitution is not likely to go before the people freighted with any heavy cargo of so-called new ideas or utopian remedies for alleged social ills, it can be made the instrument of a number of genuine and desirable reforms; and it will behoove thoughtful citizens to give their minds and influence to the task of advising and stimulating the Convention for the attainment of the best possible results.

EMERGENCY RELIEF AT WASHINGTON.

The means employed at the Federal Capital to relieve the season's distress will naturally interest the entire country. Col. John Tracey, the U. S. Superintendent of Charities for the District of Columbia, has kindly prepared for us the following valuable statement:

The Federal Capital is peculiarly placed with regard to the conditions of distress that exist in all large cities of the country. Not being a manufacturing center, the number of unemployed artisans and laborers is relatively less than in other municipalities of importance. Nevertheless, the entire suspension of building industries has thrown a large number of men out of work, not only masons, carpenters and plasterers, and other mechanics, but the employees of brick-yards and other establishments in which building materials are prepared. The suspension of these industries has left out of work about twenty-five hundred men who usually earn wages at this season of the year. There is considerable suffering among the people engaged in what the French call "the small industries." The financial panic has deprived these people of their ordinary custom, and there are many hundred homes in Washington in which there now exists real want of the necessities of life among people who are very reluctant to make their sufferings known, and who, through pride, bear their privations in silence as long as they can.

There is also, as is customary in winter, an influx of needy people, particularly colored persons, from the District of Columbia outside Washington, and from nearby localities in Virginia and Maryland. This temporary migration has been larger than last year, but is now daily increasing. Altogether, with a resident population approxi-

mating closely to 300,000, there may be estimated to be now in Washington about fifteen thousand persons who are legitimate subjects of public aid, exclusive of those who are regular inmates of charitable and reformatory institutions.

The institutions of Washington care for a large number of persons, both permanent inmates and transient subjects of relief. It is a singular feature of the situation that some establishments of the latter class have not been crowded. Such is the case with the Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, where applicants for pensions usually resort, and also with the Municipal Lodging House, where those seeking relief are required to do a certain amount of work for each night's lodging and each meal furnished. The Central Union Mission, a general institution of aid and shelter for the indigent, reports its applications this winter larger than at any time during the past nine years; as is also the case with the Young Women's Christian Home, which does similar charitable work exclusively for females. On the other hand, the police authorities and Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Associated Charities and other organizations which distribute food, clothing and fuel to persons at their homes, report the demand for relief as large beyond precedent, and many cases of extreme destitution in quarters where it has not heretofore existed. The Washington Asylum, which unites the offices of almshouse and hospital for

the destitute, is very crowded, and arrangements for increasing accommodations there became necessary.

Specific measures for emergency relief were adopted by the organization of the Central Relief Committee of citizens, upon the plan outlined by the public meeting held on December 19. That meeting was called by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in response to a public demand, expressed through the newspapers and many communications. It resulted in two lines of relief effort—one to obtain work for the unemployed, and the other to give systematic succor to those needy and deserving. A committee was appointed to ask Congress to render immediately available the contemplated appropriation of \$53,000 for construction and repair of District roadways. This application, favored by the House Committee on Appropriations, failed temporarily through a single objection in the House, and was thrown over until after the tariff debate. It is still expected that the bill will pass in time to insure the beginning of the work early in the spring instead of after July 1.

A system of relief to the worthy was provided in accordance with a resolution of the same meeting, by the appointment of a Central Relief Committee of fifteen, designated by the Commissioners of the District. This committee immediately organized and adopted as relief agencies the Police Department, the Associated Charities, the United Hebrew Charities, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Central Union Mission, the Young Men's Christian Association (colored) and the Deaconess' Home. A Committee on Distribution was appointed, and a central depot for the receipt and distribution of supplies was opened on the premises of the Central Union Mission, in the Old Post Office Building, a very accessible and suitable location. A Committee of Fifty citizens was appointed by the Chairman of the Central Relief Committee, and charged with the work of soliciting contributions in money and in provisions, in accordance with a system reported by Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means. This Canvassing Committee divided the District of Columbia into thirty-eight districts, with neighborhood sub-committees in each. These executive sub-committees were furnished with blanks, which were left at every house and called for by the canvassers. The blanks have spaces for donations in money, in fuel, and in provisions, and also for notes of cases of distress coming under the observation of the neighborhood canvassers. These memoranda are daily transmitted to the Central Relief Committee, and the contributions of supplies are collected by the committee, while those of money are sent through the Treasurer of the Canvassing Committee to the Treasurer of the Central Relief Organization. In this way, a very thorough knowledge of wants, as well as resources, is acquired, and imposture is rendered difficult.

Various minor expedients have been resorted to as parts of the system, rapidly devised to deal with an emergency. Among them was the issuing of meal tickets, at ten cents each, of which ten thousand have been used up to date, distributed by citizens instead of alms in money. Unavailable for other use than a good meal, these tickets have diminished the nuisance of professional alms seeking.

Of donations in supplies, there have been distributed during the month of January one hundred large van loads, consisting of meat, vegetables, groceries, bread, meal and clothing of all sorts. Fuel orders have also been given against donations by dealers to the extent of one hundred tons of coal and an equivalent quantity of wood. In addition to large deliveries through the nine police stations of the District of Columbia, the district offices of

the Associated Charities and the minor central agencies, there have been sent for cases specially investigated by the Central Committee a very large number of smaller packages. Transportation was provided free by the police patrol wagons, by the delivery vans of the leading merchants and by the local express companies, so that the entire expense of this branch of the work, including the keeping of records, has been the pay of a clerk in charge and two helpers.

The value of donations of supplies received and distributed exceeds ten thousand dollars. The money collections first available for the committee consisted of an original fund of ten thousand dollars, which included four thousand dollars raised by a concert given by the Marine Band, subscriptions at the citizens' meeting, the Washington Post Fund and an unexpended balance of a similar fund of the *Evening Star*. The Canvassing Committee has turned in twelve thousand dollars. The total value of the collection since Christmas up to the date of writing exceeds thirty-two thousand dollars and it is safe to say that contributions in money and in kind will aggregate forty thousand dollars. As there is a balance of over five thousand dollars yet available, it is believed that no further appeal will be necessary, especially if the employment appropriation bill be passed.

The police of Washington have a very good system of investigating distress, affording quick relief and accounting for donations, under the direction of Major Moore, the superintendent, and Mr. Richard Sylvester, the Chief Clerk and Property Clerk of the Department. The Associated Charities and other distributing agencies have exercised similar precaution, and as all names of beneficiaries have been collected and each case has been kept in the hands of a single agency, duplication of charity has been rare, while the city has suffered much less than was anticipated from the nuisance of unworthy seekers for relief. During the month of January the relief orders given were: Through the police, 4,364; through the Associated Charities, 3,851; through other agencies, about 1,100. Grand total, 9,315 orders.

The nature of the main organization for emergency relief work can best be indicated by a list of the principal offices of the temporary relief associations, as follows, the chairmen of the Central and Canvassing Committees being ex-officio members of various sub-committees:

Citizens meeting, December 19, Rev. Byron Sunderland, Chairman; M. I. Weller, Secretary.

Central Relief Committee: John Tracey, Chairman; James W. Somerville, Secretary; Beriah Wilkins, Treasurer.

Committee on Distribution: Lawrence Gardner, Chairman; Miss Harriet B. Loring, John F. Cook, L. S. Emery.

Committee on Ways and Means: Theodore W. Noyes, Chairman; Simon Wolf, Beriah Wilkins.

Auditing Committee: B. H. Warner, Chairman; C. C. Cole, J. Harrison Johnson.

Committee on Plan of Permanent Relief Organization: Simon Wolf, Chairman; John G. Slater, Mrs. J. W. Babson, Dr. J. W. Ritchie.

Citizens' Canvassing Committee: George Truesdell, Chairman; H. P. Godwin, Secretary; John E. Herrell, Treas. Executive Committee: John Joy Edson, Mrs. H. B. F. Macfarland, Wm. H. Baum, J. Holdsworth Gordon.

It is just to say that the work done under the direction of the Central Relief Committee has by no means measured the practical benevolence of the District of Columbia during the season of acute distress, there being no cessation or diminution of usual charitable effort through parish societies and many fraternities.

THEODORE BILLROTH.

A SHORT CHARACTER SKETCH OF GERMANY'S FAMOUS SURGEON.

THE modern surgical amphitheatre of a great hospital is the arena where is fought the battle with death and disease, with pain, misfortune and deformity. An impressive spectacle it is; tier upon tier of benches rising sharply one above the other, a sea of intelligent faces watching eagerly or indifferently the busy scene below, the glistening instruments in their antiseptic baths, the jars, basins and sponges, the assistants going swiftly and silently about their preparations, and in the center of all, the moving spirit, the nineteenth century gladiator, bare-armed and white-aproned, the operator himself.

BILLROTH'S CLINIC.

Perhaps the most famous clinic in the world was the late Dr. Theodore Billroth's in the University of Vienna. To it came students from every civilized land to learn the methods and listen to the teachings of the great professor.

The discipline in his clinic was that of an army, the result, possibly, of his long military service. A martinet, of few words, cold in manner, though sympathetic and tender with his patients, he gave himself little concern as to details, exacting from every one of his ten assistants the perfect performance of the duties assigned to him, seldom troubling himself to bestow a word of praise, while a rebuke from him, usually couched in the words, "But, Doctor," came to be considered almost a disgrace. In operating he was cool and almost cold blooded, swift, alert and dexterous. His methods were often unique, so much so his name occurs in modern works on surgery continually, perfecting or improving some operation. His greatest fame was reached in 1881, when he performed for the first time successfully excision of the pyloric end of the stomach for cancer. This achievement made his reputation world-wide, and easily placed him in a commanding position as a bold and successful operator. He soon came to be considered the first surgeon in Europe, and his clinic became renowned for the number and character of the operations performed by him.

Billroth cared little for money getting, the utmost difficulty often being encountered in persuading him to take charge of a case which gave no promise of interest or importance. As a consultant he was in demand in every continental capital of Europe, from St. Petersburg to Rome, occasionally journeying as far as Western Asia or even Egypt to give the benefit of his vast knowledge and experience. Honors had as few temptations for him as pecuniary reward, though many were thrust upon him in the shape of decorations, Russian, Austrian, Turkish, German, Roumanian, and the Emperor Francis Joseph in rec-

ognition of his eminence made him a member of the Austrian legislature.

HIS PERSONALITY.

In personal appearance Billroth was a little above the medium height, with a broad, intellectual face half hidden by a thick, flowing beard, blue eyes, small but sharp and piercing, and shoulders bent from long



DR. BILLROTH.

years of study. He was not, strictly speaking, a great teacher. His sentences were terse, delivered without raising his voice, and interesting more from the subject matter contained in them than from any peculiar charm in their delivery. The respectful attention with which his lectures were received and the absolute silence which reigned while he was speaking, he commanded without an effort. His success lay chiefly with his more advanced students and with the doctors who were pursuing special courses under his guidance

rather than with the beginners. His generosity and open handedness, aside from the personal fascination of the man and the glamour of his name, increased his popularity among both his assistants and students. It is said that he was in the habit of aiding the needy students whose pinched faces attracted his attention by throwing profitable work in their way. It is at least certain that the assistants profited largely by his unwillingness to undertake a case with little promise of interest. "Oh, go to Dr. So-and-so," he would say when pressed to treat such a patient.

EARLY LIFE.

Christian Albert Theodor Billroth was born April 26, 1829, on Bergen on the island of Rügen. His father was a Lutheran minister, and from his earliest youth both parents' efforts were directed toward guiding his steps into a professional career. His own inclinations, perhaps, would have led him to enter upon a life devoted to music, for which he showed very early a passionate fondness, but the remote possibility of the stage was enough to excite the pastor's family to violent opposition, and in 1848 he began his studies at the University of Greifswald. From there he went first to Göttingen and afterward to Berlin, where he received his degree of M. D. in 1852, on a thesis describing a pulmonary affection resulting from section of the vagus nerve. He decided to complete and round out his education by visits to other centres, and accordingly we find him journeying to Vienna and Paris. Shortly after he returned to Berlin, and became the assistant of von Laugenbeck, the greatest German surgeon of his time.

Billroth began to fit himself for teaching, and in 1856 his labors were rewarded by the position of privat-docent in the university. Other opportunities presented themselves, notably at Zürich, where he was installed as full professor and chief of clinic. There he remained until 1867, since when he has occupied a similar position in the famous Vienna University. His life in the Austrian capital was not unbroken, for the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war recalled him to the Fatherland to assume charge of the military hospitals on the Rhine, at Weissenburg and Nannheim. After the siege of Paris and the close of the struggle he lost no time in returning to his chair at Vienna, where he continued until his death. His health had not been good for eight or nine years past, since an alarming attack of pneumonia, and he went to Abbazia, a well-known Austrian winter resort, to recruit his failing powers, where he died suddenly and peacefully on February 6, of debility due to heart trouble.

IN HIS VIENNA HOME.

A wife and three daughters, of whom only the second is married, survive him. The eldest daughter was the favorite, their friends often remarking that the relation between them seemed more that of

brother and sister than parent and child. They kept open house, entertained lavishly and made their home a salon where all the musical celebrities of Vienna, notably Brahms, Henschel and Saint-Saëns, were accustomed to assemble. Billroth himself was an excellent pianist, though he seldom appeared as a performer. Still he was a charming host and an attentive listener and the concerts he gave attracted the best artists of the city. Brahms and the Doctor were fast friends, the composer often treating his friends to a first performance of his compositions in his house. This style of entertainment and the expensive mode of living prevented any appreciable saving, so that when his illness awoke Dr. Billroth to a realizing sense of the possibility of his own death and the financial straits in which his family would be left, he determined on retrenchment and moved immediately into a flat, giving up his home and extravagance in living. Although so famous and so widely consulted, his practice was not large, owing to the peculiarities we have mentioned, and it is unlikely the change was made in time to permit him to accumulate even a competency.

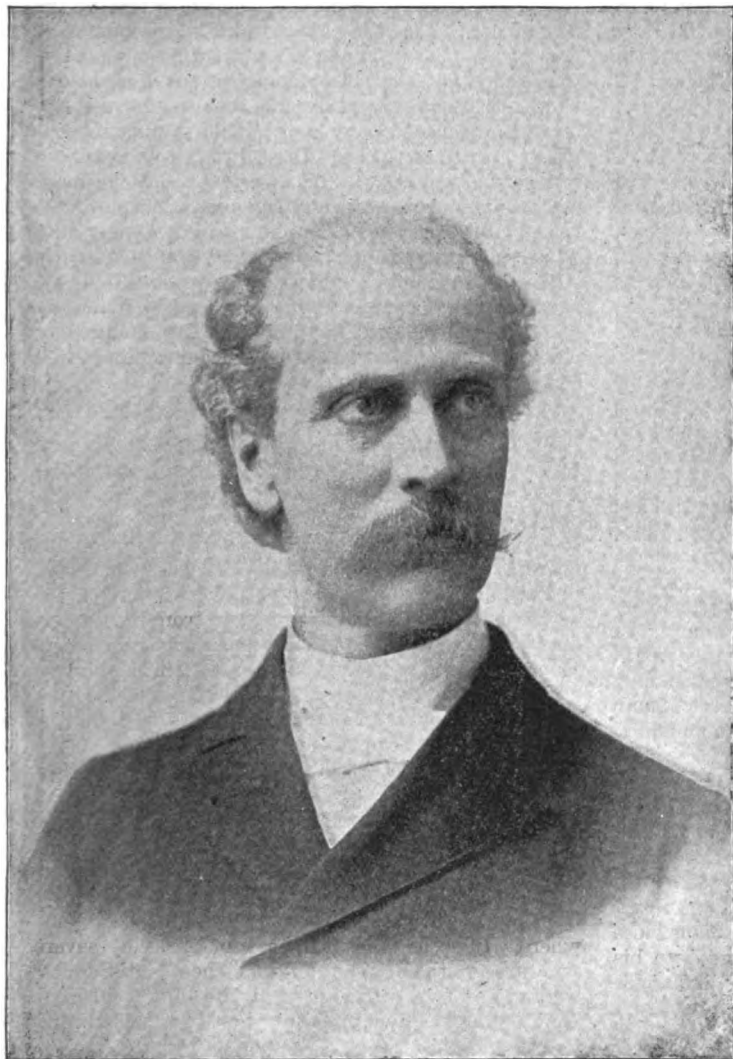
HIS ACHIEVEMENTS.

Dr. Billroth entered upon the practice of his profession at a time when antiseptic surgery was in its infancy, when or before Lister made his great discoveries, and throughout his whole life much of the brilliancy of his success has been due to his championship of its principles. His early work was, in fact, more of the surgical pathologist than of the active operator, as can easily be seen from his numerous writings on bacteriological and pathological subjects. He was a prolific author, writing with the absolute ease that comes of a thorough knowledge of one's subject and long practice. It is said that he never hesitated, never waited for a reference. They were at his finger's end. One of the more widely quoted of his papers was his treatise on "Wound Fever;" but the volume which called forth most discussion and not a little unfavorable criticism was entitled "Teaching and Learning in German Schools." The work was translated into five or six European tongues, read and commented upon everywhere. In it he takes it upon himself to lay severe strictures on the Jews, and it was these anti-Semitic utterances (entirely foreign to his life and friendships) which brought down upon him the storm of indignation.

It is well to have lived, if, in dying, one's name is left inscribed where the sons of men may read and be incited to more arduous and better work. Billroth's pluck and daring won him first place among the surgeons of modern Germany, some say of the world. His name will always be identified with the advance of surgical science, with the alleviation of human misery, and is one to be written with that of Sims and of Lister.

THE STORY OF THE WORLD'S PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

BY THE REV. F. HERBERT STEAD.



REV. JOHN HENRY BARROWS, D.D.,
Chairman of the General Committee.

THE Parliament of Religions marks a new era in the history of mankind. Since it has been held the various religious communities, whether Christian or non-Christian, can never take up again to each other quite their old attitude. Antagonism there will be still—conflict there may be—but the fierce hatred and deadly intolerance which once generally prevailed have received their death-stroke. The world can never forget that honored representatives of the

chief living faiths of humanity have met on the same platform, have conversed frankly of their differences, have avowed the elements of faith and morals they hold in common, have agreed on common ends, and, above all, have joined in acts of common worship. This thing was not done in a corner, but openly, in the sight of all the peoples, at the greatest international festival yet held, the whole world being previously apprised of the event. The scene that was witnessed in the Art Institute of Chicago has been photographed on the universal consciousness, and the longer the exposure to the reflective intelligence of man, the more indelible will its features become. There were not wanting elements of pageantry to touch the popular imagination. The opening ceremony was a brilliant spectacle of moving color. Cardinal Gibbons, robed in scarlet, occupied the centre; on either side of him were Orientals in garments of "gorgeous red" and yellow, of orange and white, or of pure white. The silken and many-hued magnificence of the Chinese and Japanese delegates excited special admiration. Not less noteworthy in their way were the sombre costume of the Hindu monk and the imposing vestments of the Greek Archbishop, while around and before them stood thousands of men and women in varied garb from almost every nation under heaven. Nor was there lack of dramatic incident to deepen the impression. The one hundred and fifty thousand people who filled the halls during the seventeen days of session were unusually demonstrative in their enthusiasm. The delegates of the most

diverse faiths marched to the platform arm in arm. The Greek Archbishop publicly saluted the Catholic Bishop Keane with "an apostolic kiss" on the cheek. Archbishop Ireland (crowded out of the principal hall) found himself presiding over a Jewish congress in an adjoining room. No sooner had the Japanese Kinza Hirai finished his wildly-applauded denunciation of the iniquities of Christian nations, than Jenkin Lloyd Jones, in the fervor of the moment, flung his arm

around him. Solemnest and most deeply significant was the fact that each day the assembly opened in united silent supplication, which ended in the common utterance of the Lord's Prayer. This divine prayer has been spoken of as a symbol of Christian



MOST REV. JOHN IRELAND,
Archbishop of St. Paul.

unity. It must now be held to betoken a unity far wider than Christian. It was not merely joined in by men of other faiths; its utterance was begun and led, on one occasion, by Rabbi Dr. Hirsch, and on another by Mr. Mozoomdar, of the Brahmo-Somaj.

A NEW PENTECOST.

The spirit of the gatherings was thoroughly in accord with its devotional expression. It was throughout religious, reverent, fraternal. It was also intense and profound. It reminded some who were present of the spirit of the great revival meetings led by a Finney or a Moody. It has been described as "a holy intoxication." Again and again it has been called Pentecostal. The effect produced by the Hallelujah Chorus as sung at the closing session seems to have almost reached the point of ecstasy. "To the Christians present—and all seemed imbued with the Christian spirit—it appeared as if the kingdom of God was descending visibly before their eyes." Such are testimonies offered by men of the most different creeds. The late Matthew Arnold told us in italics that "miracles do not happen;" but if by miracle we mean such a convergence and combination of occurrences as is only explicable through the action of a Higher Will, then surely—to any one who accepts the theistic interpretation of history, and pre-eminently of religion—here was a miracle. President Bonney has dared to say, "It pleased God to give me the idea," and to close the meetings with the strong

words, "What men deemed impossible, God has finally wrought."

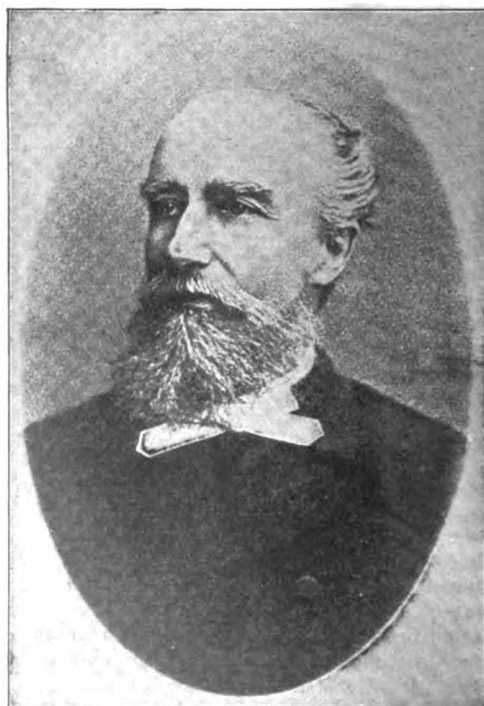
THE BOOK OF THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

Of this great deed the story of the World's Parliament of Religions, which has just appeared in two volumes, edited by Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D., chairman of the General Committee on Religious Congresses of the World's Congress Auxiliary, form a noble memorial. It not merely reports the proceedings. It communicates the spirit. It is the official record, but Dr. Barrows has combined with the fidelity of the official the fervor and vision of the spiritual leader. Much as it has owed to his secretary and other helpers, the book is alive with Dr. Barrows' religious enthusiasm, enriched and expanded as that has been by the wonderful experiences of the Parliament. Profound sympathy will be stirred by the sudden death of his first born just as he was completing the last chapter of the record. A glow as of an opened heaven falls on his closing editorial words.

These sixteen hundred pages are divided into five main parts. The first is a rapid and vivid "history of the Parliament," from its inception to its close. "The World's Response to a Great Idea," is the title of a chapter which is enough forever to banish the insane fancy that the Parliament was simply a Chicagoan project, to add one more rare show to the World's Fair.

GREETINGS FROM FAMOUS EUROPEANS.

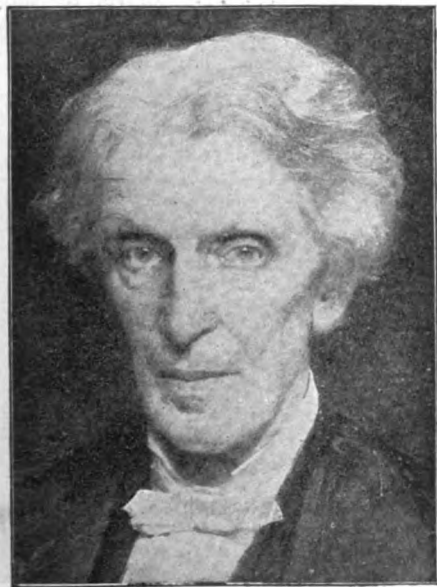
Expressions of cordial approval of the idea of the Parliament are entered from Mr. Gladstone, Lord



PROFESSOR N. J. HOFMEYR,
Stellenbosch, South Africa.

Tennyson, Whittier, Chief Rabbi Adler, Phillips Brooks, Sir Edwin Arnold, the Bishops of Ripon and Worcester, Dr. James Martineau, General Booth, Mr. James Bryce, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Dr. Lunn, Dr. Fairbairn, President Miller of Madras, Dr. Hofmeyr (South African Reformed Dutch Church), Sir William Dawson, Professors Luthardt, Godet, Dr. Waldenström, and a great multitude of celebrities in all parts. The scientific worth of the enterprise may be inferred from the avowed sympathy of such professors of the comparative science of religion as Dr. Max Müller, who looks to the Parliament to "do excellent work for the resuscitation of pure and primitive Ante-Nicene Christianity;" of Dr. Tiele (Leiden), who contributes a paper on "The Study of Comparative Theology;" of Dr. Albert Réville, who concludes his paper by remarking "this Parliament marks the first step in the sacred path that shall one day bring man to the truly humanitarian and universal religion," and of Professors Pfleiderer and D'Alviella.

But though the book contains many weighty scientific essays, it is by no means an abstruse academic treatise. Except those entered in "the scientific section," the papers were all read or spoken before a



DR. JAMES MARTINEAU.

crowded and demonstrative audience. The popular character thus insured is maintained and heightened in the general narrative of the proceedings.

In the following paragraphs a few glimpses are given of the kind of presentment made to the Parliament of the chief faiths of the world. It may be granted that our own scholars might at times give a more scientific account of the development of foreign faiths. But this consideration in no way affects the chief value of these contributions; which is that they represent the version of the world's religions, as given



P. WALDENSTRÖM, D.D., PH.D., M.P.,
Stockholm.

from within, by intelligent but zealous votaries. One feels here the living heart-beat of devotion and sees the living face aglow with worship.

WHAT IDOL-WORSHIP MEANS.

The book contains many pictures of idols such as one mostly finds in missionary literature. There they are intended to excite the horror and pity of the Christian reader. Here the attitude to idolatrous religions is avowedly sympathetic rather than critical; but one can scarcely escape a twinge of the old feeling at a sight of the fantastic objects of worship. Nevertheless, the popular Protestant notion of idolatry was emphatically repudiated by those who spoke in the name of image-worshippers. Professor D'Vivedi, a Hindu from the Bombay Presidency, declared:

It may be said, without the least fear of contradiction, that no Indian idolater, as such, believes the piece of stone, metal, or wood before his eyes is his god in any sense of the word. He takes it as a symbol of the All-Pervading, and uses it as a convenient object for purposes of concentration, which being accomplished, he does not grudge to throw it away.

Similarly J. J. Modi, a Parsee of Bombay, refers to the grounds which "actuate and even justify a Parsee in offering reverence—which it must be remembered is something different from worship—to fire."

Suffice it to say (he observes) that the Parsees do not worship fire as God. They merely regard it as an emblem of refulgence, glory and light, as the most perfect symbol of God, and as the best and noblest representative of His divinity.

The Hindu monk, Swami Vivekananda, retorts upon Christian critics thus:

Why does a Christian go to church? why is the cross



BRONZE DABUTSU AT KAMAKURA.

holy ! why is the face turned towards the sky in prayer ! why are there so many images in the Catholic Church ! why are there so many images in the minds of Protestants when they pray ! My brethren, we can no more think about anything without a material image than it is possible for us to live without breathing.

HINDUISM BASED ON REVELATION.

This speaker, Swami Vivekananda, is a high-caste Brahman and representative of orthodox Hinduism. He was one of the principal personalities in the Parliament, as well as one of the most popular of guests in Chicago drawing-rooms. "Three religions," he begins, "stand now in the world, which have come down to us from times prehistoric : Hinduism, Zoroastrianism and Judaism." Of these, Hinduism alone has fully maintained its ground. "The Hindus have received their religion through their revelation, the Vedas." This is Vivekananda's account. With it picturesquely agrees the verdict of Rev. Maurice Phillips, missionary from India (p. 305) :

We conclude that the knowledge of the divine functions and attributes possessed by the Vedic Aryans was neither the product of intuition nor experience, but a "survival," the result of a primitive revelation.

But by the Vedas the Hindu means no mere books :

The Vedas are without beginning and without end. . . . They mean the accumulated treasury of spiritual law discovered by different persons in different times.

The Vedas teach us that creation is without beginning or end. . . . The human soul is eternal and immortal, perfect and infinite.

"THOU ART OUR FATHER, THOU ART OUR MOTHER."

The Hindu refuses to call you sinners. Ye are the children of God, the sharers of immortal bliss, holy and perfect beings ; ye are divinities on earth.

At the head of all these laws, in and through every particle of matter and force, stands One through whose

command the wind blows, the fire burns, the clouds rain, and death stalks upon the earth. And what is His nature ?

He is everywhere the pure and formless One ; the Almighty and the All-Merciful. "Thou art our Father, Thou art our Mother, Thou art our beloved Friend, Thou art the Source of all strength : give us strength. Thou art He that bearest the burdens of the universe : help me to bear the little burden of this life." Thus sang the Rishis of the Veda : and how to worship him—through love. "He is to be worshiped as the one beloved," "dearer than everything in this and the next life."

The Hindu religion does not consist . . . in believing, but in being and becoming. . . . Reaching God, seeing God, becoming perfect, even as the Father in Heaven is perfect, constitutes the religion of the Hindu. When a soul becomes perfect and absolute, it must become one with Brahma.

"NO POLYTHEISM IN INDIA."

Descending to "the religion of the ignorant," Mr. Vivekananda declared plumply on the very outset :

There is no polytheism in India. In every temple, if one stands by and listens, he will find the worshipers applying all the attributes of God, including omnipresence, to these images. To the Hindu, the whole world of religions is only a traveling, a coming up of different men and women, through various conditions and circumstances, to the same goal. . . . The Lord has declared to the Hindu in His incarnation as Krishna, "*I am in every religion, as the thread through a string of pearls ; and wherever thou seest extraordinary holiness and extraor-*



SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

inary power raising and purifying humanity, know ye that I am there.

This noble address concluded with a prayer beginning :

May He who is the Brahma of the Hindus, the Ahura Mazda of the Zoroastrians, the Buddha of the Buddhists, the Jehovah of the Jews, and the Father in Heaven of

the Christians, give strength to you to carry out your noble idea !

"THE BANE OF INDIA"—AND ITS ANTIDOTE.

Professor M. N. D'Vivedi, who also speaks as an exponent of Orthodox Hinduism, gives a copious narrative of the six great stages in the development of his religion from the time of the Rig Veda to the present day. From their lofty conception of God as "one only essence" "in the totality of all that is," he argues that the authors of the Vedas were much more than the simple, wondering, nature-worshipping shepherds that "the learned doctors" of the West try to make them out to be. It is deeply significant that this Orthodox Hindu professor, in narrating its beginnings, speaks of "the exclusive system of castes which has proved the bane of India's welfare." He traces the true reformation of Hinduism to the revival of Sanskrit consequent on the British advent in India. On the degradation of Hinduism prior to that period Mr. Nagarkar of the Brahmo-Somaj agrees with his orthodox countryman. He ascribes the British conquest of India to the direct intervention of "the Lord of love and mercy."

ESSENTIALS OF HINDU FAITH.

Professor D'Vivedi's Advaita philosophy teaches :

Look upon all as upon your own self. The philosophy of the absolute does not respect caste or creed, color or country, sex or society. It is the religion of pure and absolute love to all, from the tiniest ant to the biggest man.

As illustrative of Hindu tolerance of other faiths, he quotes the couplet of the *Bhagavata* : "Worship, in whatever form rendered, to whatever God, reaches the supreme, as rivers, rising from whatever source, all flow into the ocean." Professor D'Vivedi gives the following "principal attributes" of Hinduism : 1, Belief in the existence of a spiritual principle in Nature and in the principle of reincarnation ; 2, observance of complete tolerance and of the *Sams Karas* (twenty-five rites), being in one of the *Varnas* and *Asramas* (certain castes), and being bound by the Hindu law.

An eloquent account of the rise, progress and principles of the Brahmo-Somaj is given by Protap Chunder Mozoomdar, of Bombay. He utters a notable warning to the Christian nations :

I am often afraid, when I contemplate the condition of European and American society, where your activities are so manifold, your work so extensive that you are drowned in it, and you have little time to consider the great questions of regeneration, of personal sanctification, of trial and judgment and of acceptance before God. That is the question of all questions.

BUDDHA'S FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS.

Buddhism is represented by some dozen papers. As it exists in Siam it is concisely sketched by H. R. H. Prince Chandradat Chudhadharn. The Siamese form of the faith teaches that all things are made up from the Dharma or "essence of nature," itself composed of two essences, matter and spirit, both eternal, but



PROTAP CHUNDER MOZOOMDAR.

compounded, dissolved and recomposed in endless evolution. "The four noble truths as taught by our merciful and omniscient Lord Buddha" are : 1, "The very idea of self" involves suffering ; 2, suffering is caused by lust of sensuous or supersensuous objects ; 3, the cessation of this lust insures extinction of suffering ; 4, the paths that lead to the cessation of lust are eight—right understanding ; right resolutions ; right speech ; right acts ; right way of earning a livelihood ; right efforts ; right meditation ; right



H.R.H. PRINCE CHANDRADAT CHUDHADHARN,
Bangkok, Siam.

state of mind. These lead to "the absolute repose of Nirvana," which H. R. H. roundly defines as "the extinction of our being—nothingness."

BUDDHA'S SUPREME GOD.

A much more positive version of Buddhism is offered by H. Dharmapala, general secretary of the Maha-Bodhi Society of Ceylon, who is kind enough to append to his paper a list of works on the subject.



H. DHARMAPALA, COLOMBO,
General Secretary Maha-Bodhi Society.

"There is," he says, "no pessimism in the teachings of Buddha, for he strictly enjoins on his holy disciples not even to suggest to others that life is not worth living." Human brotherhood "forms the fundamental teaching of Buddha; universal love and sympathy with all mankind and with animal life. Every one is enjoined to love all beings, as a mother loves her only child."

Buddha only denies Deity in the sense of Creator.

A supreme God of the Brahmans and minor gods are accepted, but they are subject to the law of cause and effect. This supreme God is love, all merciful, all gentle, and looks upon all beings with equanimity.

From time to time a new Messiah or Buddha is promised. Nirvana is said to transcend all human thought: "it is eternal peace. On earth the purified perfected man enjoys Nirvana." "Eternal changelessness in evolution becomes eternal rest."

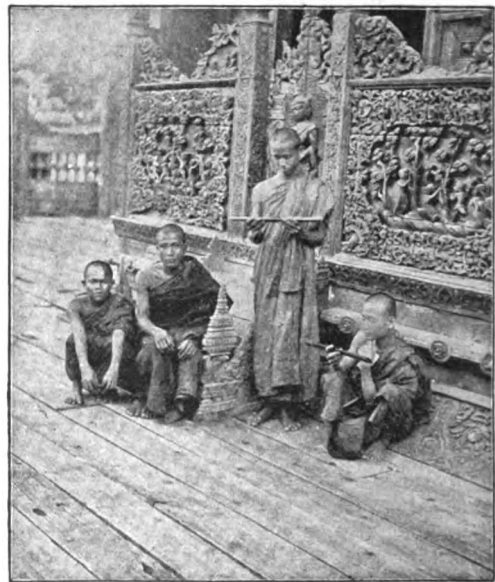
PARALLELS TO THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

Mr. Dharmapala claims that "wherever Buddhism has gone, the nations have imbibed its spirit and the people have become gentler and milder. The slaughter of animals and drunkenness ceased, and wars were almost abolished." He offers for comparison with passages in the Sermon on the Mount certain Buddhist teachings, of which these are the pearls:

Hatred does not cease by hatred at any time. Hatred ceases by love. This is an ancient law. . . . Let one overcome anger by love. Let him overcome evil by good. Let him overcome the greedy by liberality. Let the liar be overcome by truth. . . . The real treasure is that laid up through charity and piety, temperance and self-control; the treasure thus hid is secured and passes not away.

"THE SYNTHETIC RELIGION."

Japanese Buddhism presents a more metaphysical appearance. Of its sixteen sects and thirty sub-sects the Nichiren School is described by Yoshigiro Kawai as pre-eminent. The Mandala or object of this sect's worship is "the Buddha or original enlightenment," who "pervades all times and spaces, and is closely interwoven with all things and all phenomena. He is universal and all-present." The Rt. Rev. Zitzuzen Ashitsu tells of Buddha's three personalities, the first formless, eternal, omnipresent, immutable; the second, attained by his self-refinement; the third, which



A GROUP OF BURMESE PHOONGEES.

spontaneously appears to all kinds of beings to enlighten them. The only difference between us and him is our lack of self-culture. Other Japanese essayists glory in Buddhism as "the synthetic religion" and as the national spirit of Japan.

THE JAINS NO ATHEISTS.

Exposition of the religion of the Jains falls to Mr. V. A. Ghandhi, a fine-looking dweller in Bombay, honorary secretary of the Jain Association of India. Jains believe in the eternity of matter and soul, in "a subtle essence underlying all substances, conscious as well as unconscious, which becomes an eternal cause of all modifications, and is termed God," in the transmigration of the soul, and in Karman, or the strict recompense in succeeding lives of deeds done in the



RIGHT REV. ZITSUZEN ASHITSU,
Omi, Japan.

present life. The charge of Atheism frequently brought against the Jains is thus repudiated.

CONFUCIAN ETHICS.

Confucianism is sketched at a great length by the Hon. Pung Kwang Yu, first secretary to the Chinese Legation at Washington, who was deputed by the Emperor of China to expound the official religion. His account of it and of its relations to other faiths, as well as his criticism of European missionaries, presented from the standpoint of the widely-traveled scholar and diplomatist, forms one of the most valuable features of the book. "Only a single person who is venerated as the teacher for all generations and in all human attainments," "only a single uncrowned lawgiver who has been venerated by sovereigns and ministers of all succeeding generations as their own teacher," is Confucius. "By bequeathing the 'Six Classics' to posterity, Confucius practically concentrated in himself the wisdom of the ancients." The five "natural relations" of man are those of "sovereign and subject, parent and child, husband and wife, elder and younger brothers, and friends." Confucius requires in each of these relations the appropriate behavior. "Do not unto others," said he, "whatsoever ye would not that others should do unto you." In comparison with this five-fold distinction, Mr. Pung feels the Christian resolution of all social relations into a universal brotherhood to be abstract and unjust. "A universal love of mankind, without distinction of persons, gives more to him to whom less is due, and less to him to whom more is due."

THE DANGER OF "IMMORTALITY PILLS."

Doctrines of immortality and everlasting life Confucians do not accept, but do not suppress. "We



HON. PUNG KWANG YU, PEKING,
Delegated by the Emperor of China to present the doctrine of Confucius.

cannot as yet," says Confucius, "perform our duties to men; how can we perform our duties to spirits?" Of Buddhists and Taoists, says Mr. Pung:

As a rule, they are men given to speculations on the invisible world of spirits, and neglectful of the duties and requirements of life. For this reason they are employed by public functionaries to officiate on occasions of public worship, and, at the same time, they are despised by the Confucianists as the dregs of the people.

Throughout Mr. Pung speaks of miracles, stories of another life, and concern to propitiate spirits, pretty much as the English man of science would have spoken a score years ago of spiritualism.

A prize essay, by Kung Hsien Ho, naively protests against belief in immortality. "If we become like genii, then we would live on without dying; how could the world hold so many? If we transmigrate, then so many would transmigrate from the human life and ghosts would be so numerous." He also objects that an emperor who believed in Taoism "got ill by eating immortality pills!"

ZOROASTER A MONOTHEIST.

The religion of the Parsees, or Zoroastrianism, is unfolded by J. J. Modi, of Bombay. He denies that Zoroaster preached dualism. Parseism, he says, is a monotheism. Ahura-Mazda is the Omniscient Lord, the causer of all causes, the creator, the ruler of both the material and immaterial world, the source of all physical and all moral light. The two principles, evil and good, Angro-mainyush (Ahriman) and Spenta-mainyush, are both subordinate to Ahura-Mazda. Purity, physical and moral, is the law of human life. The sanitary code of the Parsees will, for the most part, "stand the test of sanitary science for ages together." On the triad of "thought, word, deed," the

whole morality is based. Three days after death the soul of a man is judged at the Chinvat Bridge. His actions are weighed in a scale pan, and if the good outweigh the evil, even by the smallest particle, he passes over the bridge into heaven; but if the evil preponderate, he is hurled into the abyss of hell. If good and evil are at equipoise, he is sent to a sort of purgatory, known as Hamast-Gehan. A curious idea is that, as capital increases with interest, so the good and bad of actions increase with the growth of time. Deeds in youth count for more than deeds in age. Five striking engravings illustrate the chief stages of initiation to the Parsee priesthood.

THE MIKADO'S RELIGION.

Shintoism, the State religion of Japan, is expounded from various standpoints. A Christian convert, Matsugama, distinguishes the primitive Japanese faith found in the sacred books *Kojiki* (712 A.D.) and *Nihongi* (720 A.D.), from that subsequent blending with Buddhism which in the ninth century produced Shintoism. Another Japanese Christian declares that:

Shintoism has no written moral code, no system of abstract doctrine, because the laws of God are engrossed in the heart. This indwelling is the living law governing the moral nature. Formal prayer is not of much importance, but believers observe prayer services. Confession of sin is made and the wrath of the Highest Being averted. The Emperor is the representative of the entire nation, and must therefore be its model.

"THE BRAIN OF THE ENTIRE GLOBE."

The most interesting exposition is made by the Rt. Rev. Reuchi Shibata, eleventh president of the *Zhikkô* (practical) sect of Shintoists. The common tradition of all Shintoists is that a generation of deities in the beginning created heaven and earth and all that in them is, and became ancestors of the Japanese, and that two of these deities, male and female, were the ancestors and founders of the Imperial line in Japan. The *Zhikkô* sect teach one original, eternal, absolute Deity, who took embodiment as male and female deities—together forming "the three deities of creation." These originated a generation of deities, who in their turn gave birth to Japan, sun and moon, etc., etc. "As every child of the heavenly Deity came into the world with a soul separated from the one original soul of Deity, he ought to be just as the Deity ordered." The founder of the sect, born in 1541 A.D., received these revelations in Mount Fuji, which is thence regarded as the "abode of the divine Lord and as the brain of the entire globe;" its plain and simple form and serene air being also regarded as moral example and emblem. "We should respect the present world, with all its practical works, more than the future world," and especially regard Emperor and native land.

A SHINTO SCHEME FOR ENDING WAR.

This Shinto prelate reveals his practical aim by the following concluding appeal:

While it is the will of Deity and the aim of all religion-

ists, that all His beloved children on the earth should enjoy peace and comfort in one accord, many countries look still with envy and hatred toward one another and appear to seek for opportunities of making war under the slightest pretext. . . . Now and here my earnest wish is this, that the time should come soon when all nations on the earth will join their armies and navies with one accord, guarding the earth as a whole, and thus prevent preposterous wars with each other. They should also establish a supreme court in order to decide the case when a difference arises between them. . . . There will thus ensue, at last, the universal peace and tranquillity which seem to be the final object of the benevolent Deity.

The Rt. Rev. R. Shibata should go on a mission to the Kaiser of Germany and Czar of Russia.

WHAT THE JEWS HAVE DONE.

The Jews are especially well represented in this volume, having from the first taken a most active in



RIGHT REV. REUCHI SHIBATA,
High Priest of the Zhikkô Sect of Shintoists.

terest in the Parliament. Dr. N. Kohler glowingly insists that the doctrine of the brotherhood of man, based upon the fatherhood of God, is essentially Jewish. Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes, speaking as representative of orthodox Judaism, finds the fatherhood of God announced by Moses, "Israel is My son, My firstborn," "implying that other nations are also His children." Hence "Malachi's 'Have we not all one Father?' does not surprise us." Thus Israel supplied the ideal of universal brotherhood as well as of universal peace and happiness. Dr. Mendes remarks upon the coincidence: In 521 B. C. Zoroastrianism revived; Confucius was then living; Gautama Buddha died in 534; the Jews had been long in Babylon; there was traffic of merchants between China and India via Babylonia with Phenicia. He affirms that the modern Jews "unite in the belief of the coming



MOHAMMEDANS AT PRAYER.

Messiah," and "believe, soul and might, in the restoration to Palestine, a Hebrew State."

WHAT JEWS HAVE YET TO DO.

Miss Josephine Lazarus declares that "during the last hundred years Judaism has undergone more modification than during the previous thousand years." Now, faced with the ubiquitous anti-Semitic movement, what must the Jew do?

Change his attitude before the world, and come into fellowship with those around him. . . . Mankind at large may not be ready for a universal religion; but let the Jews, with their prophetic instinct, their deep spiritual insight, set the example and give the ideal. The world has not yet fathomed the secret of its redemption, and salvation may yet again be of the Jews.

REMARKABLE NEWS ABOUT ISLAM.

Islam was, perhaps owing to the interdict of the Sultan, poorly represented at the Parliament. Its chief spokesman was Mr. Mohammed Webb, "an American of the Americans," who has been converted to the faith of the prophet. He roundly denies that Mohammed's character was sensual, or that polygamy ever was or is a part of the Islamic system, or that the prophet ever encouraged or consented to the propagation of Islam by force. He "was as thoroughly non-aggressive and peace-loving as the typical Quaker." "Stated in the briefest manner possible, the Islamic system requires belief in the unity of God and in the inspiration of Mohammed. Its pillars of practice are physical and mental cleanliness, prayer, fasting, fraternity, almsgiving and pilgrimage." Mr. Webb's requirements are yet more elastic. "No man is expected to believe anything that is not in perfect harmony with his reason and common sense." Like the Jews, he will not allow the Christians a monopoly

of the two doctrines most associated with their creed. "The Moslem brotherhood stands upon a perfect equality, recognizing only the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

THE LADDER, THE GATE, AND THE FIELD.

One of the most imposing figures on the singularly picturesque platform was Archbishop Dionysios Latas, of Zante, who represented the Greek Church—"the mother of the Christian Churches," as he called it.

The peculiar feature about his paper is that at a time when Western critics are doing their best to eliminate as alien to the Christian faith the Hellenic elements which have entered it, this Eastern prelate claims for the entrance of just these elements a special divine Providence.

If (said he) the ladder by means of which the Son and Word of God came down from Heaven into the world had its basis on Judaism, if the gate through which He passed was Palestine, still the field, the smooth and well cultivated field on which the Messiah was to sow the doctrines of His Gospel and to reap the fruit of His teaching—that field was the Greek nation, the Greek element, the Greek letters, and the sound reasonings of the different systems of Greek philosophy.

The Armenian Church was represented in essay and person.

HOW IT IMPRESSED ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHS.

The Roman Catholic Church, which has from the first taken deep interest in the Parliament, is admirably represented. Cardinal Gibbons contributes a paper in which he declares that he is more drawn to the Catholic Church by her system of organized benevolence than by her unity of faith, or sublime morals, or world-wide catholicity, or apostolical suc-



MOST REV. DIONYSIOS LATAS,
Archbishop of Zante, Greece.

cession. Which remark explains much in the later developments of American Romanism. Archbishop Ireland promised his active interest from the first. Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, and Archbishop Red-

sophic movement marked by Renan and Darmesteter, and predicts that France will remain a Christian land.

PROFESSOR HENRY DRUMMOND'S PLEA.

Presbyterianism is well to the fore. Among a host of others, Rev. Dr. Briggs treats of "The Truthfulness of Scripture," Rev. Dr. A. B. Bruce of "Man's Place in the Universe," and Professor Henry Drummond on "Evolution and Christianity." Dr. Drummond glorifies the services which the theory of evolution has rendered to the Church, avers that "there is probably no more real unbelief among men of science than among men of any other profession," and craves for the theological world "a clearing house, a register office, a something akin to the ancient councils, where the legitimate gains of theological science may be registered . . . and authoritative announcements made of the exact position of affairs."

Among other Protestant luminaries may be mentioned Rev. Drs. Lyman Abbott, Th. J. Munger, G. P. Fisher, Washington Gladden, Pentecost, F. E. Clark, G. Dana Boardman, Professors Von Orelli and Richard T. Ely, and Rev. T. E. Slater.



MUGURDITCH KHRIMIAN,
Catholicos of All Armenians.

wood, of New Zealand, took leading part in the opening session, and at the last session Bishop Keane prefaced his discourse on "the ultimate religion" with the beautiful words:

These days will always be to us a memory of sweetness. Sweet it has been for God's long-separated children to meet at last, . . . here to clasp hands in friendship and in brotherhood in the presence of the blessed and loving Father of us all; sweet to see and to feel that it is an awful wrong for religion, which is of the God of love, to inspire animosity, hatred, which is of the evil one; sweet to tie again bonds of affection broken since the days of Babel, and to taste "how good and how sweet a thing it is for brethren to live in unity." And we have felt, as we looked in one another's eyes, that the only condition on which we can ever attain to unity in the truth is to dismiss the spirit of hostility and suspicion, and to meet on the basis of mutual trustfulness and charity.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

Despite the refusal of the Archbishop of Canterbury to countenance the Parliament, the Anglican Church was represented in person by Rev. Dr. Haweis and Dr. Momerie, and in an essay by Canon Fremantle. American Episcopacy was also in evidence. Count A. Bernstorff reported on the religious state of Germany, "the greatest danger" in which he finds to be the spread of Ritschl's system, but declares that "believing, evangelical Christianity in Germany is more a power now than it ever was before." Rev. G. Bonet-Maury reports from Paris the neo-Christian revival in France, welcomes the sympathetic philo-



RT. REV. JOHN J. KEANE,
Rector of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

CRITICISM OF CHRISTIANITY.

The genial spirit which pervaded the Parliament seems to have happily blended frankness with courtesy, and the element of mutual criticism was only helpful. What has been termed the Christianity of Christ was rarely adversely canvassed. The Hon. Mr. Pung spoke somewhat in this vein, though with studied respect. He dismisses the miraculous narratives of the Gospels with scarcely concealed scorn. The Chinese honor Confucius not for miraculous performances of any kind, but for his virtuous example. Marvelous tales are doubtless popular. Chinese works could supply more than ten wagon loads of them. He pities Christian missionaries that they reach only the uneducated and immoral Chinese.

I know that they will quote Christ's words, "I come not to save the righteous but sinners," to refute me. This idea to be sure is excellent, but can hardly be made applicable, it seems to me, to the present state of things.

He urges the missionaries to win the confidence of the gentry, and suggests they be trained also in physical science and sociology and Chinese customs.

MISSIONARIES CRITICISED.

There is much wholesome criticism of missionary methods. Mr. Pung complains that the Christian Scriptures have been execrably translated into Chinese. He also advises that women and girls should not be allowed to frequent churches where men worshiped, but should be taught either at home or in separate assemblies; and that converts be required to support their parents. He earnestly insists on missionaries inquiring into the moral character of their converts.

The Buddhist Mr. Dharmapala complains that missionaries are as a rule intolerant and selfish. "We want the lowly and the meek and the gentle teachings of Christ, not because we do not have them now, but

we want more of them." A Brahman, Mr. Charya, says Christian missions have failed in India because "the religion which a conquering nation, with an exasperating consciousness of superiority, condescendingly offers to the conquered, must ever be disgusting to the recipients, however good it may be," and because "Christians by tacit silence make people believe that the eating of animal food is a necessary preparatory course to baptism." Generally the Asiatics seem to have made their hosts aware that Western religionists impress them as wanting in gentleness and devoutness; the energetic Western temperament is to their mild and meditative Eastern natures something rough and almost brutal.

Several of the non-Christian speakers lash very heavily the unchristian conduct of Christian nations. Mr. Hirai warmly denounces the iniquities caused by the refusal of Christian powers to grant treaty revision to Japan, and the insolent treatment of Japanese immigrants. "If such be the Christian ethics—well, we are perfectly satisfied to be heathen." The Japanese "will not join Christianity as long as they think that it is Western morality to preach one thing and practice another."

Of counter criticism the most defiant is that of the Boston lecturer, the Rev. Jos. Cook. Said he: "I take Lady Macbeth on my right hand and her husband on my left, and we three walk down here. . . . I turn to Mohammedanism. Can you wash our 'red right hands?' I turn to Confucianism and Buddhism and Brahmanism. Can you wash our 'red right hands?' . . . It is a certainty that except Christianity there is no religion under heaven that effectively provides for the peace of the soul."

WOMAN.

Woman is well represented here. Deeply significant is the fact that, as the religions first meet on a com-



MITROFAN, METROPOLITAN OF MONTENEGRO.



ERVAD SHERIARJI DADABHAI BHARUCHA.

mon platform, woman stands there on equal footing with man. Besides women who deliver short addresses, papers are contributed by a score of women, including six "Reverends," two Jewesses, and one Parsee convert to Christianity. Miss Willard describes "A White Life for Two." Lady Henry Somerset writes a characteristically beautiful and thoughtful letter, hoping for "an organized movement for united activity, based on the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." Mrs. Ormiston Chant discoursing on "The Real Religion of To-Day," puts the old antithesis of justification by works and faith in the new way—that "man's duty to God" is receding before the idea of "God's duty to man." Non-Christian contributors are generally careful to state the attitude of their faith to the claims of woman.

DR. SCHAFF INVITES THE POPE TO HEAD REUNION.

"I was determined to bear my last dying testimony to the cause of Christian union." So said the Rev. Dr. Schaff, scarcely aware how near his end was. His testamentary utterance is worthy of the man. All churches, he urged—Greek, Roman, Protestant—shared in the sin of schism. Yet "negative reunion, which would destroy all denominational distinctions," would be untrue to the Providence which had produced these distinctions. "A confederation of all English-speaking Evangelical Churches, and possibly an organic union," is chiefly hindered by the "historic Episcopate;" but Dr. Schaff hoped the Episcopal Church will interpret the historic Episcopate as "locally adapted," so as to include the "historic Presbyterate." But, Protestants united, "union must include the Greek and the Roman Churches." If any church, then one of these must be "the centre of unification." These two must come to agreement on the procession of the Holy Spirit and the authority of the Bishop of Rome. Dr. Schaff makes the curious proposal:

What if the Pope, in the spirit of the first Gregory and under the inspiration of a Higher Authority, should infallibly declare his own fallibility in all matters lying outside of his own communion, and invite Greeks and Protestants to a fraternal pan-Christian council in Jerusalem, where the mother-Church of Christendom held the first council of reconciliation and peace?

Canon Fremantle expresses himself as looking to the development of faith as opposed to systems and of the social movement as leading to reunion. Cardinal Gibbons supplies a proof of this latter tendency when he says, "Though we differ in faith, thank God there is one platform on which we stand united, and that is the platform of charity and benevolence." On this platform a wider than Christian union is shown to be possible in the common agreement

against war and destitution, and even in some of the methods of remedy.

THE ULTIMATE RELIGION?

There are occasionally tentative outreachings after some all-inclusive religion yet to be evolved. Dr. A. Réville lays down what he considers to be the scientific conditions of it. Professor D'Vivedi and the monk, Mr. Vivekananda, seem to conceive of it as a further expansion of the accommodating Hindu system. Japanese Buddhists call their faith "the synthetic religion." But Dr. Barrows reports that "no religion, excepting Christianity, put forth any strong and serious claims to universality." The eagerness with which all faiths, excepting perhaps the Confucian, sought to lay claim to the doctrines of the Divine fatherhood and human brotherhood is deeply significant to the believer in the New Testament.

We have here touched on but a few aspects of this multitudinous array of religious thought. There are whole mines of theistic and Christian evidences, of general and special social ethics, of projects for co-operative work and study, of pleas for certain forms of church government, etc., etc., which we have not sampled here. But the general impression left by this unique volume is certainly not in the direction of any eclectic syncretism or colorless pan-religionism. It is, to the Christian at least, emphatically Christian. The Archbishop of Canterbury, if he reads this record, will be glad to repent of his suspicion that Christianity would be degraded by entering into friendly consultation with other faiths. The comparison will doubtless act as a powerful solvent to any version of Christianity which is compounded of bigotry or haughty exclusiveness. It will tend to dissipate such Christianity as consists merely of a bundle of ideas caught up out of the teaching of Jesus, for Jews and Moslems and Parsees are quick to claim these as their own. But it has only brought out into fresh clearness the element that is vital in the Christian faith. The ultimate and universal religion, Professor Goodspeed has said, "is not so much Christianity as Christ. Such was the deepest voice of the Parliament." Such undoubtedly is the deepest dint left on the mind by perusal of the record.

It is thus easy to understand the prediction of a participant, "A new impetus will come to Christian missions." But the impetus is one that must not a little modify their methods, and breathe into them a larger and gentler spirit. Liberal, evangelical, and Catholic Christians alike have come away from the Parliament, confessing to a new Divine impulse. To appropriate and assimilate what was then received is now the privilege of English-speaking mankind.

MISS CLARA BARTON AND THE RED CROSS.

A STUDY OF RELIEF WORK AND OF AGENCIES TO MEET SUFFERING FROM WAR, PESTILENCE AND CATASTROPHE.

BY SOPHIA WELLS ROYCE WILLIAMS.

THOSE who remember the outburst of philanthropic aid conducted through the Sanitary and Christian Commission during the years of our civil war have probably seen in the winter just over greater aid stretched out for those who sit in affliction than at any time since that period. During no winter for twenty years has the attention of so many people been drawn to the aid of the suffering both at their doors and throughout the land. This renaissance of relief at a time when the current catastrophe is only commercial is due to two causes: first, to the dire distress of the day, and second, to the growing popular habit of effort to relieve the suffering caused by great disasters as well as to meet more regular and constant demands. This increased effort for increased need is but a step in the steady Christianization of society.

An examination of the great disasters of the past twenty-five years, culminating in the horror of Johns-

formed for the occasion. Yet at all, praiseworthy work has been done by the National Red Cross Society. Probably the most conspicuous before the public in the last ten years of relief work has been Miss Clara Barton. Who is Miss Clara Barton? The originator of the Red Cross Association in this country. What is the Red Cross Association? This is a more difficult question to answer. To-day Miss Clara Barton, at sixty-four, after thirty years of work in relief of the misery of battle and disaster, is a slight woman, rather under sized, with soft brown eyes, thin gray hair and a large mouth—rather strong withal. Her hands are small, soft and delicate, freely used in gesture and emphasis during conversation. In talk she is, as might be expected of the woman of the lecture platform, the committee room and the wide direction of extensive work, rapid, quick and voluble.

FROM FARM TO HOSPITAL.

She was born in 1830, of farmer parents, at New England Village, a small hamlet near Oxford, Mass. After going to school in Oxford, she taught for a while a country school; then went into a factory as cloth trimmer; again taught until she had succeeded in saving money enough to give her a year's study at Clinton Liberal Institute. From there she went to Bordentown, N. J., where she taught a free school until her eyes gave out, when, during Buchanan's administration, she obtained a position in the Patent Office at Washington. On the death of her father shortly after, she took up the mortgage on the small farm, settling with her family. Her brother, who owned on the James River a turpentine distillery, knowing that it was certain to be destroyed by the Union forces, is said to have agreed with the Confederate commander to set fire to it when General Butler's army should reach a certain point. This was done, but he was captured before making his escape. Hearing of his capture, Miss Barton conceived the idea of going down to General Butler's headquarters and making an effort to liberate her brother. She obtained a substitute for her position in the Patent Office, with whom she shared its pay. Just before the battle of Bull Run, she advertised in the Worcester (Mass.) papers, saying she would receive stores and money for the wounded soldiers at the front, which she would personally distribute. The appeal was so liberally answered that she filled a building at Seventh and Pennsylvania avenue and went to the front, where she succeeded in getting her brother paroled. He died in the autumn, again needing her interceding efforts, and she continued her work, nursing and



MISS CLARA BARTON.

town, will show that the largest expenditure and the most efficient and prompt aid has been given the greatest calamities, from the Chicago fire to the Johnstown flood, by organizations and committees

relieving suffering, supplies continuing to come to her until nearly the end of the war.

DORRANCE ATWATER'S GREAT SERVICE.

Her work was entirely independent of any of the State organizations and of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. On returning to Washington she petitioned Congress, through Henry Wilson, for \$15,000, in payment for her services "in endeavoring to discover missing soldiers of the army of the United States and in communicating intelligence to their relatives." A bill was finally passed giving her \$15,000 for expenses already incurred and for services to be rendered, that appropriation having reference to her proposed search for the graves of soldiers, unknown, missing or unrecorded, in Southern prisons and elsewhere. The path to this work opened for Miss Barton through the records kept by Dorrance Atwater, a Connecticut boy prisoner at Andersonville. He had been detailed to keep for the prison authorities a record of the dead and their burial. Thinking that their people at home would like, if possible, to know, he preserved sometimes on a bit of paper, sometimes on a rag, or anything that he could get and kept always concealed, a duplicate set of records, with the graves carefully indicated on a plot of the burial ground. On being liberated he was sent home and lay for weeks on a bed of illness. As soon as he was able, he wrote the War Department that he had 15,000 names, and that the graves ought at once to be marked or the summer's rank growth would render it impossible to identify them, so slight were the present markings. The Department pigeon-holed his letter and lists, refusing to return them, but gave him a place in one of the departments. One day he saw in the post office a notice asking for information of the burial of dead Union soldiers, and signed "Clara Barton." He wrote to her and offered her the 15,000 names if he could get them. With her assistance he succeeded in obtaining them from the War Department and had at once a boat put at his disposal,—boards and nails and paint, with carpenters to make the wood into head-boards, and was sent to mark the graves more permanently. Miss Barton accompanied him and together thousands of graves were marked at Andersonville and elsewhere, the work at Andersonville depending altogether on the Atwater records.

LIFE AFTER THE WAR.

Her war labors over, she sought the lecture platform and made an arrangement with a New York lecture bureau to lecture for 300 nights at \$100 a night. She was well advertised and managed, and drew crowded houses almost everywhere she went.

In the spring of 1867 she broke down. In seven years she had freed herself from clerical thralldom, organized her own work for the wounded and secured the opportunity to rescue these unmarked graves from forgetfulness and given two winters to lecturing. In 1869, nearing her fortieth year, she went abroad for necessary rest and recuperation. The next year the Franco-Prussian War broke out,

and Miss Barton did some effective work among the wounded, especially at Strasburg. From Strasburg she went to relieve the suffering after the fall of the Commune in Paris. Her services won her the Prussian order of merit, gave her acquaintance with the working of the Red Cross agencies in Switzerland and Germany, and brought her under the notice of the head of the latter society, the Empress Augusta.

DECORATIONS ABROAD; NEGLECT AT HOME.

As the result of this and other visits and services, Miss Barton has received an amethyst cut in the form of a pansy, the gift of the Grand Duchess of Baden, her personal and beloved friend; the jewel of the American Red Cross, the Serbian decoration of the Red Cross, presented by Queen Natalie; the Gold Cross of Remembrance, presented by the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden; a Red Cross medal, the gift of the Queen of Italy, and an English decoration, pinned on her dress by Queen Victoria's own hand. When all was over Miss Barton returned from Europe to find, as many others have done, who have won for themselves fame abroad, that her work was almost wholly unknown here. The bitterness of the disappointment only those can appreciate who have felt it. Coming as it did after a severe strain, the result was a long and serious illness, which resulted in her spending seven months in the Columbian Hospital at Washington. She spent the Winter of 1877 in Washington, endeavoring to get the Red Cross Convention signed. The summer of 1877 was spent at Dansville, and the winter of 1878 again found her at Washington, where she met with no further success, and she again returned to Dansville. During the winter of 1879 her sympathizers, to whose care she had intrusted the pushing through of the Red Cross Convention, wrote her that it would be signed in a few days. For reasons of her own Miss Barton ordered proceedings stopped at once. In the spring of 1881 she herself came on to Washington and succeeded in getting the convention signed, while Congress passed the needed legislation.

THE UNITED STATES SIGNS THE PACT.

This action was reached as a result of pleas addressed by M. Gustave Moynier, the originator and president of the Swiss Red Cross Association, to President Garfield, and answered in a sympathetic letter by Secretary Blaine in May, 1881, just before the President's martyr death. On May 21, 1881, an association was formed in Washington, D. C., to be known as the American (National) Association of the Red Cross, and a constitution was adopted, the first article of which requires that its office be located at Washington, D. C., and another that the association "shall consist of the subscribers hereunto and such other persons as shall hereafter be elected to membership, and it shall constitute a Central National Association with power to organize State and territorial associations auxiliary to itself."

At a subsequent meeting held on June 9, 1881, Miss Clara Barton was elected President.

The National Society of the Red Cross in Washington is established in a large brick house at the corner of Seventeenth and F streets, N. W., standing on a terrace high above the pavement, a fact which adds much to the impression it makes. The walls of the broad hall running through the center of the house are gracefully draped with the flags of the various nations for whose suffering soldiers Miss Barton has worked. Various Red Cross flags also float from the walls. At the end of the long parlors is a large, beautiful blue and white silk flag of Greece, and in strong contrast with this a large insignia of the Red Cross in its brilliant red and white.

Here Miss Barton makes her home, when not at work in the field alleviating the sufferings of some storm-stricken people.

FIELD WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

Miss Barton's first personal Red Cross field relief work was done in 1882, when the Mississippi river overflowed its banks. Having less than \$1,000 in the Red Cross treasury, she started for the scene of the disaster. Before she had fairly left Washington, the Associated Press wires sent news of the disaster flashing to every part of the country, accompanied by appeals for aid, to be sent at once to Clara Barton at Cincinnati. Aid poured in from every direction. So generous was the response that more came than was needed. Always frugal and careful, Miss Barton put by the surplus for the next great disaster, which soon followed in the overflow of the Ohio in 1883, and of the Louisiana cyclone in the same year. In the following year the Red Cross again found work to do in the overflow of both the Ohio and the Mississippi.

In 1884, the government having appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose, Miss Barton again went abroad, this time accompanied by Mr. A. S. Solomons and Judge Sheldon, to represent the American Red Cross at the International Conference at Geneva.

In 1886 the drouth in Texas necessitated more work by her agents. When the Charleston earthquake occurred, in the same year, Miss Barton was in California, endeavoring to regain her health. She remained until early in December, when she returned by way of Charleston. In 1887 she again represented the United States government at the court of their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, at Carlsruhe. In the same year she relieved the sufferers from the Mt. Vernon cyclone.

The terrible Johnstown disaster occurred May 31, 1889. The relief begun by private effort (afterwards organized as the State Commission) was first on the ground, giving most efficient aid in every possible way. Later Miss Barton arrived on the field, after which the distribution of clothing was under the personal supervision and direction of the "National Red Cross Headquarters." The entire sum expended by the society at Johnstown was about \$40,000.

THE SEA ISLAND HURRICANES.

The Sea Island hurricanes, which Mr. Joel Chandler Harris has described in the February and March *Scribner's*, give the last instance in which the Red

Cross has taken the field. In August the low islands which fringe the coast from Charleston to Savannah were struck by one of the West India hurricanes, which in every August and September start in the mid-Atlantic and are first heard of when they strike some island from the Windward Islands to Cuba and then follow a curving path along our coast. Tide and gale combined on that fatal August 28 to strip the low-lying islands along the South Carolina coast of every home and habitation, to destroy crops, to flood every well and to sweep hundreds to death in the wild rush of wind and wave. The population of the islands directly affected is about 9,000. The fringe of coast which felt the storm, whose serious effects did not extend far inland, was about 30,000 to 35,000. If the entire population which received damage along the lower parts of the coast be included, from 60,000 to 75,000 persons suffered loss. Beaufort County, S. C., which felt the worst of the storm, is almost exclusively negro, and each decade sees a smaller white population. In 1870 the county had 5,309 whites; in 1890, 2,695. Its colored population, 29,050 in 1870, had only risen to 31,421 twenty years later. Simple, kind, inoffensive, ignorant, this black population, when its food crops were overwhelmed and its cotton ruined by the hurricane, while hundreds were drowned, was left utterly helpless and unable either to ask aid or to distribute it.

THE NUMBER IN NEED.

The estimate made by Mr. Harris and by Miss Barton is that 30,000 were in need of food. The first aid, within a fortnight after the hurricane, was extended by the Marine Hospital Service, which promptly expended \$5,000. Dr. G. W. Magruder, of the service, found that the territory which suffered most from the storm was about 150 square miles in area and had a population of 9,000 persons, nearly all negroes. Within this area 660 houses were wrecked and 211 drowned. Into this wrecked and disorganized community the calm skill of the Federal service entered. Graves were dug, 195 wells cleaned, seven new ones dug and twenty-three curbed, thirty-nine miles of drains opened and a physician told off to each island. In three weeks 3,709 cases of illness were treated, a third of the population. It is impossible to read the brief, colorless, self-contained report of the self-denying labors of Dr. Magruder and his associates, Dr. Carson, Dr. Copeland, Dr. Allen Stuart, Dr. J. C. Woodruff and Dr. W. P. Gibbes, without profound admiration for the prompt and efficient aid given by the Marine Hospital Service.

"Happily for the country," says Dr. Magruder in closing November 3, 1893, "the colossal work of furnishing subsistence to this large population has been undertaken by the Red Cross Society under the leadership of its president, Miss Clara Barton, who has already for the past six weeks been doing noble work, and it is surely to be hoped that the approach of spring will find another magnificent charity brought to the successful termination which usually characterizes the work of this society." Two months later, Miss Clara Barton gave a mid-field report. Assum-

ing control October 2, the Red Cross Society received up to January 9, 1894, \$23,926.36 and on that date all but \$6,883.12 had been expended. Mr. Harris' testimony corroborates Dr. Magruder's prediction. Small rations have been given out, a peck of grits and a pound of pork a week to each applicant, lumber, 800,000 feet, has been bought and distributed, men were paid in rations to rebuild ruined houses and the district made as far as possible self-supporting and self-helping. So far as one can judge, the work of relief has been well done. It has met criticism in some well-informed quarters. The aggregate amount distributed is not large, and the ration small. Much of the repair would doubtless have been done in any case, but it is much to have intelligent direction on the ground and a little aid goes a long way in the simple life of a negro population, living in waters which swarm with fish and who live frugally the year around. Besides its own money receipts, the Red Cross has had to distribute the trains sent South by the *New York World*, large supplies from other quarters and hundreds of packages of clothing. It is expected to continue aid for six months or until the early crops come in. Fortunately, food begins to grow early and the expenditure of \$260 a day in winter cannot be long necessary.

ASSOCIATE SOCIETIES.

Under the Red Cross constitution there have been several "associate societies" established at various points. The first one, known as the "Dansville Society of the Red Cross," was established at Dansville, N. Y. This associate society was the very first to enter the field, sending under care of Major Mark J. Bunnell relief to the flame-stricken people of Michigan in 1881.

The citizens of Rochester, N. Y., were the no text fall into line, under the title of "Society of the Red Cross of Monroe County." They at once sent relief to the burned districts of Michigan under the personal care of Prof. J. B. Hubbell. The Society of the Red Cross of Onondaga County was next formed at Syracuse, N. Y.

The Associate Society of the Red Cross of Philadelphia, of which Dr. Pancost is president, was established in 1886, and incorporated June 7, 1890. It was the first organized body on the field at Johnstown. Thirty hours from the first call to action, "supplied for almost any possible emergency, with food, clothing, medicine and a completely appointed hospital camping equipage, the Field Corps, consisting of surgeons, physicians, nurses, quarter-masters and treasurer, departed for the scene of the disaster. This relief corps of the Philadelphia branch at one time had three hospitals in operation. Of these, the official "Red Cross Field Hospital" was continued until November 19. Then, after feeding over 5,000, caring for 165 hospital cases, fifty-five of which were typhoid cases, and expending \$11,000, the field work, covering a period of twenty-four weeks, was declared finished and the Relief Corps recalled. The hospital buildings, in complete running order, were transferred with all they contained to the care of the

Cambria County Medical Society for the continued use of Johnstown. This hospital stands as a permanent memorial of the world's beneficence exerted in behalf of the stricken city. At the dedication Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of Philadelphia, who delivered the address, made an earnest plea for aid in behalf of the Russian famine. A subscription of \$5,000 was raised and afterwards turned over to Miss Barton. Important as the Red Cross work was at Johnstown, it was after all but a very small amount compared with the \$2,912,346.30 received by the State Commission.

Dr. Joseph Gardner, of Bedford, Indiana, thinking the American National Red Cross ought to own a house in which might be established during times of peace training schools for nurses, storehouses or other such educational, charitable, or philanthropic edifices as its president might deem necessary, and which in times of war should be neutral ground, has recently deeded to this society 782 acres of valuable land in Lawrence County, Indiana. It has upon it a village, postoffice, barns, tenement houses, orchards and forests, including groves of maple, and quarries of Bedford oolitic stone, as well as a river frontage of one mile in length.

THE RED CROSS THE UNITED STATES HAS.

For thirteen years since the United States signed the Geneva Convention the National Red Cross Association in this country has been Miss Clara Barton, and Miss Clara Barton has been the National Red Cross Society. This is natural. It has its disadvantages. It is natural because after sixteen years of unavailing efforts by others, Miss Barton secured the ratification of the Convention by the President and the Senate and the passage of an appropriation by Congress. Under our government a task like this is not discharged in a day. It can only be accomplished by long, unintermitting and patient work, which is called lobbying in a bad cause and exerting influence over legislation in a good one. Enough others had tried. The natural and the better course would have been for the Sanitary and Christian Commissions at the close of the war to merge and continue their existence under the new name suggested by the Geneva Convention. Our war had seen such aid to the wounded as the world had never witnessed. The gathering at Geneva was in part due to our demonstration of what could be done by private effort supplementing insufficient military provision in war. The Geneva Cross itself, long familiar as a badge of aid and mercy with Hospitaliers or Knights of Malta, had been used as a hospital signal in our war. It had replaced in our field service the old yellow hospital flag, associated here with yellow fever and pestilence. The Geneva Convention really did little more in 1864 than recognize and embody in the law of nations the ameliorations of the horrors of war which our experience had shown possible. Anxious to adopt and share in the international movement, Dr. Bellows, fresh from his supreme labors at the head of the Sanitary Commission, organized January 26, 1866, at the rooms of the Commission, the "American Association for the Relief of the Misery of Battle Fields; a central national

committee auxiliary to the 'Comité International de Secours au Militaires Blessés,' constituted by an International Conference at Geneva, Switzerland." This cumbersome title expressed the purpose of the new organization which should have been the connecting link between the Sanitary Commission and the new international movement intended to carry on the same work. The association issued two annual reports and then died. It is a way movements have when they are begun in New York and need action at Washington.

For ten years the worthy men in this movement asked our government to sign a convention to which over thirty States had given their adhesion. The most liberal of all nations in practical benevolence in war was proving the least liberal in the far-sighted preparations of peace. What no one else had done the little, gray-haired, voluble, diplomatic, untiring woman at the head of the Red Cross accomplished. She knew her Washington. She had urged claims. She had pushed patience for pension legislation. She gave her whole time to the work. She enlisted friends who did as much as herself. The result was as natural as her success in securing the ratification of the Convention and an appropriation.

THE RED CROSS IT OUGHT TO HAVE.

What the United States ought to have is a National Red Cross Society with a man like Bishop Potter at its head, with Pierrepont Morgan its treasurer, with leading men in our great cities, like Higgenbotham and Armour, and the rest who ran the World's Fair, on its board, with delegates from the Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons and the New York Academy of Medicine and like bodies in Boston and other cities, and the Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Staff, on its board of medical and surgical control and with a constituency representing the entire country. Instead, the country has Miss Clara Barton, industrious, indefatigable, persistent and enthusiastic. For thirteen years the National Society of the Red Cross has been in existence. It has raised great sums. It has had great publicity. The Associated or United Press representative has nearly always been connected with it. It has worked much relief. It has been of great service to suffering humanity, but when one asks for detailed reports, for itemized statements of disbursements, for a careful recapitulation of its labors, its achievements, its failures, its experience and the teaching and lesson of its work—these things either do not exist or are not furnished. "Mid-work" reports are issued while work is being prosecuted and funds are needed, but if full and detailed reports of the work when it is over are prepared, they do not apparently see the light. "Our business affairs," says Miss Barton, "are just as private as any merchant's." The government appropriations are, of course, audited. With Mr. George Kennan as treasurer, it is certain that all moneys passing through his hands are carefully accounted and rigorously audited. I doubt if there ever was a charity which lasted so many years, which has disbursed such large sums and which has been

so constantly before the public but which has so scanty publications. I asked its officers for reports. I pleaded for all its statements, and two or three pamphlets were all I could secure. Manifestly, these things ought not to be. This national body ought to have a national organization, a national board, and reports which would stand as model and guide for all relief work, the country over.

THE RED CROSS ELSEWHERE.

Mark the difference in other lands. In every European country the Red Cross is organized on the lines already indicated as wise for the United States. Ten years ago the British *United Service Magazine* gave an exhaustive account of the Red Cross. The germ of the movement began in the Frauenverein of Frankfurt in 1813. This association of ladies was strengthened in 1815 by inter-societies in other German cities. In 1854, the work of Florence Nightingale in the Crimea showed the value of personal and private initiative in supplementing military medical service in the field. In 1859, during the Franco-Italian war, a powerful association, eliciting heavy subscriptions, was formed in Austria, which also possesses two permanent organizations in the Teutonic Order and the Sovereign Order of the Knights of Malta which have devoted their old foundations and mediæval machinery to hospital service, special attention being paid to soldiers in time of war. In 1885 the former had forty-three columns ready for the field with three ambulances apiece, one fourgon and one cooking wagon. The Order of Malta has six complete railway hospital-trains, each composed of sixteen carriages.

Switzerland, as in so much else, however, led Europe in this modern movement. The Société des Secours, established at Zurich in 1847, was the first permanent organization formed in peace, with medical men and ambulances ready at a moment's notice to take the field, as it has done in every great European conflict since its organization. In 1870 its train was moving the afternoon of the day on which war was declared. Twelve years after its work began, M. J. Henry Dunant, of Geneva, published his "A Recollection of Solferino," an epoch-making description of the total collapse of the French and Italian military medical service after that battle. Translated into many tongues, and widely circulated, it led the Geneva Society of Public Utility to discuss in 1862 "whether means might not be found to form during peace a society whose aim should be to help the wounded during war." In October, 1863, as a result of their action, a conference of the representatives of 16 European governments met at Geneva. The premises upon which this conference acted in adopting the Geneva Convention was that:

"At every period and among all nations, from Cyrus down to Napoleon III, the *personnel* and material of the army medical departments have been insufficient."

The principle of this Convention is simple, though often misunderstood. Surgeons, nurses and ambulance trains had long been held to be non-combatants.

The Geneva Convention declared them neutral, *provided* and this was its important step, they wore the badge of a red cross on a white ground, *which had previously been stamped*, passed and issued by the military authorities. Unless this indispensable preliminary has been carried out a Red Cross Society has no standing whatever. The natural corollary of this proposition is that in all European countries, where fighting is serious business, the Red Cross Societies are in intimate relations with the military medical staff and under government patronage and supervision. In England this relation is less intimate. In this country it scarcely exists, though nominally recognized.

This relationship is made clear by Mr. John Furley, of London, in a paper on "Red Cross and First Aid Societies," kindly furnished me in proof by Dr. Hurd, of Johns Hopkins University, and earlier by the same contributor in the *Nineteenth Century* of December, 1885. At that date thirty-two National Red Cross societies had been formed. Each is independent. Each has its own methods. Each, it must be remembered, has no rights in time of war except as its badge reissues from the military authorities. To promote the mutual working of these societies, after the first conference in Geneva in 1864, another was held in 1868 and three conferences since, in 1867 at Paris, at Berlin in April, 1869, and in Geneva in 1884.

GERMANY, FRANCE AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

In Germany, as might be expected, the most complete organization exists, loose in peace, rigid in war. Various aid societies exist in the several States, one of which, the Samaritar Verein, follows closely the lines of the English St. John Ambulance Association. In war, the direction of these branches is centralized under the Chief Committee of the German Association of the Red Cross. This body of delegates has as its presiding control a commissary inspector acting on behalf of the government. The Empress Augusta was the real head of the movement and she has a worthy successor in the present Empress. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out this society had \$2,900,000 in its treasury. It is probably better provided to-day. Ten years ago it had 600 female nurses, 120 male, and organizations in 35 large towns ready to take the field.

In France, three societies, *L'Association des Dames Françaises*, *l'Union des Femmes de France* and the *Société de Secours aux Blessés* (the last the French Red Cross), are by decrees of 1884 and a more recent date given legal authority to co-operate in war with the Military Sanitary Service, their presidents placed in direct relation with the Secretary of War, their delegates accredited to each corps commander and all aid given in war directed in this way through a single channel. The French Red Cross has an ambulance force at each corps headquarters, keeps up depots of supplies, a force of registered surgeons and nurses, turns out at manœuvres and in peace pursues the pious task of erecting tablets over the graves of the French dead, this having been done in 171 German towns and villages.

The Russian Red Cross Society has a well-defined

relation to the Headquarters Staff and the Medical Department. In December, 1877, it was employing ninety doctors, ten apothecaries, one hundred and twenty dressers, ninety students, five hundred Sisters of Mercy, five hundred male nurses and a reserve of four hundred persons. In the war of 1877-8 it established 13,120 beds, with 24,973 more by affiliated agencies, gave succor to 116,296 patients, including 2,863 officers, and lost by death but 2,863 patients.

Each European country has a like organization. Austria centers its committees at Vienna and Budapest. In the Franco-Prussian war they disbursed \$442,000. Italy in the same war united its committees at Milan.

IN CONTRAST WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

England has its British National Aid Society, the "Red Cross." The St. John Ambulance is an independent body, organized to give first aid to the injured, but ready to co-operate in war. The Volunteer Medical Staff Corps is organized on the army model instead of being, like our National Guard Medical Staff, a scattered and divided body. As the British National Aid Society has been comparatively quiescent in time of peace, its inaction has given encouragement to a number of kindred societies, for instance, the Stafford House and Lord Blantyre's Committees, Lady Strangford's Fund and so on, while the Princess of Wales Branch of the National Aid and Canadian Princess Louise Fund are quite independent. This, as Mr. Furley points out, "led to a wasteful expenditure of money and energy and created confusion and doubt in the minds of generous contributors."

The absence of any central organization strong enough to command public opinion, control public action and supervise and supplement local and official action has had the same effect here. An expert like Major John S. Billings would undoubtedly advise such a central society. Official Washington would not. The Marine Hospital Service, under the very capable command of Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, has already drawn under its control national quarantine and has its official eye on relief work, towards which it took an important step at Beaufort. When a great disaster comes, like Johnstown, a State Commission steps forward and spends \$3,000,000. Philadelphia maintains, as our French friends would say, *en permanence*, a "Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee," which keeps a fund in hand for emergencies, and this winter has taken charge of the work of relief for the unemployed on a great scale. In New York, the Chamber of Commerce has frequently raised money and superintended relief operations through committees. As Mr. Furley shows, it is an enormous advantage in all work of this kind if stretchers, ambulances, beds, and all hospital equipage, in all places are on a common pattern, registered under a common organization and affiliated. A national organization, carrying the Red Cross, which could secure this and organize local organizations through the country would be in a position when disaster befell in peace or when war came to start all the machinery of relief roundabout.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

TO THE RESCUE OF THE SEA ISLANDERS.

IT was a happy thought that suggested to the editor of *Scribner's* the plan of commissioning Mr. Joel Chandler Harris to visit the Sea Islands, which were last fall swept by the terrible West Indian hurricane with such dire results. Mr. Harris and the artist who accompanied him were given every facility to seek out the particulars of the awful calamity, being conveyed in tugs and steam launches from point to point through the sinuous estuaries which cut up and divide this marshy archipelago. No one other than the author of "Uncle Remus" could have given here and there the veridical touches of negro dialect and temperament which go to make up a complete picture of the isolated, hapless community.

The islands are of importance to the outer world chiefly on account of the fine cotton which grows there luxuriantly in response to very little persuasion on the part of the easy going agriculturists. It is of a finer grade than is produced anywhere else in America, and fetches sixty cents a pound when carefully prepared, or twenty-five in the rawest state. The darkies raise it, or rather it raises itself, on comfortable farms which often belong to them, and which are sometimes of ten, thirty or forty acres in extent.

A GENTLE, SIMPLE RACE OF NEGROES.

Mr. Harris removes the popular impression that the inhabitants of the islands are still utter savages. "It is just twenty years since I first saw and studied the speech and characteristics of the Sea Island negroes; more than twenty years since Daddy Jack astonished me with his Gullah talk, half African and less than half English. During that time there has been a great improvement in the negroes of this region. They are still different from their brothers in the upland plantations, but the Gullah element is nearly wiped out and the Congo type is rapidly disappearing. They are not so gay as the upland negro, they do not belong to the same tribes; but they are gentler, they are more unaffected, and there is a flute-like note in their voices, a soft, lilting intonation at the close of their sentences that is indescribably winning."

THE FORCE OF THE DISASTER.

The island had been scourged before by fearful storms, and the oldest inhabitants had set down ten and twenty years as the probable periods of these visitations, but last year broke all these theories and all records. Hurricane succeeded hurricane, and the last fatal storm was unparalleled in ferocity.

"It is," says Mr. Harris, "the most disastrous that ever visited this coast. It struck helplessness where it was weak. It is not to be measured by the destruction of life which it caused, though that was

something terrible, but by the suffering which has followed.

"It is estimated, and the estimate is not in the nature of a rough guess, that two thousand five hundred lives were lost in the islands and on the adjacent coast. The truth would not be missed very far if the number were placed at three thousand. Not all of those were lost in the storm. Two thousand persons, the great majority of them negroes, were drowned or killed on the night of the storm. The others died from exposure, from a lack of food or from the malarial fever that was epidemic on the islands during the hot September days that succeeded the disturbance."

But this *débâcle* did not give the measure of the disaster, for twenty or thirty thousand people were left destitute in the face of the winter months. The stores from the wreck of the "Savannah" saved many from starvation, but they were only a handful, and six months of the leanest variety were before these thousands of poor creatures.

MISS BARTON AND THE RED CROSS.

It was here that Miss Clara Barton stepped into the breach and began relief work in the systematic, detailed method which was necessary in coping with such a giant wolf at the door of these widely separated little cabins.

Mr. Harris says frankly that he set out on his tour of investigation with no enthusiasm for the Red Cross Society and the kind of work he thought it likely to do. But he hastens to announce the error of these preconceived judgments, and to pay a hearty tribute to the noble work which Miss Barton was conducting from her headquarters at Beaufort. "Miss Barton and her assistants had faced a good many emergencies, but I have their word for it that the conditions they were compelled to deal with in relieving the population of the Sea Islands have never been paralleled in all their experience. The problem before them was new, but they had the capacity for organization, the gift of promptness, the quality of decision; they had tact, energy, and enterprise. They knew what was to be done at once, and there was no delay nor yet undue haste in setting the machinery of relief in motion. The local committees turned over everything to the Red Cross, and immediately the work of relief, as distinguished from indiscriminate charity, took form and became substantial.

"Miss Barton had some experience with the negroes of this region in the first months after the war, and therefore had nothing to learn or to unlearn in dealing with them. Her name was known to the older ones, and one old negro woman—Aunt Jane—

who had cooked for her 'when freedom come 'bout,' came thirty miles to see her.

THE DIFFICULTIES BEFORE THE RESCUERS.

"But with all its experience, with all its energy and discipline, the Red Cross Society was compelled to move slowly. It was not superior to the lack of the means of communication. It could not give boats to its messengers nor wings to its messages. All that it could do was to launch some of the boats that had been blown ashore and hire others that had been rescued. Presently, too, the negroes began to recover some of their own boats that had lodged in the marshes, and then the work of organizing relief committees on the islands began. It was slow and tedious. The delay was almost disheartening. Malarial fever was playing havoc with the destitute—not killing them outright, but so weakening them as to cause death from the lack of nourishing food or from exposure; for hundreds were living in the bushes, practically without shelter, and hundreds were without clothes.

"Miss Barton and her assistants adopted from the very first the most rigid system of economy—a system far more efficacious in the end than any lavish dispensation of charity could have been. A peck of grits and a pound of pork—these are the rations for a family of six. They seem at first thought to be a poor excuse for charity, and the negro who goes after them in his little ox cart most likely takes them away with a disappointed look on his face, glancing back at the little bundles as he drives along, or shaking his head doubtfully as he measures their weight by lifting them in his hand. 'Mockin' bud been eat mo' dun dat!' He remembered the days when the government poured out its bounty through the Freedman's Bureau."

THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF HELP DOMINANT.

"In the very beginning one thing was made clear to the negroes—that to get help they must help themselves; that there was to be no indiscriminate distribution of alms. Some of the older ones, remembering the days when the Freedmen's Bureau was in operation, came to the conclusion that the government had charge of the relief funds; but their minds were promptly disabused by the methods which the Red Cross adopted. Was a negro able to work? Then he was provided with tools and material—hammer, saw, nails and lumber—and set to building houses for families of women and children who had been left homeless.

"The first object of the Red Cross Society was to aid the helpless, to succor those who were unable to work or to help themselves; the next was to help those who were willing and able to help themselves. Miss Barton is very much afraid that this part of her work will be misunderstood.

"'I feel that we are standing on the edge of a volcano,' she said, with a smile. 'We have had a very delicate and difficult task before us. It is still before us. I have been doing, and propose to do, only what my judgment and experience approve. But you

know how small a foundation misrepresentation needs for a foothold. I expect to hear any day that Clara Barton and her Red Cross Society are selling—actually selling—the supplies the people have donated for the relief of these Sea Island sufferers. You may smile—I smile myself to think of it—and yet it is a very serious matter. Our regulations do not permit us to give relief to able-bodied men. But these men need relief. There is no work for them to do. They are as absolutely dependent as if they had been crippled in the storm. Yet they are able-bodied; they can work. They need food, they need clothes, and, as the cold weather comes on, their needs will be sorer."

STORIES OF THE STORM.

Such a story teller as Mr. Harris naturally finds it hard to keep his pen from the instances of individual loss, the pathetic experiences of the blow which left these simple black folk fairly dazed and dumb. He interviews some of the mothers:

"The woman who had spoken for him formed part of a little group standing near. She was rubbing the head of a four-year-old pickaninny.

"'How many children have you?' she was asked.

"'T'ree, suh. Two boy; one lil' gal.'

"'Were any of them drowned?'

"'How dee gwan drown, suh?' she answered, laughing. The intonation of her voice was indescribable. 'I up'd de tree,' she said, after a pause, with a gesture that explained how she saved them. 'Dee choke—dee strankle—I up'd de tree!' The woman turned and pointed to another woman who was standing apart by the water's edge, looking out over the lonely marshes. 'She los' dem chillun, suh. She have trouble.'

"And so it turned out. This woman, standing apart, as lonely as the never-ending marshes, had lost three children. She had five. In the fury and confusion of the storm she had managed to get them all in a tree. The foundations of this place of refuge were sapped and the tree gave way before the gale, plunging the woman and her children into the whirling flood. Three were swept from under her hands out into the marsh, into the estuary, and so into the sea. They were never seen any more. She had nothing to add to this story as brief as it is tragic. One moment she had five children clinging to her, in another moment there were only two. The angry winds and the hungry waters had torn them from her and swept them out of hearing before they could utter a cry. But what this woman said did not run in the direction of grief. 'I glad to God I got two lil' one lef'. After all, the woman had reason to be glad. Pathetic as her own story was, it was not as touching as another that she told of a neighboring family. She showed where the house had stood, but there was nothing to mark its site, save a blackened stone that had lain in the fire place. Every other vestige of the cabin, and of the other cabins that had clustered near, was swept away.

"'Tirteen in de house, suh,' the woman said, 'I call dem w'en I run. I call dem an' run. If dee make answer I no yeddy dem. Dee gone!'"

A WAIF OF THE WHIRLWIND.

"The negroes at this place had a mystery to deal with, and they were very much perplexed by it. The mystery was in the shape of a little old man, who had come into the settlement in the very middle and height of the storm. The negroes were not afraid of the little old man, but it was plain they regarded him with something more than a shade of superstition. One of the negro men, trying to reach the big house, was tossed by the rising tide against a live oak, into which he clambered with all possible haste. He sat there all night, and at dawn found at his side the little old man, who was not only as contented as possible, but actually nodding on the limb. He was an entire stranger. The negro asked him who he was and where he came from, but all the reply he could get was 'John Omcum.' I spell the name the best I know how, phonetically. It may be Armcome, or Armstrong. But 'John Omcum' was all that could be got out of the little old man in the tree. None of the negroes had ever seen him before, and none had ever heard of him. Where did he come from? Was he blown from Hilton Head Island across the long sweep of Port Royal Sound, or did he drift from one of the little islands in the Chechesee River?

"The little old man was pointed out to me. He stood apart, for he was too much of a mystery to invite familiarity on the part of the other negroes. He smiled shrewdly, blinked his little eyes, and seemed to feel some sort of pride in his peculiar position. He was old, and wrinkled, and dried up, and yet wonderfully alert."

RELIEF FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

TWO valuable articles relating to relief for the unemployed appear in the *Forum* for February, one by Mrs. Josephine S. Lowell, the other by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. Mrs. Lowell, who is not only a close student of sociological problems but has also for years been one of the foremost practical workers in the relief of distress, points out that our present trouble is an acute disease rather than a chronic condition such as exists in London and elsewhere in England, and emphasizes that in any efforts for relieving the present distress this distinction must be clearly kept in mind, else there is great danger that the chronic condition may be unintentionally encouraged in New York and other American cities. "It cannot," she says, "be too often and emphatically insisted upon that as the chronic distress and the acute distress of the unemployed are distinct in character and due to distinct and different causes, they also affect distinct classes of people and require distinct remedies, and what is said of one may be entirely inapplicable to the other. The problem which confronts us is clearly one of how to tide over a period of temporary distress without converting the acute disease into the chronic condition. The present acute distress may be said, broadly speaking, to be among men and women who have always supported themselves and who have done their best to

provide for the future of themselves and their families; and the want in which they now find themselves is not due usually to moral or intellectual defects on their own part, but to economic causes over which they could have had no control and which were as much beyond their power to avert as if they had been natural calamities of fire, flood or storm.

THE DANGERS IN RELIEF.

"It is evident that to meet this distress measures which would not be suitable in dealing with chronic distress are a necessity. In this case education and moral training are, as a rule, not what is needed, but direct relief of temporary and pressing needs. But here arises the danger of encouraging chronic dependence in the weakest members of the class who are suffering, and, although in regard to the bulk of them there is no such danger, these weakest members must be protected against degeneration while their temporary needs are supplied. Another danger to be guarded against is that the relief offered to those who are only suffering from acute distress, and which is suitable to them, may not reach them, but may be turned aside and seized upon by the people who are in chronic need, and thus both increase the numbers of the latter and aggravate their condition."

To avoid these dangers, therefore, the relief offered must be of a kind which those in acute distress will accept because it does not offend their self-respect, and which will not tempt those in a chronic state to depend upon others. "Relief work seems the natural remedy, but relief work is a very dangerous thing. It tempts the industrious, because it is called work and is usually highly paid as compared with regular work, to leave the latter, which is permanent, and to depend upon the relief work, which soon fails them; and it tempts the unstable and the lazy because it is not continuous, and they are allowed to work in a slack and unworkmanlike manner." Relief work to be a benefit and not an injury must, Mrs. Lowell declares, be continuous, hard and underpaid. A regular day's work for six days in the week must be given. The work should not be advertised, for publicity will only attract a large number of persons to whom work cannot be given, and the result will be disappointment and added trouble to those managing the enterprise.

The reason for the difficulties presented in dealing with the question of relief for the unemployed Mrs. Lowell finds in the existence in every community of two classes of persons who are a constant burden upon the public, and who are distinct from the genuine workers, whether the latter be in distress every winter or only once in ten years. First there are the tramps, vagrants or laborers who, whether by their own fault or not, have become so unfit for regular work or decent living that they require a course of severe discipline before even an attempt to reform them can be made. Next the regular "relief seekers," who often have many virtues, but whose distress is due to inherent defects either of mind, body or character. These two classes are only encouraged in

their weakness by charity. Neither of these classes are included among the unemployed, although both complicate every attempt to relieve the distress of the other.

"But the greatest danger of all in trying to find artificial means of support for any class of men or women is lest, by the very means which are adopted to help one hundred or one thousand, ten thousand should be injured. The sole permanent dependence of the great mass of the toiling, striving men and women who carry on their weary tasks without comment or complaint is regular work, and if, by the attempt to supply the comparatively few who have temporarily lost this resource, there is any interference with trade or the regular market, which reacts unfavorably upon the producers, a greater mischief has been done than any amount of relief work or charitable effort can repair or atone for."

The Church's Opportunity.

Dr. Abbott's article is entitled "The Personal Problem of Charity." He, also, condemns careless and indiscriminate giving, and for the same reasons advanced by Mrs. Lowell, namely, because it aggravates the evil it pretends to cure, confounds the innocent with the guilty, and always degrades and angers the honest and deserving poor.

In such times as these Dr. Abbott believes that every man should guard against adding to the general distress by increasing the number of the unemployed, and that business should be carried on when no profit results, and even temporarily at a loss. He urges the rich manufacturer and business man to follow the example set by Mr. Carnegie, who recently announced that his mills will continue to run, notwithstanding the depressed state of business.

In conclusion, Dr. Abbott sets forth the duty of the Church in this time of distress: "The Church of Christ has a great opportunity before it. Will it see and lay hold upon that opportunity? We have been asking ourselves, Why do not the poor come to church? Now the question is reversed: Will the Church go to the poor? I do not mean in contributions to 'organized charities,' but in personal visitation. In Christ's picture of the judgment he does not say to the righteous, 'I was an hungered, thirsty, a stranger, naked, sick and in prison, and ye sent a secretary unto me,' but 'ye fed and clothed and visited me.' Now is the judgment day of the Church of Christ. And it is not enough for the Church to take care of its own poor. Some unhappy churches have no poor. Every city church ought to fix the geographical limits of a parish, for which it should assume responsibility, and, either alone or in conjunction with some other church or churches, should undertake to visit the entire district and ascertain where there is distress to be relieved. In this visiting the object should not be to do detective work—that is, to discover fraud; nor to do inquisitorial work—that is, to pry into the history of the family, rake over its past, learn its history and sit in judgment on its faults. Neither, on the other hand, should its object be the mere distribution of clothes,

food, fuel and money to any one who asks for it, on the principle of giving to those most who claim the most. It should be sympathetic, kindly, helpful, cautious. It should have experienced supervision, and supplies should be given out with caution. It is better to sell than to give, and to give a little rather than much, and never to give at all except with personal inquiry or personal knowledge, and as the expression of personal sympathy. But if cautious and experienced visitors cannot be secured, I would encourage incautions and inexperienced ones to undertake the work. Inexperienced love is better than none at all. Between sympathy without wisdom and wisdom without sympathy is a hard choice, and we ought not to be driven to it. But if the choice must be made the unwise sympathy is better than the unsympathetic wisdom; wisdom will be required in the work, while the suspicious and unsympathetic heart will grow more suspicious and more unsympathetic."

Set the Unemployed at Work.

The exceptional amount of enforced idleness at the present time justifies exceptional public measures. Subscribing to this view, Mr. George Gunton, in his *Social Economist*, considers the question how to give relief to the temporarily unemployed without humiliating or, perhaps, degrading them by offering charity. The question, then, as it presents itself to Mr. Gunton, is not how to give charity, but how to give employment. Furthermore, he maintains, the situation is such that it is not enough that the rich expend more freely than usual, instead of economizing in every direction, or that workshops be opened for the manufacture of various kinds of wearing apparel to be distributed among the needy classes. These methods of relief have their merits, and should be encouraged, but they are not adequate to meet the general situation.

Mr. Gunton suggests a way, however, that employment can be given to an almost unlimited number for a short time, and where the work is greatly needed—namely, in public improvements. Now is the time, he declares, for the large cities, as New York: 1, To repave and asphalt all the streets that need it; 2, remove and condemn some of the worst tenement-house property, and wherever possible to convert the place into public squares and parks; 3, to plant trees on all avenues and streets where it is feasible so to do. Besides benefiting the poor, this would improve the value of property, beautify, and in other ways benefit our cities.

How Not to Help the Poor.

In the February *Chautauquan* President John H. Finley, of Knox College, tells "How Not to Help the Poor," a subject which he is peculiarly able to discuss on account of his long connection with the organized charity work of New York. He asserts that an increase of pauperism is certainly incident on "charity" which is not carefully discriminating; most of such giving never reaches the really needy cases, and he attributes a large part of it to the motive of egotism.

A SOLUTION OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

"Cultivate Your Own Tastes."

"THE Social Ministry of Wealth" is suggestively treated by Prof. H. C. Adams, of Michigan University, in the *International Journal of Ethics*. He finds the three great stages of the evolution of liberty in: 1, the Mosaic cosmogony which declared man created to rule nature, and so emancipated the mind from superstitious regard for natural forces; 2, the movement begun by the English peasant's assertion in the thirteenth century of "the right of his own personality," and carried on through the Reformation to the middle of last century, which emancipated man from the slavery of superstitious regard for established institutions; and 3, the advent of machinery, which "means the deliverance of man from the necessity of arduous toil in order to attain the means of satisfying a rational existence, and it works this deliverance by bringing under man's direction the boundless forces of nature."

"THE POETRY AND PROPHECY OF MACHINERY"—AND ITS DANGER.

This is "the poetry and prophecy which lie in machinery." But everything depends on the use to which the new wealth is put. "Let it be assumed that the inventor has geared the rays of the sun to the shaft of industry, so that power is as free as light. It still remains an open question whether or not this conquest over nature will gain for man the freedom for which his soul longs. Judging from the use that has been made of wealth on the threshold of this era of opulence, it seems doubtful if the passions and petty ambitions of men will permit wealth to fulfil the mission to which it is called by the logic of history."

"The character of civilization built on machinery will be determined not by machinery, but by the purpose of the men and women who compose society. We have not yet proceeded far enough in the era of opulence to permit it to assume a determined and final character. The material of our social structure is yet plastic and may be molded to fit our desires."

"If labor-saving machinery be used so as to provide absolute leisure for the few rather than to save labor for the many, the overthrow of our civilization will be the inevitable result. In this I speak as an economist, and after a critical analysis of the causes and tendencies of commercial crises and commercial depressions."

The false principle that labor ought to cover all the waking hours of life must be dismissed. The burden of toil which becomes felt in the last hours of the working day must go. Himself an avowed individualist, Mr. Adams warmly supports Mr. William Morris's demand that "labor must be pleasant, and nothing should be made by man's labor which is not worth making." He insists that "wealth will not perform its true ministry until it is so distributed that the necessity for excessive toil shall disappear."

"THE GOSPEL OF BEAUTY RATHER THAN OF DUTY."

But how is this better distribution to be effected? Mr. Adams' answer is disappointing. He enforces

Mr. Ruskin's advice to the consumer, who, he says, holds the key to the future. "It is in their capacity as consumers that the common people enter into their dominion of power. . . . All one has to do is to cultivate his own tastes so as to desire those things which are worthy because they are beautiful and useful. . . . If you demand worthy things, the men who make them will grow into worthy lives, but if you demand what is unworthy they will be condemned to wearisome labor in order to gain the means of continuing a life that has no worthy end. Work, then, must be made worthy for the sake of the worker."

In the second place the desire of a pleasant life must be made to supplant the passion of accumulation.

"What the world needs at the present time more than anything else is the development of the amenities and courtesies of life. It is the gospel of beauty rather than the gospel of duty which fits the requirements of our times. If life could be made pleasant, so that business would be an adjunct to living rather than, as in so many cases, living an adjunct to business, the industrial phase of social activity might be confined to its proper place. . . . Men will no longer continue to accumulate beyond the requirements of rational living, but having provided for themselves, will step aside and give opportunity to others."

Thus "the slavery of the business man to the fascination of his business" will be broken. "A man of fortune who desires to exert an enduring influence on his times can do so by making ample provision for presenting the highest grade of music, drama and art to the student at any of our great centres of learning."

He can thus cultivate tastes in youth which will outmaster in later life the rage of accumulation.

"All one has to do is to cultivate one's own tastes," so as to buy only worthy things, and so as to wish to retire early from business! The process may be accelerated by men now rich using their superfluous wealth to cultivate other people's tastes as well. And this is to usher in the era of man's real freedom, and to carry out the logic of his history!

OLD AGE PENSIONS A DEBT, NOT A DOLE.

THE State has created old age distress; therefore the State is bound to relieve it. This is the point of a clever plea for old age pensions advanced by Mr. M. J. Farelly, of the Inner Temple, in the *International Journal of Ethics*. The State, he points out, has in the interests of the king and lord and trader brought about in England "the dissolution of the family and the separation of the family from access to the land." It abrogated family rights by the introduction of primogeniture, by allowing disposition of property during life and disposition of property by will, and by giving the creditor priority of claim to the widow and orphans. It broke up the manor, confiscated common lands, and allowed creditors to seize the villein's land. The "emancipation" of the villein was really his expropriation. The "separation of the family from capital" was thus

brought about. The State suppressed combinations of labor and fixed wages. It lowered wages by vagrant acts and poor law, also by altering the incidence of taxation when it relieved landholders of military burdens. In the misappropriation of the lands of the monasteries and of the trade guilds the State suppressed endowments for the sick and disabled, and for the aged, the widow, and the orphan.

HIGH WAGES THE CAUSE OF CHEAP WORK.

IN the *Edinburgh Review* appears an article on the subject "The Economy of High Wages." The writer reviews an American work of that title by Mr. J. Schoenhof, a widely traveled investigator of industrial questions, along with a German book on "The Relation of Wages and Working Hours to Work Done," by Professor L. Brentano. Both authors, the academic man and the practical, answer in essentially the same way the question, What constitutes cheap labor? The high quality of labor, say they, which means highly paid, well-educated and short-houred labor. With Adam Smith "the axiom," previously current, "that low wages means cheap work," entirely disappears from the writings of English economists. Experience was against it. Contractor Brassey found that the cost of unskilled labor was the same all the world over; "what was saved in wages was lost in efficiency." French and German and English Commissions indorse these views. In Prussian mines it has been proved that the output rose or fell with the rate of wages.

SHORTER HOURS, GREATER PRODUCTION.

The shortening of the hours of labor was brought about in this country on physical and moral grounds, "in the teeth of economists and practical men alike." Not a single economist raised his voice in its favor. But the hard facts of experience have declared for the humanitarians and against the economists and capitalists. Though wages are lower and hours longer, the cost of cotton spinning is greater in India than in England. "Well may Mr. Mundella say that the long hours of labor on the Continent are our chief protection against competition from that quarter." "Short hours are the explanation of American superiority in production." Experience in all parts of the civilized world swells "the chorus of agreement in the statement that shortened hours have resulted in greater production, and consequently have been to the gain of the employer, as well as of the employed."

HOW MACHINERY ELEVATES THE LOT OF LABOR.

"That high wages and short hours of labor may and do go hand in hand with a low cost of production is now regarded as an economic truth proved by experience. . . . *Ceteris paribus*, in proportion as the laborer is well fed, well clothed, well housed, so will be the value of his labor, and his wages, therefore, may be regarded as an investment by his employer, which will bring in a greater or a smaller return as they are on a liberal or a niggardly scale.

"The strain upon laborers grows greater as the use of machinery is extended and the motive power grows stronger. Qualities hitherto by comparison neglected come rapidly into demand. It is no longer muscular power which is the sole or the principal qualification; mental clearness, grasp and elasticity, moral self-control and trustworthiness, come more and more to take its place as characteristics of a valuable laborer; for the direction and control of machinery so costly, complicated and delicate cannot be safely intrusted to the ordinary workman. Every year the number of spindles which a man supervises and the pace of them grow greater, and . . . the growth of nerve-power necessary for work at such tremendous pressure is possible only when the conditions of life are favorable—in short, when wages are high.

"Low wages are found, as a rule, to go with ignorance, but it is the educated laborer who is really productive, and to whom, consequently, his employer is able and willing to pay high wages."

WHAT IS NEEDED FOR THE FUTURE.

The reviewer thus summarizes Mr. Schoenhof's somewhat optimistic views: "High wages cheapen production in two ways. They make the laborer more efficient—he is stronger, more capable, more alert, and consequently the product of his labor is greater, increasing proportionately faster than the rise in wages. They also provoke, and indeed necessitate, a constant growth in the productive power of machinery, and give the maximum of stimulus to the inventiveness of its makers. Short hours of labor produce similar results, for employer and employed are under every inducement to greater application on the one side and economies on the other, lest the volume of production should be lessened. And in proportion as wages rise, so does the demand for the products of industry rise also; for the working class—i.e., the great majority of consumers—are able to purchase more. What, then, is needed in the present and the future? More light and air for production; the abolition of all restraints, protective or otherwise, upon exchange of commodities; the increase of competition everywhere. At the same time, no agency should be neglected which will help to increase the laborer's efficiency. His home, his food, his surroundings should be jealously guarded; art schools, museums, libraries, all that goes to improve his mind, should be provided without stint."

These conclusions are confirmed by Professor Brentano's more psychological investigations, and the reviewer holds that "the future of the laborers themselves is bright with hope."

ONE remark by Dr. Stanton Coit in the *International Journal of Ethics* is worth laying to heart: "The true and abiding social settlement, that which will succeed and render unnecessary the University Settlement, will be one of educated families. Whole families must and will feel 'the subjective necessity for social settlements.'"

A TALK WITH A TRAMP.

MR. JOSIAH FLYNT continues his stories of tramp life, made "on the road," in the February *Century*, telling of a journey he made in the guise and with the accoutrements of a "bum," from New York to Buffalo and back. He began with a capital of three dollars, one of which was paid for a ticket on the Albany boat, and the other two of which were stolen on that ride by the Italian venders with whom he rashly associated. The ethics, the occupation and the dialect of the American "bum" are well suggested in the following conversation which Mr. Flynt had with a companion in his profession:

"He tried to persuade me to go South with him, and claimed that Yonkers Slim was going to meet him in Washington with some money, and that the 'bums' intended to have a great 'sloppin'-up' (drinking-bout). I made him understand that I was determined to go West. Then he gave me some advice which was typical.

"Young feller, you're goin' to a pretty poor country. Why, when I left Buffalo two weeks ago the bulls [police] were more than pinchin' the tramps right in the streets and givin' them ninety days. The only decent thing about a journey up that way is the New York Central Railway. You can ride that to death. That's the only godsend the country has. Jes let me tell you, though, what towns it cuts through and then you'll squeal. Now, there's Schenectady. You can chew all right there, but devil a cent can you beg. Then comes Fonda, and you must know what a poor town that is. Then you've got Utica, where you can feed all right, for any fool can do that, but you can't hit a bloke for a dime in the streets without a bull seein' ye and chuckin' ye up for fifty-nine days in Utica jail. And you must know well enough what that jail is this time of year—it's jes filled with a blasted lot of gay-cats [men who will work] who've been on a booze. After Utica there's Rochester, a place that oncet was good, but isn't worth pawnin' now since that gay-cat shot a woman there sometime ago. After Rochester, what ye got? You've got Buffalo, the most God-forsaken town a bum ever heard of."

"Here I interrupted my lecturer to say that I had heard of Buffalo as a good 'chewing town.' He turned upon me fiercely. 'What d'yer want? D'yer only want to chew? Don't you want boodle, booze, togs and a good livin'? Of course ye do, jes like ev'ry genooine hobo. It's only a blasted gay-cat that'll fool around this country now. Cig, you'd better come South with us. Why, las' year the blokes more than sloughed in money around the Ponce de Leon Hotel in St. Aug'stine. We ken git there in a week if we ride passenger trains. You'll hustle for an overcoat if ye stay yere much longer, an' I'll bet my Thanksgivin' dinner that every cad you meet up the road is bound South. You'd better foller their coat-tails.' I thanked Yorkey, but satisfied him that I was determined to get to Buffalo. 'Well, so long, blokie,' he said, when I left the camp for Troy."

THE INCOME TAX IN ENGLAND.

"THE English Income Tax" is discussed by the Hon. Sir John Lubbock, M.P., in the *North American Review*. The mode of raising revenue by a tax upon incomes is said to have been introduced into England by Pitt in 1799. The rate was 10 per cent. and it produced about six million pounds. After the peace of Amiens it was repealed on the ground that a tax of this kind should be exclusively reserved for times of war, but was reimposed for the same reason when the war broke out again in the following year. It was very unpopular and was repealed in 1806. The tax was reimposed by Peel in 1842 for practically the same reason that is urged at the present time in Congress—namely, in order that other taxes considered to be more injurious to trade and commerce might be removed. At that time it was over and over again promised that the tax should be only temporary, but it has continued until the present day.

Sir John maintains that the income tax can only be defended as long as it is kept within very moderate limits, and considers that it is open to two objections: 1, That it falls equally upon temporary and permanent incomes and, 2, that the same rate is imposed on incomes derived from individual exertion as on those from real property. Attempts have been made from time to time to repeal the tax, but the country has rejected such propositions. It has in fact become a permanent portion of England's fiscal system.

CATHOLIC SCHEME OF GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

THE impetus which the Pope's encyclical on labor is giving to Catholic courage in social reform receives fresh illustration in the *Dublin Review*. Rev. John S. Vaughan, writing on "The Social Difficulty," insists that there is room, and plenty, in the world for all men, and that even the United Kingdom is not fully cultivated. Every man, he declares, has a right to live, a right to all that is requisite to life, and therefore, when he is able, the right to work—a right to what is requisite for ordinary decency and comfort in the present conditions of society. "Every member of the human family should have the means of enjoying the ordinary requisites of life, according to his state, before any should indulge in its dainties or luxuriate on its delicacies. No member of the body politic should be clothed with silk and broadcloth till shivering nakedness has secured a flannel petticoat. What is superfluous belongs to the poor; St. John Chrysostom calls it 'the patrimony of the poor.'" The power of the State should be "more especially at the service of those, 1, whose needs are greatest and, 2, who are least of all in a position to defend themselves." "It is the duty of the State, at all events, to try and diminish, rather than increase, existing inequalities."

96 PER CENT. TAX ON £100,000 A YEAR.

Father Vaughan's first practical suggestion, based on high theological principles, is a fairly drastic re-

form of taxation: "An arrangement somewhat on the following lines, though more nicely graduated, is held to harmonize more nearly with the requirements of justice:

Percentage Levied.	Present Income.	Gain.	Remaining Income.
	£	£	£
3 per cent.....	500	15	485
6 ".....	1,000	80	920
12 ".....	5,000	600	4,400
21 ".....	10,000	2,400	7,600
48 ".....	50,000	24,000	26,000
96 ".....	100,000	96,000	4,000

Uncultivated or half cultivated land should also be cultivated by command of the State, and, failing obedience, by the State itself. Hours of labor—especially in mines—should be shortened by State enactment. There is something pathetically ironical in one of Father Vaughan's concluding remarks: "The powerful and cultured leisured classes who are generally credited with breadth of view, largeness of heart, and fairness of mind, should be the last of all to take undue advantage of the accidents of birth and the freaks of fortune, and the very first to hail any practical means of insuring a juster distribution of the good things of this world."

"THE PARALYTIC BANK OF ENGLAND."

IN this month's *Investors' Review* Mr. Wilson renews his strictures on the Bank of England. He is greatly indignant with Sir William Harcourt for refusing to make an examination of the "ancient fabric." He says:

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not want to be bothered about it, likes to take life as easy as he can, knows little about finance and cares less, and is, in addition, not a man gifted with the pluck necessary to one who would really tackle the hoary abuses which are a permanent source of danger to the nation, which, if much longer neglected, may, one of these days, tumble all our banks in the ditch together.

"To assume such an attitude is to exhibit hopeless obliviousness on the part of the board to its own condition and incapacity. For twenty years and more the Board allowed the late chief cashier to be its master. What he ordered the Governors to do they mostly did without a murmur. Though the scandal of his stock jobbing was well known outside, the Board seemed to know or think little of it. He did pretty well what he pleased with the money in the Bank's custody, and so far as is known never a director said 'you must not.'"

Mr. Wilson has apparently by no means exhausted his arsenal. "From many points of view, besides this one of the incapacity and weakness of its Board, the position of the Bank of England requires to be looked into with a view to reform. Its monopoly has been suffered to exist far too long for the good of the community, and for the best interests of Imperial and domestic banking credit. Wisely reformed now the Bank might flourish still, and be stronger in the future than it has been for generations. Left alone it must continue to drift and to drag other banks

more and more into the sphere of its own weaknesses."

He animadvert strongly upon the fact that since 1879 the Bank has ceased making the annual parliamentary return required.

THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS OF THE SOUTH.

IN the *Sewanee Review* Mr. George F. Milton sets forth clearly and forcibly the manner in which the recent industrial crisis in the South was brought about. He devotes the first seven pages of his article to enforcing the economic truth that any careless waste or consumption of material is harmful to the community, and then proceeds to apply this principle to the conditions which for the last few years have obtained in the Southern States. The development in this section since the war has been chiefly of an industrial nature. The discovery of the availability of the great iron and coal fields of the Southern Appalachian system attracted a large investment of capital and a great immigration of population. The older agricultural regions have also had a substantial growth, but the great stride has been in manufacturing. Some idea of the magnitude of this development is had when it is considered that in the steel and iron industries alone the capital invested has increased from \$13,000,000, in 1870, to \$50,000,000, in 1890. "In Tennessee alone, the production of coal has increased from 350,000 tons, in 1873, to 2,527,000, in 1891. The natural effect of this great development of mineral resources has been a very rapid increase of wealth and population in these regions. This has been especially true of Southwestern Virginia, Eastern and Middle Tennessee, Northern and Central Alabama, and parts of Georgia. The increase of population, as shown by the census of 1890, is remarkable. For instance, the percentage of increase for Hamilton County, Tenn., was 126.22, the gain of the Chattanooga district alone being 51½ per cent. of that of the entire State. Jefferson County, Ala., containing Birmingham, increased 280 per cent. The growth in capital invested is as great, the State of Alabama showing a gain of over 600 per cent. in the investments in its iron and steel industries. The effect of this great influx of population and wealth has been either the building up of old or the founding of new cities and towns. In other words, the development was of the very healthiest character and promised stability of wealth and prosperity until the mad craze for speculation struck the country.

HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

"Then fortunes that for years had been accumulating were withdrawn from legitimate industries and invested in town lots staked off in corn fields, or in some sort of manufacturing business, the prospectus of which was as ephemeral as that of the newly created city. If this had been all, we might by now have fully recovered from the baleful effects of such investments. But the natural result of the inflated values of real estate was a confidence in ourselves and an expansion of the lines of credit to such

an extent that fortunes seemed the creation of a few years at most. Great apparent prosperity in business was the result, and the unlimited personal extravagance of the people kept up for some time this appearance, only to cause the disaster to be the greater when it came. For there had really been no prosperity since industry had left its proper channels. It was merely another case of the consumption of wines, equipages and furniture. The money spent in these destructibles had not employed labor to produce things of ultimate benefit, and the accumulated capital of years of legitimate toil was being rapidly consumed."

EFFECTS OF THE CRISIS.

Mr. Milton furnishes clearing-house statistics which go to show that the Southern cities depending upon agricultural interests suffered least from the craze, and those depending upon manufacturing most. For instance, these statistics indicate an increase of 10.4 in the volume of trade from November, 1892, to November, 1893, for Houston, Texas, the interests of which are largely agricultural, and a decrease of 62.3 in the business of Birmingham, Ala., a manufacturing centre. This Mr. Milton attributes to the greater speculation and the greater apparent prosperity of the manufacturing towns during the period of boom. The capital in these towns was withdrawn from active production and was invested in the production of useless articles, with the result that the people consumed what they had saved from the hardest and most intelligent efforts of the years previous and now, their store of savings having been exhausted, have no fund to support labor.

But the worst effect produced by the "boom" was, says Mr. Milton, the demoralization of labor. "Workingmen have become trained in various pursuits which are finally proved by bitter experience to be fruitless of benefit. The proportion of manual laborers has decreased and legitimate enterprises of reasonable profit have become so unpopular that when the reaction sets in and there is a demand for the products of genuine industry, neither capital nor competent labor is present to produce them.

REBUILD ON THE OLD BASIS.

"Things must now," concludes Mr. Milton, "be shifted back into their normal state. A period of liquidation must be suffered in order to wipe out the effects of unwise investments. The prospective great cities laid off around badly located blast furnaces must come once more under the cultivation of the plow. We must begin again to build on the old solid basis. The schemers, promoters and other useless newcomers must be relegated to the lands from whence they came. When this is accomplished and true production begins once more, we can expect to resume real advance towards wealth and prosperity. Little comparatively has been lost, for much of the apparent shrinkage is a natural decrease from inflated values. Population has actually increased."

Mr. Milton is of opinion that when industry has re-

turned to the proper channels of production the South's recovery will be very rapid—more rapid, in fact, than that of any other part of the country similarly affected.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIQUOR LAW.

Governor TILLMAN, of South Carolina, assures us, in the *North American Review*, that the Dispensary Law recently put in force in that State has not by any means proved a failure. In his own words, "he takes pleasure in assuring the lovers of temperance throughout the land that the dispensary system is a grand success, and that three-fourths of his fellow citizens are so pleased with it that it is safe to say that never again will the bartender in South Carolina sell liquor over the counter, and before the next General Assembly meets the illicit traffic in liquor will almost cease.

HOW THE STATE CARRIES ON THE TRAFFIC.

"The law went into effect on July 1, and on the night of June 30 every bar in the State closed its doors. The work of preparation, organization and arrangements for the control of so mammoth a business had been going on for several months. It is safe to say that no member of the General Assembly, and very few others—certainly not myself—ever conceived the magnitude of the undertaking; and yet, after it has been in operation four months, the ramifications, complications, and ultimate growth of the business are still subjects of conjecture and wonder.

"All of the legal whisky traffic has been turned into one channel, flowing to Columbia, the central distributing depot. Agricultural Hall, a large two-story building with a cellar, thus making three stories, 167 feet by 35 feet, had been turned into a bottling works. It is only a question of time when the erection of much larger quarters on the railroad will be necessary. Fifty-four employees, working 10 hours every day, are kept busy bottling, and we find it almost impossible to keep the local dispensaries in stock, and that, too, when I think it is safe to say that not more than one-half of the liquor being drunk in the State at this time has passed through the Dispensary. Large quantities were purchased in advance, or in anticipation of the law going into effect, by consumers, while there is hardly a train entering the State, day or night, passenger or freight, which does not haul contraband liquor. Some of the railroads are yielding a measure of obedience to the law, but most of them openly defy it or lend their assistance to smuggling liquor into the State."

SOME STATISTICS.

Governor Tillman has had prepared tables covering the operations of the State Dispensary and the County Dispensaries up to October 31, the end of the State fiscal year. These tables show that the gross sales to consumers for the first four months, under all the difficulties and obstacles, have been \$166,643; expenses of State Dispensary \$75,566; expenses of County Dispensaries \$20,054; net profit of State Dis-

dispensary \$32,198, and of the Counties \$20,295. Hitherto under the license system the several counties have derived a revenue of \$100 for each license, aggregating for last year (1893) for the entire State \$31,100, the State itself receiving nothing. "If," says Governor Tillman, "the towns cease their unreasonable and senseless opposition, and three-fourths of the liquor which under any conditions will be consumed in that State shall pass through the Dispensary, the revenue of the towns will not be decreased from what it was formerly, the counties will receive as much, and the State will obtain a revenue equal at least to both of these."

THE CLAIMS OF THE DISPENSARY LAW TO SUPPORT.

The claims of the Dispensary to support are set forth by Governor Tillman as follows :

"1. The element of personal profit is destroyed, thereby removing the incentive to increase the sales.

"2. A pure article is guaranteed, as it is subject to chemical analysis.

"3. The consumer obtains honest measure of standard strength.

"4. Treating is stopped, as the bottles are not opened on the premises.

"5. It is sold only in the day time; this under a regulation of the board, and not under the law.

"6. The concomitants of ice, sugar, lemons, etc., being removed, there is not the same inclination to drink remaining, and the closing of the saloons, especially at night, and the prohibition of its sale by the drink, destroy the enticements and seductions which have caused so many men and boys to be led astray and enter on the downward course.

"7. It is sold only for cash, and there is no longer 'chalking up' for daily drinks against pay-day. The workingman buys his bottle of whisky Saturday night and carries the rest of his wages home.

"8. Gambling-dens, poolrooms, and lewd houses, which have hitherto been run almost invariably in connection with the saloons, which were thus a stimulus to vice, separated from the sale of liquor, have had their patronage reduced to a minimum, and there must necessarily follow a decrease of crime.

"9. The local whisky rings, which have been the curse of every municipality in the State, and have always controlled municipal elections, have been torn up root and branch, and the influence of the bar-keeper as a political manipulator is absolutely destroyed. The police, removed from the control of these debauching elements, will enforce the law against evil-doing with more vigor, and a higher tone and greater purity in all governmental affairs must result."

The consumption of liquor under the old system is estimated at upwards of a million gallons per annum. There were six hundred saloons and four hundred druggists engaged in its sale in 1892. "Under no circumstances," says Governor Tillman, "will the number of Dispensaries ever exceed one hundred and twenty-five, and it is safe to say that the consumption will be reduced forty or fifty per cent."

PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE IN THIS COUNTRY.

MR. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER introduces his articles "Official Architecture in America," in the *Engineering Magazine*, with the significant statement that "while public architecture in every other country fairly represents the best that the architects can do, in the United States it is very apt to represent the worst." In France, for instance, public architecture is a political function, and the goal of a professional practitioner is appointment to be a government architect. The French architect must prove his ability according to the tests imposed by a professional education, which is itself the care of the State, and also in private practice before he can be so much as considered when there is a question of designing an important public building.

The result is that whatever may be thought of a new public building in Paris or in the provinces, there is never any doubt that it represents what the official hierarchy and the public alike consider the acme of architectural attainment. Throughout the rest of continental Europe the rule is the same.

LOG-ROLLING AND ARCHITECTURE.

During the past quarter of a century the United States has, perhaps, erected more buildings for its own use than the government of any other country in the world. It has, declares Mr. Schuyler, spent more money on architecture and got less architecture for its money than any nation of past or present times. "The waste is appalling when we come to think what might have been done with this money if the standard of official architecture had been kept up to the standard even of the best private building. If we had had a bureau of public works with a succession of able and responsible architects at the head of it, it would have had by this time a tradition of its own that would have been of immense value to the architecture of the country. For the national building in any town is sure to be a conspicuous building. With the system now firmly established in Congress of log-rolling for building appropriations, and of erecting in villages public buildings suitable, in scale and cost, for the cities these villages are expected to become, it is apt to be the most conspicuous building, and the pioneer and model of edifices built of permanent materials. And what models they have been, these public buildings, from the time of Mullett and earlier! With one or two distinguished exceptions, the supervising architects have not been men of high professional standing, although they have been quite as eminent as could have been expected from the conditions of their service. Indeed, the status of the supervising architect is a measure of the legislative, and consequently of the popular, appreciation of architecture. That functionary has the spending of far more money than any private practitioner. He has the supervision of ten times as much work as any conscientious private practitioner would consent to be responsible for. Yet his status is that of a clerk and his compensation such as would not tempt an established practitioner, unless such a prac-

tioner were sustained by professional enthusiasm and willing to make sacrifices for his art. Even so his sacrifice would be vain. A busy architect in private practice has far too little time to devote to the art of architecture. The supervising architect of the treasury, if he discharges the responsibilities his office imposes upon him in other respects, can have none at all.

"There is much to be said about the official architecture of our lesser political divisions,—of States and municipalities. The rule is that no official person cares about it or takes thought for it, and the rule consequently is that it is pretty bad; but the rule is mitigated by occasional exceptions. In any case, and if there were no exceptions, the mischief that is done by the workings of officialism in the architecture of States and municipalities would sink into insignificance compared with the mischief that is done in the architecture of the national government. We are spending enormously and profusely every year to pervert the perceptions of the people of the United States respecting the art of architecture."

THE COST OF CONSTRUCTING AND OPERATING AN ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

AN article by Mr. J. H. Talbot, in the *Engineering Magazine*, contains valuable information for city taxpayers or investors interested in the establishment of small electric light stations. If the facts in this article had been given to the public several years ago without doubt a large waste of capital would have been prevented, and a great many enterprises of this kind now struggling under financial burdens might now be in a prosperous and flourishing condition. Mr. Talbot points out how very difficult it has been for persons desiring to establish an electric light station to obtain in advance accurate and definite information regarding its cost of construction and expense of operation, and it is his purpose in the present article to furnish such information.

Mr. Talbot estimates as follows the cost of construction of a plant suitable for a town of from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants—one requiring from fifty to sixty arc lights for public use, and about twelve hundred incandescent lamps for commercial purposes:

Steam plant of 150 horse-power, including foundations, stack, piping, belting, etc.....	\$5,000
Electrical apparatus in station, including arc lamps, instruments, switch boards, etc.	7,000
Arc circuit, complete, to include poles, wire, hanging of lamps, etc., on the basis of, say, 8 miles of wire and 5 miles of pole line.....	2,000
Incandescent circuit, primary, utilizing arc light poles.....	1,000
Converters for 500-light capacity, leaving balance to be purchased as needed.....	625
Wiring up, with plain wiring—500 lights—to include lamps and sockets.....	1,250

Total, excluding real estate and buildings.....\$16,875

It is thus found that for a plant of the size sug-

gested, the promoters would have to reckon on an expenditure of capital, paid in cash payments, amounting to about \$17,000, excluding real estate and buildings.

Mr. Talbot next considers the cost of operating such a plant as compared with total earnings. He believes that the following figures may be taken as approximately correct; \$4,250 may be reasonably counted upon as revenue from fifty arc lamps lighted each night from dark until midnight under contract with the city at \$85 per lamp per year, and \$7,800 as revenue from incandescent lighting; or a total revenue of \$11,550. The expense of operating the plant would be, for labor, engineers, firemen and lamp trimmers, \$2,160; fuel, estimated at 750 tons of coal at \$2.75 a ton, \$2,062; for arc lamps and carbons, incandescent lamp renewals, \$1,100; tax and insurance, \$600; collections, bookkeeping and stationery, \$500; repairs, contingencies and sundries, \$560; allowance for depression, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on \$12,000, \$900, or a total cost of operating plant of \$7,882. Deducting the operating expense from the revenue, it is found that there is an apparent profit of \$3,668. The cost of real estate, of building and of steam power plant depend largely upon local conditions, and no estimates of the items are given by Mr. Talbot.

ELECTRICITY IN SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

DISCUSSING, also in the *Engineering Magazine*, "Electricity in Suburban Development," Mr. Erastus Wiman points out that there are two classes in very many localities in the United States now seriously affected by the hard times, who, while not closely united, could by joining forces materially help each other and promote the general prosperity. These two classes are the owners of suburban property and the owners of electrical plants. The great problem to owners of suburban property is how it is to be rendered accessible, and how in its turn capital can be induced to build railroads and improve the communication sufficiently to bring property into market. The electric light company is already an organization capable of expansion and divisibility, and Mr. Wiman thinks that by enlarging and reconstructing this organization it can be made to include: 1, the light company; 2, the land; and 3, the electric road. Into this company would be merged all the interests to be served, and in its bonds and common stock Mr. Wiman is confident sufficient profit, safety and attraction might be found for capital, not only local but from abroad. An obstacle to the formation of such a company is now to be found in the laws of many States, as that of New York, which while they impart to electric light and power companies the privilege of railroad construction and operation, do not contemplate the acquirement of land, its improvement, sale and lease. Mr. Wiman proposes that such States amend their laws so that the three purposes, the creation of light and power, the construction and operation of an electrical road, and the acquirement and development of suburban property, can be accomplished at one and the same time.

TAMMANY HALL AND NEW YORK CITY.

THE *Atlantic* for February contains a capital article on "Tammany Hall," by Henry Childs Merwin. Not the least entertaining chapter in this recital pertains to the personal history of Mr. Richard Croker, the unofficial but very real "boss" of two millions of people.

"Mr. Croker emigrated to New York from Ireland about forty years ago, being then a small boy. He remained in New York, growing up on the East Side of the city, and while still in his teens he acquired some reputation as a 'tough.' He became identified with what was known as the 'Fourth Avenue Tunnel



MR RICHARD CROKER.

Gang;' and subsequently he advanced to having a 'gang' of his own. The 'tough' recognizes but one virtue, that of courage, and this young Irishman possessed that virtue in a far higher degree than is the case with most 'toughs.' In 1866 he defeated one Richard Lynch in a fight at Jones' Woods, on a Sunday morning. Afterward, he was matched to fight a well-known professional, Mr. Owney Geoghegan; but this arrangement fell through. At one time Mr. Croker kept a liquor saloon. Later, he served for a short period as stoker to a fire engine. Then he went into politics, holding a small clerkship under Tweed and 'Prince Harry' Genet.

"Mr. Croker is a man of medium height, heavily built, but not portly. He has a massive jaw, a well-shaped head, and though he wears a full beard it is possible to see that he has a mouth which denotes a will of iron. His face is of the bulldog type, but it lacks the good nature which those who are familiar with the really gentle character of the bulldog are able to detect in that animal's countenance. Mr. Croker is reputed to be a man of very few words; that he is extremely sagacious need not be said; that

he has an innate tendency to become respectable is evident from his career. At present he holds no public office whatever, but he governs New York more absolutely than most kings have governed their kingdoms. Though without visible means of support he is a man of great wealth. He has built, or is building, one palace in Heidelberg, another in New York, and he has invested large sums both in running and in trotting stables. How are these facts accounted for? Why is Mr. Croker an autocrat and a millionaire? The answer can be made in a word,—he succeeded John Kelly as Boss of Tammany Hall."

HOW TAMMANY GOVERNS NEW YORK.

Aside from the great general committee of five thousand members, elected annually from the thirty assembly districts into which New York City is divided, which meets every month and prepares the campaign, and besides the committees for the conduct of elections and for finance, the local and detailed work is managed as follows:

"Each assembly district is divided by law into numerous election districts, or, as they are called in some cities, voting precincts—each election district containing about four hundred voters. The election districts are looked after as follows: Every assembly district has a district committee, composed of the members of the General Committee elected from that district, and of certain additional members chosen for the purpose. The district committee appoints in each of the election districts included in that particular assembly district a captain. This man is the local boss. He has from ten to twenty-five aids, and he is responsible for the vote of his election district. There are about eleven hundred election districts in New York, and consequently there are about eleven hundred captains, or local bosses, each one being responsible to the (Assembly) district committee by which he was appointed. Every captain is held to a strict account. If the Tammany vote in his election district falls off without due cause he is forthwith removed and another appointed in his place. Usually the captain is an actual resident in his district; but occasionally, being selected from a distant part of the city, he acquires a fictitious residence in the district. Very frequently the captain is a liquor dealer, who has a *clientele* of customers, dependents and hangers-on whom he 'swings' or controls. He is paid, of course, for his services; he has some money to distribute and a little patronage, such as places in the street-cleaning department or perhaps a minor clerkship. The captain of a district has a personal acquaintance with all its voters; and on the eve of an election he is able to tell how every man in his district is going to vote. He makes his report; and from the eleven hundred reports of the election district captains the Tammany leaders can predict with accuracy what will be the vote of the city."

NO RESPECTER OF NATIONALITIES.

Tammany is not, as is generally supposed, almost exclusively Hibernian in membership. "Some of its

election district captains are Jews, and although most of the assembly district leaders are Irishmen, there are almost as many Germans as Irish in the rank and file. Tammany, again, is always on the alert to placate and promote men who have influence or ability. If there be, for example, an Italian in the district who shows some independence of character and has a following, however small, among his countrymen, Tammany will grapple that man to itself with hooks of steel. He will get money or a place; he will get something, or at least the promise of something.

"Tammany is very hospitable to rising talent, and it bears no grudges. It receives a convert with open arms and rewards him in proportion to the harm which he did to the organization in his unregenerate days. Young men find that Tammany is ready to advance them as fast as their capabilities will permit."

THE RESULTS OF SUCH A SYSTEM.

While Mr. Merwin has a great deal to say, naturally, about the petty despotism that Tammany exercises over the least and the greatest of New Yorkers, he is rather surprised at the net result of effective and economical government that, in his opinion, comes to the city from such an absurdly illogical system. "It is commonly conceded that in most respects the city is well governed. It is orderly; the criminal class is well kept under; the fire department is exceedingly good; the police are extremely efficient, though often brutal and oppressive in their treatment of persons without money or influence; the streets are well paved, and not very dirty. School teachers are appointed regardless of politics. Finally, the cost of the city government is not excessive. The tax rate is \$1.85 per hundred, and the valuation is low, being calculated at forty, or possibly fifty per cent. . . . Furthermore, so far as is known, no frauds are committed upon the taxpayers outright, such as were perpetrated in the days of Tweed. Tammany raises immense sums, but they are raised by contribution and by blackmail, not by theft. In short, the results are astonishingly good, considering the character of the persons who are now at the head of Tammany Hall; and the inference is that the rank and file of Tammany Hall, including most of the office holders, are sound, honest men. As was remarked to me recently by a prominent lawyer, familiar with city politics, 'If a reform movement should be made successfully here in New York, and an anti-Tammany machine be organized, the rank and file would remain substantially the same, the leaders only would be changed.'"

THE DARK SIDE.

On the other hand, some of the appointments, especially those important ones to the judicial bench, are atrocious. The anti-Tammany daily papers have made us acquainted with many a representative case of this. Then the blackmail schemes by which the ring raises so large a proportion of its revenues are pointed to by Mr. Merwin as another blot on the government of the metropolis. This is not confined to

the smaller bribery from and intimidation of city property holders.

THE PART IT PLAYS AT ALBANY.

"There is another way, also, in which Tammany, or rather the State 'ring,' of which Tammany forms the chief part, is interested in Albany legislation. For many years the 'striking' of individuals, and more especially of corporations, has been a recognized industry at Albany, as indeed it has been, though to a less extent, in most State capitals. A legislator 'strikes' a corporation, as I have indicated, when he introduces some bill calculated to injure it directly or indirectly; his purpose being, not to have the bill pass, but to compel the corporation to buy him off. Sometimes, also, corporations are forced to pay large sums for particular legislation which they desire, which may be, and often is, perfectly proper, and which a legislature not venal would grant without difficulty. It is generally believed that enormous sums pass into the ring's hands in this way. I know of one case where twenty-five hundred dollars were paid by a corporation for a small piece of legislation. I know of another case where fifteen thousand dollars were demanded for a similar but more important service. After much deliberation, and under the advice of able counsel, it was concluded to pay this sum, and nothing remained to be done except to send the check; but at that stage of the negotiations the election of last November occurred. Tammany lost its majority in the legislature, and I presume, though I do not know, that the check was not sent. In still another case, Tammany demanded of a corporation doing an immense business in the State sixty thousand dollars for some entirely proper legislation at Albany. The company was advised by its counsel, an eminent member of the bar, to hand over the money. But here, again, the election of last November intervened, and caused, I believe, a hitch in the proceedings. These large payments are not made by shady individuals or companies doing a doubtful business and advised by shyster attorneys; they are made by the chief corporations in the State, acting under advice of the chief lawyers in the State. Last year, Tammany being in full possession of the legislature, this blackmailing business was thrown directly into the hands of the ring, and the result was described by the president of a great insurance company doing business in New York. 'Formerly,' he said, 'we had to keep a man at Albany to buy off the "strikers" one by one, but this year we simply paid over a lump sum to the ring and they looked after our interests.'"

Mr. Merwin concludes this valuable paper with this paragraph:

"But even if it were extremely good, even if it did not involve blackmail and oppression, it is not the sort of government which we are supposed to tolerate in this country. Did we rebel against England, have we declared constitutions, made laws, organized a nation, in order that Mr. Richard Croker, or his successor in the office of Tammany Boss, might put his foot on our necks and keep it there? That is the question which confronts the citizens of New York."

"POLITICAL REUNION FROM A CANADIAN POINT OF VIEW."

MR. W. SANFORD EVANS, in the *American Journal of Politics*, writes on "Political Union," from what he calls a Canadian point of view. The greater part of his article is taken up in answering some of the claims for political reunion between the United States and Canada which have been presented in recent magazine articles, by Professor Goldwin Smith and Hon. Francis Wayland Glen. He adds to the controversy, however, some fresh facts, the most striking of which is, perhaps, that since 1760, when Canada became a British possession, its population, even allowing for the emigration across the line, has increased eighty fold, while that of the United States has increased only twenty-one fold. Furthermore, he states that Canada has greater and more valuable public works than the United States, has more miles of railroad, an export trade fifty per cent. greater, a mercantile marine six times as great, more respect for law, less crime and less destitution. He states, also, that in seventeen years the deposits in the Canadian banks have increased from \$17,000,000 to \$223,000,000.

"What would Canada gain, then," he concludes, "by uniting with a nation which, in proportion to population, is not so prosperous or progressive as herself? 'She would get more capital.' Yes; but the capital will come whether she unites or not, and, in any case, she would as soon have European capital as American. If United States capital was not able to support home industries when a large amount of European capital was withdrawn during the past year, we would just as soon get our capital when it can be better spared; although we will welcome any attempt to develop our resources.

THE CANADIAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT PREFERABLE.

" 'We could share in the American form of government.' The first thing that strikes a Canadian in this connection is that any representatives we would be allowed to send to Washington would be so hopelessly in the minority that we would be exchanging a condition of almost perfect freedom and self-government for one of helpless subjection to a parliamentary majority. Besides, with the exception of the universally attractive idea of independence, the American form of government has no attractions for a Canadian. We are firmly convinced that our own form of government is better throughout. But more than this, we believe that all government is yet in the experimental stage, and that nowhere has there been found that form which will best suit the development of man, and will foster what is noble while it represses all unworthiness, and will deal absolute justice between class and class. There is an ideal of government toward which the world is working, and which, we hope, Canada will first formulate and carry out.

" 'But if we united we would form the greatest empire in the world, and there would be removed forever the fear of war.' Unfortunately the teaching of reason and of experience, as shown in the pages of

history, is that great empires are grand mistakes. Individualization in nations is as essential to the progress of the world as the development of personality in individuals. 'But the fear of war would be removed.' He who talks of or threatens war should be indicted of high treason before the court of the developed conscience of this Western World.

"There remains something better for the United States and Canada than political union, and that is to live side by side, learning from one another and adding to each other that stimulus which shall call forth the best from each, and withal in perfect friendship, so that the world may be taught what true progress is and what should be the relationship between nations from the example of Uncle Sam and his cousin on the North."

THE HAWAIIAN DIFFICULTY.

BY far the coolest and most discriminating presentation of the Hawaiian situation that has yet appeared in the magazines is Dr. Theodore S. Woolsey's article, "The Law and the Policy for Hawaii," in the *Yale Review*. Dr. Woolsey first clears the way by setting forth the policy which the United States has adopted with reference to unstable Central and South American governments. As a result of the frequent political changes in the Latin Americas the United States has been led to accurately define its diplomatic position in view of them and lay down rules for the recognition of new governments. Its usage in this regard Mr. Woolsey considers settled. He finds it clearly stated in a dispatch of Secretary Livingston's to Sir Charles Vaughn, April 30, 1833: "It is the principle and the invariable practice of the United States to recognize that as the legal government of another nation which by its establishment in the actual exercise of political power might be supposed to have received the express or implied assent of the people." Several instances are cited in which this statement has since been endorsed; among others, in President Hayes' first annual message in 1877, and in President Arthur's third annual message in 1883.

OUR RECOGNITION PREMATURE.

The rule that a revolutionary government is not to be recognized until it appears that it has the approval of the people in the State it pretends to govern, represents, continues Dr. Woolsey, not only the usage of this country, in the manner of recognition, but it is also in accord with the principle of international law. "All States are equal. Each State may determine its own form of government, may change it at will. The government *de facto* is the government *de jure*. That is a government *de facto* which is capable of insisting on the rights and fulfilling the duties of its State. Such capacity will spring from the undoubted expression of the will of the people. Recognition, before proof of such popular backing is furnished, is premature. It assumes a fact which is not yet manifest. With these simple, well established rules in mind, we are in a position to judge of the propriety of the early diplomatic moves in the

Hawaiian question now confronting us. The position of a queen in the Hawaiian Islands is as legal as that of an emperor in Russia. The personal character of that queen does not affect the legality of her government. A change of the constitution under which she governs is an internal question solely. Early in the present year there occurred a revolutionary outbreak in Honolulu. A new government was set up, calling itself provisional. What was the attitude of the United States towards it? Was its traditional usage observed? On the contrary, amidst the conflicting statements of fact, we can at least make sure of this. Before the people of Oahu had a chance to pronounce upon their desire for the change, before the other islands could even hear of it, before the new *régime* could demonstrate its capacity for fulfilling the obligations of the State, before it had gained possession of all the government buildings, and proved its power, its recognition was granted by the United States. This action was premature; it was contrary to our usage in similar cases; it was in the highest degree improper. That it was soon followed by similar recognition by the representatives of the other States which maintain diplomatic relations with Hawaii does not excuse it. For, in the first place, our recognition unquestionably gave the new government a standing which it might not otherwise have had, and, again, recognition by one State is apt to be speedily followed by the recognition of other States, lest they suffer in influence with the new government. Emphatically it is the first step which counts."

Dr. Woolsey makes no mention of the charges that the avowed sympathies of the Minister of the United States, and the landing of marines to preserve order, assisted in effecting this revolution, nor does he enter into the questions of veracity raised by Mr. Blount's reports and Mr. Stevens' denials. These charges and refutations he regards as of incidental importance compared to what he calls "the hasty recognition of the Provisional Government by the United States."

ONCE RECOGNIZED, IT IS A SOVEREIGN STATE.

As to the second act in the little drama, Dr. Woolsey says: "Here we find a sovereign and independent State, calling itself a provisional government, that is, organized provisionally to secure certain objects. What these objects were is best stated in the proclamation of the revolutionary committee, issued January 16, 1893. 'The Hawaiian monarchical system of government is hereby abrogated. Provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of public peace is hereby established, to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.' What is the status of this government in the eye of international law? Does its provisional character make it any the less a sovereign State? Granting that its origin was owing to a wrongful act on the part of the United States, is its subsequent legality impaired? Both of these questions must be answered in the negative. The intervention of France

in our Revolutionary War was technically illegal, was an act of war, but the recognition of the United States was not thereby invalidated. Our recognition of Texan independence was wrong, in being likewise premature, but no one questioned the legality of the Texan status. Not only our recognition of the new government in Hawaii, not only its recognition by other States, but also every subsequent act proves its sovereignty. We have accredited a minister to it, we have received a minister from it. Nor does its avowed provisional character alter our duties or its rights. If a government is organized to secure certain objects, who shall decide when and whether those objects are achieved or are impossible, or what other objects shall succeed them? Is the dictum that the objects for which this provisional government was formed have proved nugatory, and that, therefore, *ipso facto* it has lapsed, and the former government reverts, one which it is competent for any other than itself to pronounce? Surely not, otherwise its sovereignty would be a very qualified article. What this new government shall do with its own, what it shall develop into, whether it shall withdraw in favor of the deposed queen, or form itself into a permanent republic is a matter purely for internal decision."

Dr. Woolsey points out that the recognition of a provisional government is no new thing. It was made in the case of Costa Rica in 1868; the National Defense Committee was organized in 1870 as the government of France, and the Calderon government was recognized in 1881 as the "Existing Provisional Government" of Peru.

OUR DUTY IS SIMPLE—HANDS OFF!

"When we ask, then, what should be our attitude towards the Provisional Government of Hawaii, if we observe our own usage and the rules of international law, there can be but one answer. Its rights are the same, our relations to it are the same as in the case of its predecessor. To restore the queen by intervention would be a fresh wrong. Any forcible interference in the affairs of Hawaii, even to insist on a plebiscite whose result should determine in whose hands the government shall reside, would be illegal. For Hawaii is a sovereign State. One wrong cannot be cured by another. Our duty is simple. It consists in keeping our hands off."

Dr. Woolsey then considers the policy which should be adopted toward the islands, concluding that since neither party in Hawaii seems hostile to the interests of this country, and that we have the treaty of 1875 to fall back upon if our interests are threatened, and the Monroe Doctrine to appeal to if the treaty should be abrogated, we should pursue the same policy toward Hawaii as existed down until the overthrow of the monarchy and in fact still exists.

Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands does not seem to him to promise material advantage, and he is inclined to think that the profit this country would reap from annexation would be far from commensurate with the responsibilities and burdens it must assume. He goes so far as to say that the real and only

advantage from annexation would be gained by the islands themselves, and adds that in a question of State policy we must consider our own interests, not those of others.

An Historian's Review of the Revolution.

In the *Forum*, Mr. James Schouler, the well-known American historian, undertakes to present "without bias or direct suggestion" a succinct review of the three days revolution of January, 1893, at the Hawaiian Islands, which resulted in the dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani and the establishment of the Provisional Government. Mr. Schouler's conclusions support the position taken by the present Administration and are based not merely upon Mr. Blount's report or Secretary Gresham's briefer synopsis of the revolutionary incidents leading up to the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy, "but," he says, "as if investigators so tried and so able, and so honorable, as these might not be trusted upon their own sifting of the evidence, I have gone searchingly through the whole mass of accompanying testimony for my own satisfaction, with all the individual counter-statements which have appeared since its publication, as well as our leading press comments, lying by me for comparison; and my only surprise is that a candid and unprejudiced mind can reach, on the essential facts, any deduction materially different from their own."

MR. BLOUNT'S TESTIMONY NOT "EX PARTE."

"For," continues Mr. Schouler, "this testimony is not *ex parte* in reality, as so many have taken for granted, but Commissioner Blount pursued his delicate mission with rare discretion, and with an evident determination to reach the bottom of the truth; he avoided, for the independence of his search, all insidious attentions which were offered him on either side; and it appears painfully clear that from the moment the chief participants in the Queen's dethronement and the present Provisional Government discovered that his purpose was not to make up a vindication for them, their witnesses avoided him, did not volunteer information, became unwilling to testify, while our legation archives, more deficient in written letters and memoranda than they ought to have been, proved difficult of access. Those chiefly compromised by Blount's report have, moreover, differed with it in their various explanations, not so much on the facts as in the deduction from facts. . . . The main purpose of Blount's mission, properly considered, was not to explore the moralities of other nations that have not undertaken to explore ours, but to find out whether in actual truth the present government, *de facto*, never authoritatively sanctioned, was *bona fide* established by local revolution, or, on the other hand, by fraud, or at least a misuse of colorable protection under the American flag, which neither the law of nations nor a self-respecting public neutrality can warrant. Minister Stevens, in his latest printed explanation, embraced most leading opponents of the revolution whom the commissioner met at Honolulu in something like a wholesale bill of attainder, but reflection should con-

vince us that even immoral persons may be credible to some extent, and especially ministers of state who are backed by official documents."

THE HARRISON ADMINISTRATION DECEIVED.

Mr. Schouler sums up his review of the Hawaiian situation as follows: "Thus, then, was acquired by American sojourners, after less than a three days' conjoint rebellion, and without the loss of a single life or the firing of a gun, what Mr. Stevens, most loath to lose it, has lately described not inaptly as a 'territorial and maritime prize' for the American people. And if his own official dispatch which announced the new situation veered rather wide of the truth, the statement of the five Hawaiian commissioners, who were next hurried off to Washington to negotiate an alliance treaty, must be pronounced a positive falsehood. The Harrison Administration had been plainly deceived in this whole *de facto* business, as the statements of two, at least, of its Cabinet tacitly, if not positively, admit; and the American people must confess with shame that the national honor endures a new stain, a new reproach of national greed, in the wrong so recently done to the gentle Hawaiian people, to their constituted ministers, and only less positively to Queen Liliuokalani in person. That the insurgents were prematurely recognized to say the least, and put in use of that formidable weapon to accomplish what they must needs have accomplished somehow to become a government *de facto* at all, is now so evident that their defenders have fallen back together upon the plea—utterly inadmissible and unwarranted by the facts—that the Queen's government had practically ended on the Saturday previous, and by an act on her own part which never went beyond a mental intention before she yielded to her constitutional advisers and to the public expression, and relinquished the ill-conceived purpose.

OUR NATIONAL EXECUTIVE'S RIGHT AND DUTY.

"Our national Executive has now the clear right and duty under all the circumstances, unless constrained by Congress, to decide what our national vindication requires before the world, and to enforce that vindication besides. Either of two grounds may be taken for such action: one ground, which Secretary Gresham has already put forward, and international comity asks, in case of unwarranted interference by one nation in the affairs of another, that the injured sovereignty shall be placed as nearly as possible *in statu quo*; and the other ground, which is justified by the peculiar facts of the present case, that two rival organizations in a conflict for domestic sovereignty referred mutually the question of rightful status and supremacy, rather than have bloodshed, to this foreign American republic, already involved to some extent in their dispute, agreeing at the same time substantially and mutually to abide by its award and final adjustment.

"In proof of this latter postulate are, the conditional character of the Queen's abdication as accepted by

the provisional contestants: and furthermore the creation of their own Provisional Government, not as one full and permanent, but as a mere temporary establishment having no distinct sanction from the Hawaiian people beyond such conditional abdication, a government "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon,"—words which do not naturally import continuous existence if we now decline such union, but rather the reverse. For if this revolutionary establishment had counted upon the cupidity of our American people, that of constitutional monarchy hoped for a generous sense of justice. Such a compact of reference and arbitration was entered into when all contracting parties knew that Mr. Cleveland had just been elected President, and that the case could not fairly be heard until his induction into office. His Administration has since investigated the facts with all reasonable diligence and honesty of purpose; and, having investigated and decided, enforcement of the decision comes next in order, so far as international justice is concerned, aside from mere prudential considerations."

THE REPUBLICS OF THE WORLD.

HOW each of the various republics of the world is governed is concisely described by Mr. James Douglas, in the *Missionary Review of the World*.

FRANCE.

The fundamental laws of the United States are familiar to all of us. Of the republican governments, next to our own ranks that of France, which is governed by a President, Senate and Chamber of Deputies. "The President is elected by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies for seven years. He concludes treaties with foreign powers, but requires the assent of both Chambers to declare war. The Chamber of Deputies now consists of 584 members, who have been elected from as many *arrondissements* on the basis of universal suffrage. All bills are first canvassed in committee before being introduced into either House, and may be introduced either by the ministry, or by the President through the ministry, or by private members. The Senate is composed of 300 members, elected for nine years by an electoral body composed of municipal councils, deputies, councillors-general, and district councillors. The Senate has the right, as well as the Chamber of Deputies, of initiating and framing laws; but all laws relating to finance must first be presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate acts as a Court of High Treason, before which even the President and ministers may be arraigned. The ministry is appointed by the President, and forms a council of ten ministers who hold the varied portfolios of office. In addition there is a *Conseil d'Etat*, introduced by Napoleon I, and still existing, whose functions are consultative only.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

"The republic of Mexico comprises the richest and most varied zone in the world. The area is about

half the size of European Russia and the population about half that of England. It is divided into 27 States, two territories and the federality of Mexico—in all 30 political provinces. The government has the usual threefold basis—President, elected for eight years, a Senate of 60 members, and a House of Representatives, elected by universal suffrage. Each State elects two members to the Senate, and, as in the United States, has autonomous local government. All sects are tolerated in Mexico, and none is aided by the republic or allowed to acquire land. Primary education is provided and is compulsory; there are 10,000 schools.

"Since 1859 the long, irregular isthmus connecting North and South America, and formerly constituting the Spanish colony or kingdom of Guatemala, has been divided into five independent republics, of which three—Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador—are governed in the normal manner, by a President, an Upper House and Lower House; while the other two States, Guatemala and Honduras, present the anomalous *régime* of a President and Congress only.

COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA AND ECUADOR.

"The republic of Colombia, formerly known as the United States of New Granada, is chiefly noteworthy as being intersected by the ill-fated Panama Canal, *the dearest ditch ever delved*. The governing body consists of three orders—a President, elected for six years, a Senate of 27 members and a House of Representatives of 66 members.

"Venezuela has a similar constitution; but Ecuador can hardly be said to be governed, as civil wars and revolutions are almost always in progress. Even its area is uncertain, as there are chronic boundary disputes between Ecuador and Peru; but the size is about equal to that of the United Kingdom of England and Scotland. It contains the highest peaks in the Andes chain and the sources of the Amazon.

BRAZIL.

"Nearly four years ago the bloodless revolution which drove the gentle, learned, and invertebrate Emperor Dom Pedro II from his throne removed the last crowned monarch from the Americas, which now, with the exception of Canada and certain West India islands owing a certain measure of suzerainty to European powers, are under republican sway. Under the new *régime* Brazil is divided into immense provinces with few common interests, and separated by undeveloped regions. These provinces are each governed by a provincial assembly, and the several assemblies unite to elect a Chamber of Deputies, or Constituent Assembly, which has at its head a President, elected for four years.

"Ever since the old Emperor was dethroned Brazil has been in a seething state of disaffection and incipient revolt, due generally to the desire of the southern provinces to establish their independence. Just now this has culminated in the throes of revolution, and will probably lead to the disruption of Brazil into several mutually antagonistic States. While the present outbreak is in progress no more

detailed information transpires than that life, property and funds are alike insecure, and that it would be unwise to choose Brazil as a field for emigration. The States have shaken off the established religion, which was Roman Catholic; education has been secularized; and only civil marriages are recognized. Brazil has the enormous area of 3,250,000 square miles—as large as all Europe, Russia excluded—and a population less than half that of Europe.

PERU AND CHILI.

“Peru has a constitution modeled on that of the United States, but religious liberty is not permitted, only the Roman Catholics being allowed to hold their services publicly. Since the disastrous war with Chili, the great encomiums formerly lavished upon its capabilities, mines and climate have been discounted. The population is about the same as that of Scotland, but the area is equal to that of the United Kingdom, France and the Spanish Peninsula combined.

“Chili is a long, narrow strip of land between the Andes and the South Pacific, divided into 21 provinces and three territories. These elect a Lower Chamber of Deputies of 109 members triennially, the electors being confined to men with a property qualification, and an Upper House, or Senate, of thirty-seven members, elected directly by the provinces every six years. The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected for five years. The Roman Catholic religion is the State religion, but all others are tolerated. Education is free, compulsory and universal.

BOLIVIA, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

“Bolivia, a sparsely peopled inland State, shut in by the Andes and the Cordilleras, in Central South America, is ruled by a President with two legislative chambers, elected by universal suffrage.

“Paraguay, an inland territory, for which is claimed the title of ‘Garden of South America,’ has an area of one-fifth of that of Great Britain, and a population smaller than Manchester. It is governed on the usual threefold plan. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. A metal currency has been introduced, and now that the government is settled and territorial wars have ceased the prospects are bright.

“Uruguay is a small republic on the east coast of the La Plata River, with an area a little larger than that of England and Wales and a population equal to that of Glasgow. The government is of the nominal order, modeled largely after the United States. Education is general and the State religion Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

“The Argentine Republic is a vast cave of Adulamy, whither every one that is in debt and every one that is discontented have gathered themselves. It is a bankrupt republic, with which the British government will not even exchange money orders, and which refuses to extradite fugitive thieves so long as their money is not all spent. At the present time of

writing this republic, having President, Senate and House of Deputies, is in its chronic state of rebellion against its President, who was, according to government statements, crushing out the last embers of disaffection; but, if we may believe the insurgents’ statements, was deserted by all, and had abandoned the reins of power to his adversaries. Argentina has a population of 4,000,000, sprinkled over an area nine times as large as Great Britain.

HAYTI.

“The island of Hayti, the largest but one of those forming the West Indies, is divided into two republics—the Spanish mulatto one of San Domingo and the negro one of Hayti. This island, which was the first European settlement in America, is the most fertile and the worst governed spot in the Caribbean Sea. San Domingo, the larger republic, is governed by a President and national Congress; but in the smaller republic of Hayti, the government being military, the President has large sway. He is assisted by a Senate and House of Representatives. The debt is heavy and more or less repudiated. The currency is chiefly paper. Numerous revolutions have occurred, and the political barometer is set at *stormy*.

SWITZERLAND.

“The far-famed and historic republic of Switzerland has a parliament of two Chambers, the State Council and National Council, in which are vested the supreme legislative and executive authority. The first is composed of 44 members, chosen by the 22 cantons of the confederation, two for each canton. The second consists of 147 representatives, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. A general election takes place every three years; any voter, if not a clergyman, may be a deputy; and every citizen has a vote who has attained the age of twenty years. The two Chambers constitute the Federal Assembly, which elects a Federal Council of seven members, the President and the Vice-President of which are the first magistrates of the republic. In no country is the will of the people so directly felt and so emphatically law as in Switzerland. Frequently the first step to legislation is taken by the popular initiative; and besides, the principle of what is called *referendum* is often acted upon, whereby on a petition from 50,000 citizens, or eight cantons, the measure passed at headquarters must be submitted to the direct vote of the nation.

ORANGE FREE STATE AND ANDORRA.

“The Orange Free State republic, in South Africa, has a President, elected for five years, a small Executive Council and a popular Assembly, of 57 members. The right to vote is restricted to white burghers who are owners of property.

The miniature republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees, the entire population of which might be seated in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, is governed by a council of twenty-four, chosen by the inhabitants, a judge and two priests. This is subject to France and Spain.”

AN ADVOCATE OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

IN the February *New England Magazine* Mr. W. D. McCrackan argues energetically for proportional representation in this country. He holds up to condemnation the evident solecisms of the unproportional system, and tells of the discussion by the advocates of the better system who met at the World's Fair. These gentlemen came from States as far removed as Massachusetts and California, Illinois and Maryland. A national league was formed to educate and agitate. It was decided to advocate either of two methods, the Hare system or the Swiss Free-List. During the session of this congress a practical test of the Hare system was made with the audience as voters. It was like a parlor game, which any child could have understood.

"The audience was supposed to be a constituency with six representatives to elect. Ballots were distributed containing twelve names. The voters were asked to mark six of these names in the order of their preference. The total number of ballots was ascertained, then divided by six to give the electoral quota, and the first six candidates who had received this number were declared elected.

"The unused votes of the first choice were transferred to the second choice, and so on, until the necessary six candidates were elected.

"But as this system practically disregards party organizations, and might, therefore, encounter greater oppositions, it was decided to advocate also the system of the Free List, as now working in three cantons of Switzerland—Ticino, Neuchâtel and Geneva.

"A bill was prepared, the main features of which were the following:

"That the members of the House of Representatives shall be voted for at large in their respective States.

"Each elector has as many votes as there are representatives to be elected, which he may distribute as he pleases among the candidates, giving not more than one vote to any one candidate.

"The votes given to candidates shall count individually for the candidates as well as for the tickets to which the candidates belong.

"The sum of all the votes cast in any State shall be divided by the number of seats to which each State is entitled.

"In Switzerland, proportional representation has taken firm root. M. Louis Ruchonnet, one of the foremost statesmen of the little Republic and an ex-President, assured the writer that this reform was bound to sweep the country. He himself had been instrumental in having it introduced into Canton Ticino.

"It is now generally conceded that our own rebellion was forced upon the Union by a minority of the Southern people. The records of elections and the proceedings of legislatures in the Confederate States previous to 1860 show conclusively that the majority were not in favor of war. Unfortunately, a faulty electoral system prevented the voice of the Southern

peace majority from being heard at Washington. It is worth considering whether this country is not now incurring grave dangers in disregarding the just demands of the industrial classes for representation. It were far better to have the most foolish schemes under the sun proposed and discussed than to embitter a large minority by a conspiracy of silence."

A Bill to Establish the Referendum in England.

"An appeal to the Lords" is advanced in the *National Review* by Mr. St. Loe Strachey, who describes himself as "a Democrat and a Unionist." He asks: "Why should not some Peer of standing and ability introduce a bill establishing the Referendum as one of our institutions? and that done, why should not the House of Lords pass the bill and send it down to the Commons? Such action on the part of the House of Lords would leave no doubt in men's minds as to the acceptance of the popular sovereignty by the Lords.

"If the Commons passed the measure, no more need, of course, be said. Both Houses would have vindicated their trust in the people. If, however, the Commons evaded the issue by refusing to discuss the bill, or otherwise disposed of it, then the electors would clearly know how to value the claim of the Gladstonians to be the true Democratic party."

ON THE INITIATIVE OF EITHER HOUSE.

His suggestions for a bill, which, he thinks, need be only "a couple of pages," are these: "The bill would lay down that if and when the two Houses could not agree as to the provisions of a bill, either House might, in passing the bill in the form desired by the other House, insert without further debate or conference a proviso that before being submitted for the royal assent the bill should be referred to the electors of the United Kingdom—a poll of the people being taken in the manner prescribed by the act. The prescribed manner would naturally follow the lines of parliamentary elections." The ballot paper should ask simply a mark in a column headed Yes or No, according as the voter did or did not approve the measure referred to him. The measure should be posted up inside and out of the polling booth.

OR ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE PEOPLE.

The general count should be supervised by the Speaker of the Commons and by the Chairman of Committees in the Lords, and in case of a tie the decision should be taken as against the bill. Mr. Strachey somewhat hesitatingly concedes that "it might be enacted that there should be an interval of a month between the passage of a bill through parliament and the royal assent, and that if during this time a certain number of electors petitioned the crown to issue writs for a poll of the people, a poll should be held."

Mr. Strachey is convinced that "the Referendum would make it impossible for the Union ever to be dissolved. Home Rule is only possible by means of a log-rolling agreement between the Gladstonian sub-

parties and the Irish, and no Home Rule bill would ever stand the test of a poll of the people."

IS REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT A FAILURE?

"IS Representative Government a Failure?" is the question which Mr. Auberon Herbert propounds in the *New Review*, "Is the hope of our century an illusion?" he asks. His answer is not reassuring. The representative idea by which men once believed social existence was to be recreated and happiness finally secured, is, he declares, "dead; dead, past praying for, dead as a door nail." "It can clear the ground of obstruction; it has in itself no powers of construction." Of this lamentable disappointment he catalogues the reasons!

"TWO PAIRS OF SHOES FOR ALL THE NATION."

1. A body of men cannot in any true sense be represented by one man. Agreement to be represented by one man is secured only by self-effacement; and it is external and superficial agreement at the best. How different are the educational questions men note and agitate about from those of the inner meaning, method and aims of education.

"In all such self-effacement there is deep national loss. Under the true democratic creed no man should be self-effaced, no man should be sacrificed to machinery. Under our system four out of every five men are self-effaced and sacrificed. It is the penalty of constructing two pairs of shoes for all the nation and declaring that everybody must find his fit in one or the other.

THE TYRANNY OF MACHINERY.

"2. The second great defect inseparable from representation is that it forces organization from a secondary and inferior position into the first and dominant position. . . . We have been learning far too much to shape our opinions to give effect to our organizations, instead of shaping our organizations to give effect to our opinions. . . . Under a representative system organization is an essential part, from which there is no escape . . . and this machinery not only has the effect of compounding us into an untrue artificial whole, which is a very coarse and poor expression of the various forms of life and thought which make up the real whole, but it specifically fails in its own work and does not "represent" in the narrowest sense of the word. There are signs that this truth is now felt in the political world itself, and the next great change is likely to be the decision of questions by the direct public vote instead of by a House of Representatives."

DELEGATE OR GOD-ELECT?

3. What is the representative? A delegate? Then he is a bit of badly constructed machinery, so many incoherent mandates being mixed up in him. If he is not a delegate, then we have a democratic imitation in *petto* of the divine right of kings.

4. How are we to discover the right little god-elect?

"At present the method is, selection of the man

who professes those opinions which find most favor, and who can most skillfully express them on a platform. Can this method yield satisfactory results? . . . Is it not quite certain that in many cases what is required will be professed? But will men who profess for the sake of their own advantage make good little gods-elect? . . . And yet under our system we almost force insincerity upon our representatives."

DEMORALIZATION EVERYWHERE.

5. Government must be carried on by two large parties or by groups of small sections. Both systems present hopeless difficulties. The second is more true to human nature, but makes continuity difficult.

6. The hopeless burden of work flung on the representative which is not to be staved off by devolution or decentralization, results in "demoralization everywhere"—to the government, to the representative individual.

The system is wrong in theory, says Mr. Herbert, for a few men cannot represent many men; it breaks down in practice, for "there is no possible way in which the people can control the huge machinery which is to control on their behalf all the complicated affairs of life."

"A SORT OF POLITICAL INFLUENZA."

What then is the remedy? Ask, first, what is the root of the malady? "The value of representation to us has been that it has allowed us to continue to play the great game of power without actually breaking each other's heads; it has been for us—compulsion made easy. But now comes the big question: is this fighting life of ours, for which we have thus used representation, good in itself? Is this compulsion of each other a true relation for reasonable human beings?"

The article ends with the cheery belief "that this present mania for compulsion of all kinds is merely a temporary mental ailment through which we are passing—a sort of political influenza—and that with returning health we shall shake off these sick fancies and discover a robuster and happier faith, believing once more in universal manhood and not in universal babydom."

SIR DOUGLAS GALTON contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* several interesting particulars from the investigations instituted by Dr. Francis Warner concerning feeble-minded children. Dr. Warner "has now reported on over 80,000 children seen individually by him in 148 schools, having taken notes of all cases presenting any visible defect—i. e., 14,297 children." It appears that in all groups of schools a larger proportion of boys than girls deviate from the normal. When, however, we take boys and girls presenting no defect in development, we find the proportion who are delicate equal in the sexes. The subclass "small heads" forms 3.4 per cent. among English girls, as compared with 1.3 for boys. This condition appears more commonly among the children of large block dwellings and warehouses.

EUROPE A FEDERATION OR A WRECK?

The Dilemma Offered by American Rivalry.

AMERICAN competition is the very demon of the British agriculturist. It is the bogie which haunts the brain of the British merchant as he dreams of the days when American protectionism is dead. It is yet apparently to become the angel of peace whose power will scatter forever the war cloud now lowering over Europe. Such is the outlook presented by Mr. Charles Roberts, M.A., in his article on "European Militarism and an Alternative," in the (English) *Economic Review*. The recent naval agitation convinces him that "England is helplessly drifting into the European competition in military armaments."

To show what that competition means he quotes these statistics: From 1869 to 1892 the standing armaments (peace effective) of nineteen European States rose from 2,195,000 to 3,240,000 men. In 1869 the total number of trained men ready at hand for the war purposes of twenty European States amounted to 6,958,000 men; in 1892 there were actually ready for service 12,564,400. When the existing laws have had their full effect, there will be 22,621,800 men in Europe trained for war. The aggregate of the budgets for the armies and navies of Europe in 1869 amounted to \$560,000,000 for nineteen States. In 1892 they amounted to a sum nearly double—\$990,000,000. Reckoning on \$200 a year earned by every man withdrawn from productive expenditure, we get another \$648,000,000. So the total yearly cost of European militarism is at least \$1,638,000,000. In twenty months during peace there is spent as much as Mr. Giffen reckons the ten months of Franco-German war cost directly and indirectly. The national debts of Europe now amount to twenty-five thousand million dollars.

FUTURE COMPETITION BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

What, then, of "the future competition between the United States of America and the Disunited States of Europe?" "We all know how slight a handicap may decide the advantage in the fierce competition for the neutral markets of the world. . . . As the young Giant of the West comes to its full stature, is it a rash speculation that armaments amounting to three millions of men and national debts amounting to a total sum of twenty-five thousand million dollars, may just suffice to turn a trembling scale?"

"Even now the competition would be seriously felt, were it not that the States choose to throw away the wealth of their inexhaustible resources on a high protective tariff and the scandals of their pension-list. If American reformers do succeed in clearing these abuses, they may strike the sword out of our hand by leaving Western Europe to the simple alternative of deciding whether it is least disagreeable to become a confederate democracy or a wreck, for the competition of commerce would then become as ridiculous as a race between a mediæval knight in chain armor and battle-axe and a modern professional runner in flannels. In the phrase of Cobden, we shall be forced 'to turn moralist in self-defense.'"

WHO KILLED THE BRITISH FEDERATION LEAGUE?

MR. ROBERT BEADON informs the readers of the *National Review*, with remarkable frankness, why the Imperial Federation League was dissolved. He calls to mind that the essential aims to which the League was officially committed were that the foreign policy of the Empire should utter the united voice of all its autonomous parts and that the defense of the Empire should be supplied by the united forces and resources of all its members. Minor aims were enumerated by the official report, but in a separate class, as "conducive" but not "essential" to Imperial unity. Among these latter was commercial union.

COMMERCIAL UNION vs. DEFENSE UNION.

"The beginning of the end came about in this wise. There have always been a certain number of members of the League's Council who regarded commercial union as a part of federation, and a certain number also (very frequently the same people) who resented the idea that the colonies should ever be asked to make a real contribution to the cost of Imperial defense, and of those services generally which exist for the common and equal benefit of all Her Majesty's subjects. The protagonist of both these views has been the High Commissioner for Canada, Sir Charles Tupper. Of course, no one could call himself a supporter of Imperial federation and at the same time repudiate the last-mentioned idea in terms. Sir Charles Tupper has, to be sure, always loudly proclaimed that the colonies would do their share and rally round the old country in her hour of need, and so forth. But his assent to the doctrine of common responsibility for common objects has been purely academic. When it comes to the point of recommending that a colony should take a real and effective share in the burden of Imperial defense, he falls back upon the plea that Canada, at any rate, has already done all, and more than all, that is due from her (apparently for all time)."

"IT WAS SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S HAND."

"It was by Sir Charles Tupper's hand that the match was applied which caused the final explosion. In January, 1893, shortly after the issue of the report, he, being a member of the committee which unanimously issued it, wrote a letter to the Secretary of the League in Canada," in which occurred the fatal sentence, "that the most active members of the Imperial Federation League were mainly intent on levying a large contribution on the revenues of the colonies for the support of the army and navy of Great Britain."

This representation of the League's project of a truly Imperial army and navy as an effort to gain a rise for the home country alone, created great resentment. Sir Charles finally confessed that he had been shown to be wrong in his statement. But the differences revealed by the discussion thus aroused were so fundamental and irreconcilable as to make the dissolution of the League a necessity. The ma-

jority in number and in influence adhered to the primary lines, but the minority was exceedingly active.

THE HISTORY OF "THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS."

A CURIOUS bit of peculiarly British development is described by the *Quarterly Review* in an article on the "Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds." The writer explains that a crown steward is the custodian of one of the Manors or Hundreds or Honors belonging to the royal demesne. The manor is the Anglo-Saxon township Normanized. Hundreds were aggregations of townships within a given shire. The abuses perpetrated by many of the stewards led to the successive reduction of their numbers and powers, until under Charles II all stewardships were, with a few exceptions, abolished. "One of the few crown stewardships which survived the clean sweep made by the Merry Monarch was that of 'the three Hundreds of Chiltern in the county of Bucks, that is to say, Stoke, Desborough and Bonenhham.'" The Chiltern Hills pass right through the country from Tring in Hertfordshire to Henley in Oxfordshire, and two out of the three Hundreds are immortalized in the names of Stoke Pogis and Burnham Beeches. From earliest Norman times this union of Hundreds had been "in the hands of the Lord the King."

Sequestered and sold under the Commonwealth, it reverted to the Restored Crown, and appears to have been leased from 1679 to 1710 by one Thomas Doyley, who is its last recorded *bonâ fide* steward.

WHEN FIRST A CONVENIENT FICTION.

The Place act, passed in Queen Anne's reign, requiring M.P.'s on becoming place-holders to vacate their seats, was not held to apply to royal stewardships until 1740. The decision then made seems to have suggested the idea of utilizing crown stewardships as a means of enabling members to resign, for a member has, properly speaking, no power of voluntary retirement. "It was not till the year 1750 that this ingenious 'constitutional fiction' came into practical working. In that year, the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds was conferred upon Mr. John Pitt, M.P., solely in order to vacate his seat. It was next granted in 1753, and has been in constant use for the same purpose ever since. Nor does it stand alone. The stewardships of various other crown Manors have been applied in the same way at various times."

At first, the bestowment of the liberating stewardship was made a matter of party favor; and the Government in office refused so to oblige members of the Opposition. Lord North seems to have been the last member who upheld the bad practice. In 1858 its bestowal was made subject to the control of the House of Commons. In 1861 the words expressing honorable confidence in the recipient were struck out of the warrant. It is a difficult question whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer can refuse the stewardship to any applicant. The reviewer expects that the liberty of resignation, without resorting to this ancient fiction, will soon be granted.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

SIR GUILFORD MOLESWORTH, one of the delegates from India to the recent Monetary Conference, contributes a paper to the *January Annals of the American Academy* treating of the Indian currency question. He takes as his text the remark made by Mr. Everts when Secretary of State:

"The British Empire is neither monometallist nor bimetalist, but bi-monometallist. The British Empire cannot be monometallist gold nor monometallist silver throughout its length and breadth. Its present position of bi-monometallism is entirely inconsistent with reason and government; it must be bimetallic sooner or later, for it cannot maintain the permanent position of a house divided against itself, which cannot stand."

Continuing, he says: "So long as silver and gold were kept, by the monetary laws of France, the joint money of the world at a fixed ratio, this bi-monometallism of England and India, although productive of some minor inconveniences, was little more than nominal and did not involve any serious complications; but when the link between gold and silver was broken by the violation of the monetary law in 1873, very grave difficulties rapidly developed as the result of this illogical position. In 1871, when the rupture of the link between gold and silver was merely contemplated, M. Ernest Seyd predicted that it would 'only lead to the destruction of the monetary equilibrium hitherto existing and cause a fall in the value of silver from which England's trade and the Indian silver valuation will suffer more than all other interests, grievous as the general decline of prosperity over the whole world will be.' . . . The fidelity with which this prediction has been fulfilled is perfectly marvelous. Soon after 1873, when the link was broken, a depression of trade unexampled in magnitude and duration set in, and after twenty years it shows no signs of abatement, but, on the contrary, threatens to increase in intensity. . . . The gold-using countries generally, and Great Britain in particular, have really suffered more than India from this violation of the monetary law. . . . The rupee, in common with silver all over the world, has not until very lately altered in value (*i. e.*, in its purchasing power), but has remained stable while gold has appreciated; consequently the producer in India has enjoyed an immunity from those evils which are caused by an appreciating standard and which have weighed so heavily on his gold-using competitors. . . . India has exchanged the currency which has hitherto been stable for one that has proved eminently unstable during the last twenty years."

"The government of India," says Mr. Molesworth, "has striven to the utmost of its power to induce the home government to adopt the only practical solution of the difficulties that beset her, namely, a return, by international agreement, to the monetary law which has been violated; but, as this has been refused, India has been left on the horns of a dilemma, to choose between two evils, which have been aptly

designated, the 'Policy of Drift' and the 'Policy of Despair.' She has chosen the latter and it now remains to be seen which is the greater evil of the two."

Mr. Molesworth then makes a brief survey of monetary history to show that confusion in the currency in past times has been due to the failure to establish among nations a common ratio between gold and silver, and follows this with a brief account of the Indian currency and of those conditions which have affected it. He relates how the Indian government, realizing the bad effects of the violation of the monetary law by France in 1873, has for many years been endeavoring to persuade England to enter into an international agreement for a uniform standard of value, or failing this to permit them to limit the mintage of silver in India with the intention of introducing the gold standard.

Prior to the recent Brussels conference these efforts to persuade England to consent to an international agreement for the free coinage of both gold and silver were renewed.

Meanwhile the government of India, fearing the crisis that might be expected in the event of a failure of the Brussels conference to arrive at a satisfactory result, prepared to close their mints and began to make arrangements for the establishment of a gold standard in India. This would involve two steps:

"1. The closure of mints to free coinage of silver, the government retaining the right of purchasing and admitting it.

"2. The mints to be opened to the free coinage of gold. If gold were not brought to the mint in sufficient quantity, or the value of the rupee should fall below the fixed ratio, it would be necessary to reduce the rupee currency until its value could be restored."

On June 25, 1893, these steps were taken, the policy of drift was given over and the policy of despair adopted. "The bolt has fallen, and he would be a rash man who would attempt to predict the results of this measure."

"The currency of India is now in a condition which is a complete violation of all sound principles of currency. It consists of a huge inconvertible token coinage; practically a gold standard without a gold currency or even a gold reserve. The rupee circulates at a value much above its intrinsic value as bullion. It is no longer international money. Hitherto it could be exported without loss, but now it cannot be used out of the country with a loss of about twelve per cent., a loss which will increase, in all probability, to an indefinite extent. Nor is there in India—as in France, Austria or the United States—any large reserve of the standard metal to meet a possible emergency."

After showing in how many ways this artificial raising of the value of the rupee would do harm to India, Mr. Molesworth concludes: "The double standard is in perfect accord with sound economic laws, but the artificial raising of the value of the rupee is opposed to them, and, being a violation of all monetary laws, must sooner or later end in disaster. It is that forced elevation of the value of

money which Bentham in his 'Principles of the Civil Code' denounced as a 'fraudulent bankruptcy' and a 'foolish fraud.'"

WHY THE SICILIAN PEASANTRY IS IN REVOLT.

BOTH the *Nuova Antologia* and the *Rassegna Nazionale* naturally devote long articles this month to the elucidation of the causes which have led to the sudden outbreak in Sicily. The *Rassegna*, in an article by R. Corniani, sums up with admirable clearness the main causes for the extreme poverty from which the peasantry are undoubtedly suffering.

1. Absentee landlordism, with all its attendant evils, so familiar to us in Ireland. In Sicily the palaces of the nobility are only to be seen in the chief towns; the landed proprietor never lives on his estate, and leaves all his affairs in the hands of his agent or *gabellotto*, a term which in Sicily is synonymous with extortioner.

2. The land-tenure laws, by which it is extremely difficult, and often impossible, to sell or to break up large estates.

3. Unscientific cultivation, which necessitates a large portion of the land always lying fallow.

4. A comparative lack of charitable institutions.

5. Conscription, always most unpopular in Sicily, and which was only introduced by the government of "United Italy."

6. Finally, and most important of all, the heavy financial burdens imposed by the fiscal system, which is so balanced as to fall almost entirely on the humble cultivators of the soil.

In answer to the oft-repeated question as to whether the now celebrated "Fasci dei Lavoratori," or Labor Associations, are Socialistic in their teaching, the *Nuova Antologia* gives the following facts as to their origin: "In 1867 Bakourime, who was not only a Socialist but an Anarchist, succeeded in founding a section of the 'International' at Naples, and, in the same year, proselytes from there established a sub-section at Sciacca (in Sicily). In 1868 the so-called 'Sons of Labor' of Catania also affiliated themselves with the 'International,' and carried on a correspondence with many workmen's societies throughout the island. . . . The paternity of the majority of the 'Fasci' may therefore be ascribed to Socialism. If some of them existed at first as merely electoral associations, their transformation into their actual character is the special work of il Bosco, de Felice, and other well-known Socialists. Il Bosco admits this himself, and confesses that the federation of the 'Fasci' is largely molded on that of the French labor syndicates and the Paris 'Bourse du Travail.' . . . The associations of the smaller towns are affiliated to those of the larger, and these latter form a federation for each province. The presidents of the provincial committees form the central council, whose business it is to co-ordinate the action of all the associations, and to control its manifestations."

The writers in both magazines agree in asserting

that the marvelously rapid growth of the "Fasci" is entirely due to the exceptional hardships suffered by the peasantry, and urge on the government remedial measures as an immediate corollary to coercion.

IS EUROPE GOING MAD?

A Study of Modern Literature.

DOUBT as to the general sanity of modern Europe is put forward, not in any freak of caricature, but in sober, scientific earnest, by the opening article in the *Quarterly Review*. It is entitled "Anarchist Literature," but by this phrase is meant not the writings beloved of bomb throwers so much as the leading literature of the period. Dr. Max Nordau, from whose work on *Entartung* (degeneration) the reviewer principally draws his material, is the author of the famous "Conventional Lies of Civilized Humanity," a Positivist who denies God, the soul, and judgment to come, and regards the individual as "but an unimportant episode in the life of the All." In his book he approaches modern European literature from the dispassionate standpoint of the student of mental pathology. His diagnosis is gruesome reading. "He discovers that the characteristic of modern fashion is a diseased imitation of other periods, a singularity which is never original; . . . resulting in a distraction which is not without affinities for hysteria. Tokens of confusion abound, in dress, decoration, and manners."

THE AGE OF STEAM: BRAIN FATIGUE.

Of the literature which reproduces modern life he finds "degeneration" the characteristic, and the source of that degeneration is brain fatigue. "Fatigue, undoubtedly—the result of a hundred years living at high pressure—will explain the worn out nerves, and consequent demand for unhealthy stimulus, which are the immediate causes of European decadence. . . . A civilized man's environment now presses upon him with a force some twenty or twenty-five times greater than it did before the age of steam. To keep the balance . . . the present race of Europeans should have strengthened their nervous centres to a degree which would make them men of genius. Yet . . . by the use of narcotics and artificial excitement, they have deliberately weakened them . . . It ought not to astonish us that such exhausted temperaments breed hysteria; or that from hysteria should result the 'intense self-consciousness.'"

THE HYSTERIA OF THE MASSES, ETC.

Hysteria is the consequence of fatigued nerves; its mental equivalent is melancholy, or the state in which impulse conquers reason; development is arrested, and second childhood frequently ensues. "Bishop Butler is known to have asked whether nations could go mad. Max Nordau would not hesitate to reply in the affirmative. He believes that the 'hysteria of the masses' in Europe is an ascertained fact, evidence of which is sadly forthcoming, in the statistics of crime, insanity and suicide."

THE SAVAGES OF CIVILIZATION.

The earliest activities to waver in a diseased organism are the moral habits. Degeneracy shows itself in "moral insanity." "The emotional temperament, the 'obsession' of fixed ideas, the imagination open to every fantastic influence, the depression, the lack of perseverance in well-doing, the pessimism, and, behind all this, the confused incoherent thought which is guided by no principles and lives by imitation,—such are notes of many an artist, poet, romance-writer, but also of criminals, anarchists and tenants of the asylum. . . . These men and women have failed in adapting themselves to the stage of civilization which we have now reached. . . . These furnish the elements, or the prime stuff, out of which anarchy is produced. . . . They must needs be revolutionary, since, in the social order, they can neither find nor make a place for themselves. They are the savages of civilization,—the barbarians in our midst.

"It is only physicians—and especially alienists—who remark the weakness of will and the chaos of thought, which in our society are masked by conventional manners or carried off as fashionable frivolity."

MYSTICS AND EGOTISTS.

Proceeding to classify his anarchist authors, Max Nordau divides them into two principal groups—"first the Mystics, among whom he reckons the Præraphaelists, the Symbolists and the Occultists; and second, the Egotists, to whom belong the Parnassians, the Satanic school, the Decadents and the Realists. All these have a common element, which is impulse, or instinct." "He concludes that Mr. Swinburne is a 'mattoid' and that Rossetti was an 'imbecile.'" "Verlaine is a 'degenerate'; he is a 'circulating' or 'periodic' case, of the obsession of ideas."

TOLSTOI A DEGENERATE.

Nordau convicts Tolstoi of "all those peculiarities which are found in the degenerate." In M. de Vogüé's word, Tolstoi has "the mind of an English chemist and the soul of a Hindu Buddhist." In his teaching he is "passive to the verge of idiocy." The reviewer asks, would any one acquainted with the conditions of a sound mind affirm that such were existent in Rousseau, Victor Hugo, Comte, or again in Coleridge, or at all times in Carlyle?"

WAGNER WITHOUT ORIGINALITY.

Nordau argues that Wagner "was a 'graphomaniac,' incessantly repeating the same ideas; that he was haunted with a sense of persecution, was emotional to excess, overcome by delusions of his own greatness, a worshiper of the sensuous, a mystic as well as an unbeliever and a decided anarchist."

Wagner betrays an utter lack of creative power. "Never, indeed, was there such borrowing. Wagner's 'drama of the future,' says Nordau mockingly, 'is all of the past.'"

Nordau refuses to regard these morbid symptoms as aberrations of genius; the lack of creative power reveals the presence of a diseased temperament which

is no part of genius. He classes among the inferior crowd of degenerates "the adepts in occult science, followers of the black art, dealers with spirits, theosophists, Rosicrucians, whose journals circulate and whose books find thousands of readers in France, England and America."

DECADENTS AND ESTHETICS.

Of the Decadents we are told that with "their egotism, their invalid monomania and dull brain" they "delight in the perverse because it calls forth the only strong reaction of which they are capable." Their poetry, "when studied by medical experts, is seen to be absolutely of the same kind as that which their insane patients compose."

It is not only a disease of the Continent, says the reviewer, "English society betrays the same deep infection. . . . M. Zola has received the homage of London clubs, as representing French literature; but a more delicate sensuality than his reckons its votaries among us by thousands. . . . The esthetic movement, therefore, whether in France or among ourselves, with its imbecile following of Decadents, weaklings and criminals, not only degrades art, by eliminating from it the moral idea, but is a danger to society. It . . . may be summed up as the residuum of civilized life, a centre at once of corruption and disorder."

IBSEN THE STANDARD-BEARER OF ANARCHY.

"In these latter days, the poet, dramatist and standard-bearer of anarchy is Henrik Ibsen." He emphatically in mind and morals betrays the marks of the degenerate. "His leading motives, so far from being modern, are borrowed from the religious beliefs in which he was brought up, as a Swedenborgian or Kierkegaard Lutheran." His characteristic ideas are "confession, redemption, and original sin in the form of a malignant heredity." "He is at once a plagiarist of the old and a rebel against it. In other words, he denies but cannot create; his art, with some notable exceptions, is disguised and degraded reminiscence."

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

The reviewer asks in alarm, "Has degeneration grown, from merely French and national to European? And will it continue to grow?" "The state of things should hysteria, decadence, nervous exhaustion, worship of the occult and the preternatural, Wagner music, and the bacillus of anarchy, flourish and prevail so as to become, in parliamentary phrase, the order of the day, Nordan has sketched in a *bizarre* and curious chapter, not unlike the chronicles of a lunatic asylum.

Mercifully for our degenerate nerves, says the reviewer, Nordan has too much confidence in "the deep-seated vitality of mankind" to expect Europe to sink wholesale into Bedlam. He is certain of one thing: that degeneracy will sweep away its own victims. The literary anarchist will perceive in his first encounter with the barbarians that his strength, like his intellect, was a delusion. A revolt of esthetic heroes against the army of the proletarians would not

last long. If degeneration continues the collapse of an exhausted society would soon ensue.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

Nordan holds out two alternatives. The masses will either accommodate themselves to the demands of the electric age, or finding its strain too great, will grow careless of new discoveries, and "that may come to pass which the mediæval centuries witnessed—a people rearing their huts, in contented ignorance, on the ruins of Cæsar's Palace, and letting the masterpieces of science and literature fall into oblivion. . . . It is possible, therefore, that science and literature may perish, lest the human race be sophisticated into disease and death."

Science—physical or biological—has not the answer of life in itself. Nordan's hope lies in the perennial fact that men "take an interest in the thoughts of their fellow men. The artist, the *maker* in prose or verse, will be to them as a prophet."

THE BACILLUS OF UNSOUND LITERATURE.

Since "what is lacking to the Anarchist in politics, in literature and in life is creative power," the reviewer asks, "What can be done to cure him?" "Max Nordan would have the public attention drawn forcibly and repeatedly to the affinities which exist between these schools of art and the kinds of insanity they body forth. He would recommend that the bacillus of unsound literature be studied by physicians, its specific differences noted and the public put on their guard. . . . He feels disposed to approve of a department corresponding to that of education or religion, the business of which should be to train journalists and men of letters. . . . Societies might be established to put down the worst kinds of literature, which are now sown broadcast over Europe. The public opinion of universities should make itself heard. And, in general, men should understand that in publishing a bad book the author is as much guilty, and ought to be as amenable to punishment, as if he had incited to crime or rebellion."

THE MORAL OF IT ALL.

Such is the plan of salvation which a Positivist man of science offers to a continent daily growing more insane. The reviewer adds his own convictions: "These forces are too mighty for science to handle them alone, or subdue them as a sovereign mistress. Unless the great inspiring genius of all time, which is an embodied and objective religion, be called in to its aid, we may question whether it will overcome the growing anarchy, and not rather, in some wild era of revolution, be trampled under its feet.

"Man is so made that he must believe in the Invisible and adore the Supreme; if his God be taken from him, then to idols, witches, and the like he will have recourse, huddling up a deity out of rags and stage-properties, rather than be left alone in the universe. That is the moral of these frightful and unclean apparitions, which, as from the tomb of Faith, call aloud during the dark hours that it will rise again."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME.

THE *Nyt Tidskrift* has a very striking and cleverly-written article by Ivar Flem, entitled "The Psychology of Crime." The hypothesis which forms its groundwork is one that is likely to attract a certain amount of attention, throwing as it does an entirely new light upon crime and the criminal. Professor Lombroso fathers the notion that criminals are a separate race of humans who, by reason of backsliding or atavism—that newly-coined word which signifies the influence, good or evil, of one's great-grandfather—are born to take life in the same barbarous manner as our ancestors of centuries and centuries ago, and simply follow a natural law. It is not a cheerful notion. One would like to think that Nature mercifully lets the dead past bury its dead, instead of stirring up one's great-grandfather and causing those dry bones to live again. Welcome, then, to Ivar Flem's suggestion, which lets at least that old man sleep in peace with only his own sufficient sins to answer for! and which bleaches much of the horror of crime, whether it be theft from one's benefactor, the betrayal of one's truest friend, ay, or even murder, making it as innocent almost of any active evil impulse as the vagaries of the dreamer's brain. We speak of a "cold-blooded, deliberate" murder. According to the hypothesis of Ivar Flem, the very "deliberation," paradoxical as it may seem, may be used as a plea in the murderer's favor, for *crime is simply the result of self-hypnotism*, and the man has become hypnotized by the evil suggestion that on a sudden flashed into his brain and hung there, and hung there, and hung there, till, staring at it fixedly with his mental eyes, he became a moral cataleptic, and was forced to obey the suggestion. In his normal condition he had no more desire to shed blood than to eat tallow candles. "Deliberation" therefore comes to mean nothing more or less than a slow self-hypnotism, and "cold-bloodedness" would express merely the absence of all feeling, as demonstrated by Professor So and-so, when he begins to stitch his subject's tongue to the cheek. The "odid force" theory of hypnotism being thrashed out, and the discovery having been made that you may put yourself into a cataleptic state by simply staring steadily and fixedly upon some bright particular object, Ivar Flem's suggestion of moral hypnotism is, perhaps, as logical as any, and an infinitely more comforting one to reflect upon than Professor Lombroso's. We are not all of us hypnotic subjects, but we can readily understand how the weak-minded among us obey the command of that Master-hypnotist Self and "concentrate the thought" upon some glittering temptation—waking out of their moral trance to stand dismayed and wonder, "Was it I who did this thing?" But there is hope in the theory of Ivar Flem. The weak-minded may learn from the strong—may defy and refuse to look upon the evil suggestion that slinks into the brain of the best of us at times. It is only if Nature dooms the unborn child to be a moral cripple that we are lost indeed.

The article is a lengthy one, and space has not permitted us to give more than the gist of it. Ivar Flem has cited several instances in support of his doctrine, one or two of which, however, are not well-chosen and might have been excluded, the remainder lending force enough to his argument.

CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?

ONE of the leading articles of the month is that by Dr. H. M. Biggs, who writes in the *Forum* on the proposal "To Rob Consumption of Its Terrors." He tells us that there is no longer any doubt that pulmonary tuberculosis is communicable, that the knowledge of the causes in the transmission of consumption is exact and based on the most careful and convincing experimental observations. He asserts that positive proof of the communicability of tuberculosis was conclusively established by Dr. Robert Koch in 1892, and that since, the observations of this physician have been confirmed by experimenters in every country in the civilized world, the results of all agreeing with his conclusion that the sole exciting cause of tuberculosis is the tubercular bacillus.

THE TUBERCLE BACILLUS.

The evidence of the causal relation of tubercular bacilli to tuberculosis is summarized by Dr. Biggs as follows: "A peculiar germ called the tubercle bacillus is constantly present in the diseased tissues of men and animals suffering from tuberculosis. This germ can be readily distinguished by its morphological characteristics and its reaction to staining fluids from all other micro-organisms; it is never present in any disease excepting tuberculosis; it has been grown or cultivated in proper substances outside the living body for long periods of time; and when the growths or cultures suspended in distilled water are used for the inoculation of susceptible animals the same disease, tuberculosis, is produced, with the same changes in the tissues; and in these diseased tissues the same germ is present with the same morphological appearances and the same staining reactions. Finally, it has been shown that no other kind of living or dead thing can or does produce this disease, when used for such inoculations."

HOW THE GERM IS TRANSMITTED.

Dr. Biggs goes on to say that it has been shown experimentally that the dust from the walls in rooms is capable of producing the disease when used for the inoculation of susceptible animals; and that also it has been abundantly established that tuberculosis may be transmitted by meat or milk from tubercular animals. We are further told that the tubercular bacilli do not multiply outside of the living body. Since, as it has been shown, the disease is due to these germs, it follows as a necessary sequence that when the disease occurs it must be produced by the same individual germs that have been thrown off by some other human being or animal suffering from tuberculosis.

SUSCEPTIBILITY AS A FACTOR.

While the tubercular bacillus is the sole exciting cause of pulmonary tuberculosis and of every other form of tuberculosis, it must not be assumed, says Dr. Biggs, that it is the only factor in the causing of this disease. "In every infectious disease it is the relation between two opposing sets of forces which determines the question of susceptibility or insusceptibility to infection. These forces are, on the one side, the number and virulence of the germs which at a given time gain entrance to the body of the exposed individual, and on the other side the resistance of the body to these germs or the power of the body to throw off or destroy them. The resistance depends largely upon several factors, such as the avenue of entrance of the germs (*e. g.*, the alimentary tract, respiratory tract, etc.), the vital condition of the parts with which the germs come immediately in contact, and the state of general nutrition. In a large number of individuals the natural resistance to the tubercle bacillus is so great that under such conditions of exposure as exist ordinarily the disease is not contracted." It is, Dr. Biggs continues, communicated with far less facility than many other diseases that are properly called contagious. A long exposure to infection and long association with the person are required, unless because of some peculiar conditions the natural resistance has been much reduced.

CONSUMPTION IS NOT HEREDITARY.

The popular belief in the hereditary character of consumption is declared by Dr. Biggs to be entirely without scientific proof. He asserts that parents do not transmit the disease itself to children, but may transmit a constitution that is peculiarly susceptible to this kind of infection, this inherited susceptibility simply rendering the individuality a more easy prey to the germs when once they have gained entrance.

Dr. Biggs adduces evidence to show that consumption is comparatively rare among those who live an outdoor life under normal and healthy conditions, and that it becomes more and more frequent among those whose occupations involve long confinement in a more or less vitiated atmosphere. For instance, out of every one thousand deaths among farmers, one hundred and three die of pulmonary tuberculosis, while for one thousand deaths among printers and compositors four hundred and sixty, or nearly fifty per cent. of all, result from consumption.

IT MAY BE PREVENTED.

Considering the means to be taken for the prevention of pulmonary consumption, Dr. Biggs asserts that from a sanitary and economic point of view all the communicable and preventable diseases sink into relative insignificance when compared with this one. He makes the remarkable statement that if as many deaths occurred daily for one month from Asiatic cholera in New York as from pulmonary consumption, the city would be well nigh depopulated as a result of it. "It has been shown that one-seventh of the total mortality of the civilized world is due to tuberculosis, and one-fourth of the deaths occurring during the working period of life is caused by it. Over 30,000

deaths were reported to the New York City Health Department as having been caused by the tubercular diseases during the five years ending January 1, 1893. Of these more than 26,000 were caused by pulmonary tuberculosis. The average mortality is about 100 a week. As compared with this, the total number of deaths caused by the other infectious diseases, including small pox, typhus fever, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and whooping cough, was only a little over 21,000, or about two-thirds of the number produced by tuberculosis alone."

IT IS OFTEN CURABLE.

Dr. Biggs maintains that consumption is curable in a large proportion of cases, providing only that its nature is recognized early and proper means are then taken to prevent its extension. There can be no question, he continues, that consumption may almost, as a rule, be completely and permanently cured among the well-to-do class when the nature of the disease is recognized early and the persons removed temporarily or permanently to favorable localities. "The knowledge we now have of the causation of tuberculosis makes possible the formulation of perfectly efficient means for its prevention. Of the infectious diseases it is without question one of the easiest to prevent, and, when thoroughly established, one of the most difficult to cure.

CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS SHOULD BE ISOLATED.

"The duties of State, municipal and sanitary authorities in this matter are clear and specific. Comprehensive and efficient means should be at once taken for the prevention of tuberculosis. These means should consist in educating the people as to the communicable character of the disease; in instructing them in the measures to be taken to render the sputum innocuous; in the systematic employment of bacteriological examinations of the sputum for the early diagnosis of tuberculosis; in the proper disinfection of rooms occupied by tubercular patients before they are again occupied; in the establishment of public hospitals for the segregation, isolation and treatment of the consumptive poor; in the enactment of regulations which shall forbid the employment of tubercular persons in such occupations as shall expose others to danger; in the adoption of sanitary regulations to prevent the dissemination of infection by means of tubercular sputum in places of assembly; in the governmental inspection of dairy cattle and the destruction of those found to be tubercular."

The writer lays especial stress upon the importance of the proper isolation of the consumptive poor, and advises that institutions for consumptive patients should be established outside of cities, where the conditions for recovery are more favorable than they are within their limits.

It is especially among the poor that the greatest danger of transmission exists, and the isolation of these patients in proper institutions would not only make it possible to give them the best medical care and the best chance for recovery, but would also diminish proportionately the dissemination of infection throughout the city, and so the number of new cases.

THE MAKING OF SCOTCH DOCTORS.

THE place of honor in the *Scottish Review* is given to a lively and instructive account of the medical schools of Scotland. The writer describes "making doctors" as "one of the staple trades of Scotland." Her output in five years (1888-92) was 3,000 practitioners of medicine, 1,000 of whom were needed for home consumption, leaving 2,000 for export. "Scotland, with only 11 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom, has supplied 45 per cent. of the new crops of doctors for the Empire." The five best years of his life, the mastery of 10,000 octavo pages of closely printed text-books, besides attendance on practice lectures and experiments in hospitals and elsewhere, are requisite to qualify the student to serve as doctor. The reviewer is mightily proud of the Edinburgh system of teaching.

FREE COMPETITION IN TEACHING.

In 1855 the lectures in non-university medical schools were accepted by the University as of equal value with the teaching of professors. "Any man who satisfies the colleges that he can lecture, and has the means of proper teaching, is allowed to do so. As many as may like can lecture on the same subject. If the professor gets old, or lazy, or inefficient, the students can go, and do go, to the extra mural teacher. . . . If he succeeds he gets students and an income, and has a good chance for the professorship when it becomes vacant.

"In proportion as students were attracted to the extra mural teachers the professor's income fell off. It was a system, therefore, of every man for himself, and starvation to the hindmost, in and out of the University. No other school has adopted the same system. It is unique in the world. The new Universities Commission have, by their recent ordinances, seriously modified the competitive aspects of the system. . . . The professors are in future to have an irreducible minimum salary and a fixed maximum."

WHAT IT COSTS TO BECOME A DOCTOR.

The cost of medical education, north and south of the Scottish Border, is thus estimated: "In London, the 'Student's Number' of the *British Medical Journal*, for September, 1893, puts down the minimum cost at the cheapest schools there, great economy being exercised in living, at £587, while in the provincial schools of England it is put down at £500. . . . We have no doubt that at the School of Medicine in Edinburgh, or at Anderson's College, or St. Mungo's, or at Aberdeen, a young man, by stern economies, which will do him no harm in the long run, could enter the medical profession for between £300 and £400."

The reviewer pleads for "some scheme of payment by results for original investigation," and for the resolute enforcement by public bodies of the rule that all "unclaimed bodies" may be used for dissection. He accepts "the modern ideal of the doctor that he should be the priest of the body," and believing in the Scottish race, holds that "medicine and medical teaching is one of the strong points of Scotchmen."

WHAT KILLED HINDU SCIENCE.

SCIENCE in India, after having rapidly advanced, "came to a dead halt and began to degenerate into fanciful fiction, not unmixed with superstitious folly. The keenness of perception, the accuracy of observation and the acuteness of inductive reasoning, which marked the earlier stages of its growth, seem to have entirely disappeared after it reached its period of stagnation." Such are the statements which open an instructive article in the *Calcutta Review*. "The only probable solution," says the reviewer, "is to be found in the rise of the schools of philosophy, especially of the *Vedantic*, the most popular among them. . . . That philosophy proved a curse to the country of its birth, so far as its material advancement was concerned. The supreme contempt it displayed for things of this world and the perfect *insouciance* with which it taught men to view them, dealt a death to the progress of science. . . . The mind of man must be introspective, and must not be led away from its true pursuit by the unrealities of external nature. The Absolute Reality . . . formed the only fitting object for the *Jogee's* contemplation.

"THE MOTHER OF INVENTION" ABSENT.

"Nature was cruelly benevolent to the Hindu, and his education accentuated the emasculating influences of this merciful malevolence. Nature supplied him all but gratuitously with the bare necessities of life, and his philosophy taught him to be content with the low standard of living that could thus be had without any serious cost of time or trouble. Nay, it went further—it inculcated on him, with all the earnestness it could command, the duty of self-abnegation and self-mortification, abandonment of the pleasures of life and apathy to creature comforts and physical conveniences."

Where observation of external nature was not necessary some progress was, it is true, achieved by the Hindu: "Grammar and deductive logic, which hardly stood in need of any practical basis, found favor with him and were brought to a considerable extent to a state of maturity. Dr. Ballantyne has shown that Gautama carried the analysis of the syllogism to a greater perfection than Sir William Hamilton. . . . But logic met with the same fate in India as it had in mediæval Europe."

PECULIARITIES OF HINDU MEDICINE.

The scientific faculty thus lost has not yet been reacquired. "Though the Medical College of Bengal was founded in the year 1833, medical science has been hardly indebted to its alumni for any addition to the already existing stock of knowledge." Most candidates for university degrees markedly prefer the literary to the scientific courses. In the medical works under review "Primitive religions or metaphysical doctrines about cosmogenesis and anthropogenesis have been mixed up with the truths of physiology and midwifery. . . . It is confidently asserted, for instance, that the feet and the sense of sight owe

their origin to fire, the skin to air, and the ear and the faculty of speech to ether, and this on no higher proof than that walking generates heat, that sight is only possible with the aid of light, that the skin is the organ of touch, and that the power of speech is one of the principal means for the generation of sound, while the ear is the medium for its conveyance."

Nevertheless, some results of Aryan research harmonize with those of modern investigation: "The main outlines of the theory of digestion and assimilation have also been shadowed forth in Hindu physiology. The secretion of different fluids for the purpose of digestion was not unknown to it. . . . There are passages in the works on Indian medicine which go to show that Hindu physiology was trembling just on the verge of a discovery which has placed the name of Harvey in the foremost rank of European scientists."

A POSTHUMOUS ARTICLE BY RENAN.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* begins the year 1894 with a remarkable posthumous article by Ernest Renan, entitled "The Jews Under the Roman Domination." The hand of the master is evident in every line, and seldom has a more awful picture been drawn of Roman civilization before the Christian era. In these pages Renan sets himself to tell the life story of Herod the Great. He begins by comparing him to Mehemet Ali, and describes him as having been "a superb Arab, intelligent, skillful, strong in body, enduring, and a lover of women." Of the despot's wife, Marianne, the historian has nothing but good to say: "A princess of rare beauty and irreproachable virtue, proud and honorable." Adored by her husband, she did not make him happy, and when in "a sort of privy council" Herod condemned her to death, her own mother Alexandra behaved like a fiend to her unfortunate daughter, and flew at her on her way to the scaffold, while the crowd broke into cries of horror; Marianne did not even change color, and died without looking at her mother. The tragedy being accomplished, Herod was seized with a violent reaction of feeling, became delirious, talked incessantly to his murdered wife, and for a short time it was reported in Jerusalem that he was dead.

THE SECOND SOLOMON.

During a certain period of his life Herod developed extraordinary qualities as ruler and organizer, indeed he was at one time styled the second Solomon. To the surprise, and not altogether to the satisfaction of the Jews, he reconstructed the Temple, beginning in the year 19 B.C., a work not completed for eight years. He also built a theatre, an amphitheatre and a circus, and was the first to introduce into Jerusalem combats between men and wild beasts. The worship of Augustus had become the fashionable religion in the Roman provinces, but Herod, bold though he was, never dared to elevate a pagan temple in Jerusalem, but at Cesarea and in several other towns outside Palestine he caused edifices to be

raised in honor of the new-made god. In Jerusalem, the buildings erected by him were of finely wrought marbles, and of his fortifications, the Tower of Hippicus remains to this day to show what he did for the town. Herod also restored Samaria under the new name of Sebaste. On one occasion he sent out Alius Gallus on what we should now call an armed scientific expedition to Arabia; and the ruler's ideas and achievements, his splendors and his triumphs are wonderfully described by M. Renan.

THE MARBLE PALACE A CHAMBER OF TORTURE.

Herod the Great owed his final downfall to women. He was married ten times, and is known to have been the father of at least fifteen children. As he grew old his great marble palace became a chamber of torture; and he spent his time in seeing his one-time favorites and slaves tortured to death. His two sons, the children of Marianne, were strangled by his orders, and when he knew he was dying he spent all his time in devising what he could do to make terrible the coming day of his death by ordering a general massacre of the Jews. Thus we cannot wonder that the day of the monarch's death was put down in Israel's *album* as a day of joy; but M. Renan declares that the stories which connect him with having ordered the massacre of the innocents is apocryphal; he points out that the Saviour was not yet born when Herod the Great died at Jericho, leaving behind him an imperishable name for power, strange achievements and fantastic wickedness.

A MODERN JEW ON JESUS OF NAZARETH.

MR. JACOB VOORSANGER, who claims "without fear of criticism or contradiction" to represent the modern Jewish standpoint, gives in the January *Overland Monthly* his "View of Jesus of Nazareth." "Christianity is," he says, "a system that he fully understands as a religion, but fails to comprehend as a theology."

THE TWO PORTRAITS.

He compares the traditional with what he conceives to be the real portrayal of the Christ:—"Shorn of all theological attributes, divested of his Greek garments, disrobed and appearing in the strong light of history, the majestic character and figure of the Nazarene are intelligible enough to a Hebrew. The earliest Greek and Roman pictures of the Christ represent him as bare-headed, crowned with the nimbus, enveloped in a long flowing robe, bare foot or sandaled, with a gentle, dreamy face, every line of which is an expression of deep spirituality. Jews do not understand such a representation. It is an expression of Greek thought. The Jewish sculptor, Moses Ezekiel, born at Richmond, Virginia, has had another conception of the Christ. He had chiseled out of the choicest marble the noble figure of a Jewish patriot, strong, sturdy, attired like a Hebrew of the period of the Galilean,—a youth with *turbaned* head, and a face flashing with genius.

"That answers more faithfully to the Jewish idea of Jesus. A son of his people, his heart aflame with great intents, his ambition wholly to restore the Law, his dream that of the prophets, to bring the kingdom of Heaven to the children of earth, he preached a millennium to men engaged in quarrels and contentions. If he failed, if his life paid the forfeit, it was the sorrowful consequence of troubled times. But his teachings, as they appear upon the face of his book, not as they are interpreted by hair-splitting metaphysicians, his teachings are the genuine echoes of the holy themes propounded by the old prophets. A life led in harmony with such teachings, the same teachings given to Israel in the law and the prophets, must needs be pure and holy. This much we understand,—why cannot all the world thus read these teachings, and thus, to quote the great words of Sir Moses Montefiore, remove the title page between the Old and New Testament? But that time has not yet come."

MOSLEMS AND CHRISTIANS, HOW FAR ONE.

THE article which the venerable philologist, Professor Max Müller, contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* is fitted to make a deep popular impression.

THE SIX FUNDAMENTALS COMMON TO BOTH.

The Professor thus describes the outcome of his conversation with enlightened Turks: "After long discussions, we had generally to admit in the end that, in all the essential points of a religion, the differences between the Korán and the New Testament are very small indeed, and that but for old misunderstandings the two religions, Islam and Christianity, might have been one. . . .

"They all agreed that there were six articles of faith which all Mussulmans accepted as fundamental, and as resting on the authority of the Korán: the unity of God, the existence of angels, the inspired character of certain books, the inspired character of certain prophets, the day of judgment, and the decrees of God. . . . If then these are the six fundamental articles of the Mohammedan faith, we agreed that they would offer no ground for a split between Islam and Christianity. Every Christian could subscribe to every one of them. The mischief begins when an attempt is made to define things which cannot be defined."

IN PRAISE OF THE MOHAMMEDAN PARADISE.

What will perhaps create most surprise is the Professor's utterances on the heaven and the hours promised after death to the Moslem: "In every religion we must make allowances for anthropomorphic imagery, nor would it be possible to describe the happiness of paradise except in analogy with human happiness. Why, then, exclude the greatest human happiness, companionship with friends, of either sex, if sex there be in the next world? Why assume the pharisaical mien of contempt for what has been our greatest blessing in this life, while yet we speak in very human imagery of the city of Holy Jerusalem?"

POLYGAMY AND SLAVERY.

Passing on to another point, the Professor declares: "There are many enlightened Mohammedans who condemn polygamy and slavery. Polygamy, in fact, is dying out. Mohammed did not enjoin it, he simply tolerated it, as it was tolerated among the Jews. He left behind him these memorable words: 'I am no more than a man; when I order you anything with respect to religion, receive it; and when I order you anything about the affairs of the world, then I am nothing more than a man.' What stronger fermán can social reformers demand for the abolition of polygamy, slavery, and for other changes required?"

The Professor found, in all his discussions with his Turkish friends "there was one point which they could not gainsay, the high ideal of human life as realized in Christ and by no other prophet." In turn, he grants that Mohammed "devoted his life to the cause of truth and right, and to the welfare of his fellow-creatures. That he recognized the spirit of God in the spirit of truth within him stamps him at once as a true prophet; that he mistook that still small voice for the voice of the Archangel Gabriel only shows that he spoke a language which we no longer understand."

BUDDHISM IN ECCLESIASTES.

DR. E. J. DILLON, who sometime ago attempted from critical bases supplied by Professor Bickell, of Vienna, to "reconstruct" the Book of Job, once more appears in the *Contemporary Review* as reconstructor,—this time of Ecclesiastes. The book, as it now stands, he charges with extraordinary irrelevancy, incoherency, self-contradiction. He asks, how can it have come into its present form? And here, as in the case of Job, he falls back on a critical theory furnished by Professor Bickell. The theory, "which has already received the adhesion of some of the most authoritative Bible scholars on the Continent," may be briefly summed up as follows: "The present disordered condition of the book, Koheleth, is the result of the shifting of the sheets of the Hebrew manuscript from their original places and the addition of a number of deliberate interpolations. The latter are of two kinds: those which seemed necessary for the purpose of supplying the cement required to join together the unconnected verses which, in consequence of the dislocation, were unexpectedly placed side by side, and the passages composed with the object of toning down, or serving as a counterpoise to the very unorthodox views of the writer."

THE GIST OF THE BOOK.

By the aid of this theory the book is "restored;" and so restored falls naturally into two distinct halves: a speculative and a practical: the former rarely metrical, the latter almost equally prose and verse. "In a word, internal evidence leaves no doubt that this was the ground plan of the original treatise."

"Read in its primitive shape, it is a systematic disquisition on the questions: What positive boon has

life in store for us? to which the emphatic answer is none; and How had we best occupy the vain days of our wretched existence? which the author solves by recommending moderate sensuous enjoyment combined with work.

BUDDHISM IN ALEXANDRIA.

Whence has the author derived his pessimism? It is "utterly incompatible with the spirit of Judaism." It has been traced to Hellenic Epicureanism. Dr. Dillon thinks he has found another source: "My own view of the matter, which I put forward with all due diffidence, differs considerably from those which have been hitherto expressed on the subject. I cannot divest myself of the notion that Koheleth was acquainted, and to some extent imbued, with the doctrines of Gautama Buddha, which must have been pretty widely diffused in Alexandria toward the year 205 B.C., when the present treatise was most probably composed.

"Alasanda or Alasadda is mentioned, for instance, in the *Milindapañho*, a Pali work which deals with events that took place in the second century B.C. . . . It is quite certain that the development of Buddhism in Alexandria was very considerable; for we learn from the Mahavanso, a work written in 450 A.D., that no less than 30,000 Bhikshus or Buddhist monks, had come from Alasadda.

"It is evident, therefore, that a cultured Hebrew living in Alexandria under the reign of Ptolemy Epiphanes had ample opportunities of making himself acquainted with the doctrines of Buddha, and it is equally obvious that the metaphysical basis of Koheleth's theory differs in no essential point from that on which Buddha rested his humane religion, and Schopenhauer constructed his genial philosophy.

. . . Undermined will is the principle of all being, the one reality underlying all appearances."

The entire reconstructed text of Ecclesiastes, translated into English, forms the latter part of Dr. Dillon's article.

POETIC TOURNAMENTS IN BENGALI.

MR. DENONATH GANGULI, in the *Calcutta Review*, traces at length the history of the development of the Bengali language. "Prakrit," he says, "is the mother and Sanskrit the grandmother of Bengali." Bengali was probably born about nine hundred years ago, but the first books in the language were written about five hundred years ago. He mentions later a poem of 1710 A.D., which depicts in lively colors "the bravery of Bengali soldiers in the field, and the chastity of Bengali women." "Above all, it places prominently before the reader the martial exploits of a Bengali woman, a lady on horseback with armor on, fighting with a Trishool in hand." During the period 1775-1833 A.D., which was noted for its exuberance of song, there was developed a literary contest, which seems to have been a sort of lawn tennis in the athletics of poetry. "At this period some singing bands made their appearance. They were known by the name of Kabi-wallas. . . . The people of the

time took great delight in the performances of these Kabi-wallas. Two parties were engaged, each trying to discomfit the other. The poet attached to one of the parties composes a song for the occasion, which is sung; whilst this is being sung the poet attached to the other party composes another song in reply. It must be quickly done, so that the song must be sung soon after the first party has finished its performance. If the reply given is suitable, shouts of laughter come from the audience. A rejoinder is given to the reply, and in this manner the singing parties continue to keep the audience enlivened for some time. There are Kabi-wallas to be found now, but they have ceased to exert the influence they did at the time under notice. It must be admitted that the Kabi-wallas did much to enrich Bengali literature."

The first grammar in Bengali was by a European, Mr. Hallhed, and types having been prepared was printed at Hooghly in 1778. Another European, Mr. Forster, wrote the first dictionary in Bengali.

HERBERT SPENCER'S TRIBUTE TO TYNDALL.

THE aged philosopher's eulogy on his lately departed friend appears in the *Fortnightly Review*, and possesses the charm of a manifold pathos. There is something unusually beautiful about the self-revelations of character which Prof. Tyndall's death has drawn from his nearest comrades in science. The quick, thoughtful affectionateness which pervades this article will serve to endear to many the sage whom they had formerly only admired. Mr. Spencer tells us he first met Tyndall in 1852, when "there commenced one of those friendships which enter into the fabric of life and leave their marks."

HIS CONSTRUCTIVE IMAGINATION.

Of powers of thought which have had much to do with Tyndall's success, Mr. Spencer selects as the chief "the scientific use of the imagination:" "This constructive imagination (for we are not concerned with mere reminiscent imagination), here resulting in the creations of the poet and there in the discoveries of the man of science, is the highest of human faculties. With this faculty Professor Tyndall was largely endowed." He showed it in investigation, in demonstrating, in devising fit appliances, in his expository power—"and good exposition implies much constructive imagination"—and in practicing his pupils in a similar use of the imagination. He made them active explorers.

THE UNKNOWN TO HIM MORE THAN AN ALLEGATION.

"Led as he was to make excursions into the science of mind, he was led also into that indeterminate region through which this science passes into the science of being; if we can call that a science of which the issue is nescience. He was much more conscious than physicists usually are that every physical inquiry, pursued to the end, brings us down to metaphysics, and leaves us face to face with an insoluble problem. . . . The fact, as proved by

various spoken and written words, was a belief that the known was surrounded by an unknown, which he recognized as something more than a negation. Men of science may be divided into two classes, of which the one, well exemplified in Faraday, keeping their science and their religion absolutely separate, are untroubled by any incongruities between them; and the other of which, occupying themselves exclusively with the facts of science, never ask what implications they have. . . . Tyndall did not belong to either class; and of the last I have heard him speak with implied scorn. Tyndall was an interesting companion . . . to me injuriously interesting as being too exciting."

MR. SPENCER AND MR. CARLYLE.

They did not talk much on politics, possibly because of their different views typified in the respective attitudes towards Carlyle. "To me, profoundly averse to autocracy, Carlyle's political doctrines had ever been repugnant. . . . Intercourse with him soon proved impracticable. Twice or thrice in 1851-5 I was taken to see him by Mr. G. H. Lewes; but I soon found that the alternatives were—listening in silence to his dogmas, sometimes absurd, or getting into a hot argument with him which ended in our glaring at one another; and as I did not like either alternative, I ceased to go."

MILITARY DESPOTISM IMMINENT?

Tyndall was not so opposed to the rule of the strong hand,—“would not have been reluctant to exercise such rule himself.” Subsequent experience had, however, shaken Tyndall's faith in public administrations and led him nearer to Mr. Spencer's views, while Mr. Spencer confesses that his own faith in free institutions, originally strong, has in these later years been greatly decreased. “We are on the way back to the rule of the strong hand in the shape of the bureaucratic despotism of a socialist organization, and then of the military despotism which must follow it; if, indeed, some social crash does not bring this last upon us more quickly.”

SUNDAY AFTERNOON PICNICS.

Speaking of the members of the X Club, Mr. Spencer remarks, “Out of the nine I was the only one who was Fellow of no society, and had presided over nothing.” He gives a pleasing little picture of the club's week-end summer excursions into the country, when the married members brought their wives, when Saturday afternoon was spent in boating or rambling, and a picnic in some pleasant spot—Burnham Beeches, Weybridge or Windsor Forest—occupied Sunday afternoons. “On one occasion, while we reclined under the trees of Windsor Forest, Huxley read to us Tennyson's ‘Æneid,’ and on another occasion we listened to Tyndall's reading of Mrs. Browning's poem, ‘Lady Geraldine's Courtship.’” Mr. Spencer bears witness to Tyndall's generous readiness to take much trouble to help a friend, and to “dilate on the claims of fellow workers,” as well as chival-

rously to defend the unjustly discredited. He also pays a very kindly tribute to the “unmeasured kindness” of Mrs. Tyndall. He concludes by quoting from a letter of his friend, received several years ago, in which, referring to Mrs. Tyndall's self-sacrificing care of him, he wrote, “She has raised my ideal of the possibilities of human nature.”

THE NEW MASTER OF BALLIOL.

His “Evolution of Religion” Criticised.

MR. R. M. WENLEY, D.Sc., contributes to the *Scottish Review* a weighty criticism of Professor Edward Caird's Gifford Lecture on “The Evolution of Religion.” Dr. Wenley describes his author as “the most persuasive philosophical teacher of this generation,” and as “the subtlest metaphysician of the day.” “No one,” he says, “has ever dealt with a similar mass of material so powerfully, skillfully and reflectively.” “One cannot help rising from the perusal of the work a better man.” But the grave complaint is preferred against the Master of Balliol that—to put it in plainest English—he makes the facts fit his theory instead of making his theory fit the facts. This is the common vice of the school of Hegel, and Dr. Wenley, although refusing to docket Dr. Caird as a mere Hegelian, argues that he has not freed himself from the easily besetting Hegelian sin. “The history of religions receives too little attention, the translation of some of its incidents into the language of an “intellectual naturalism claims too much.”

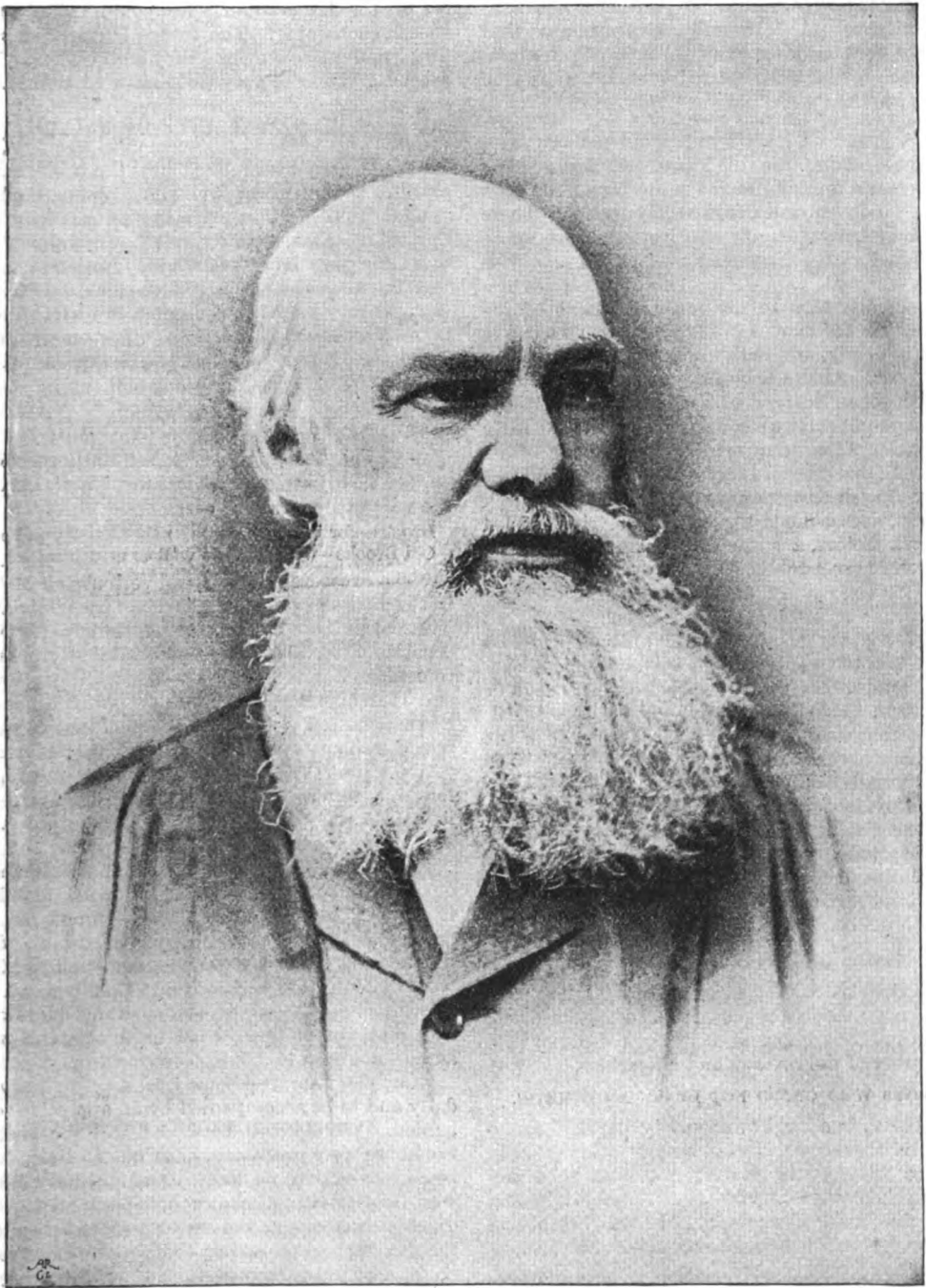
IMPOSES PRECONCEIVED RELATIONS.

Having shown how the neglect of the psychological for the merely metaphysical method of investigation has led Dr. Caird to the partial misrepresentation of fetichism, Buddhism and Judaism, Dr. Wenley overhauls his “construction” of Christianity. “The relations in which Christianity is expected to stand to other stages in the development of religion are preconceived, and the occurrence adduced, like the individuals portrayed, and skilfully found to arrange themselves as had been anticipated. . . . To term it the ‘absolute’ religion, in a metaphysical sense, is at once to desubliminate it into a philosophy. . . . In contradistinction, it may be submitted that Christianity does not start from an analysis of self-consciousness as revealed in man, but from a certain historical fact—the Person of Christ.”

FOLLOWS OBSOLETE THEOLOGIES.

Dr. Caird's construction of the history of Christianity is, Dr. Wenley complains, almost wholly on the lines of the obsolete Tübingen School. “There can be little doubt that Mr. Caird has permitted his view to be too exclusively colored by the theological deductions of such writers as F. C. Baur and Biedermann.

“The evolution of Christianity consists in the long vicissitudes through which Christ Himself has gone in relation to persons who revere Him. . . . Its



PROFESSOR EDWARD CAIRD, MASTER OF BALLIOL.

advance can never be exhibited with historical accuracy if it be viewed simply as the logical movement of the Christian idea. Its manifoldness which eludes all categorizing, is due to its inmost nature as an objective record of the subjective attempts that men have been making in all the ages of our era to realize, each for himself, what the revelation of God in Christ implies."

IS DIVORCED FROM HISTORICAL EVOLUTION.

Dr. Wenley thus states his main criticism: "The method applied appears far too subjective, and lacks elements which empirical research supplies. There is a certain emptiness in its constitution which application to historical phenomena does not fill up. It is too easily satisfied. . . . This results from predominating attention to the inner principle of development at the expense of the outer factors, in which it is slowly, and with much retardation, being wrought out. Antitheses—simply because they are antitheses—have no power of origination, and the elementary conflict between self and not self is hardly a key to all problems that arise down (*sic*) in the details of religious progress. No doubt the prevalent tendency of such a method is a derivative from Greek philosophy, and as modern religious doctrine is filled with Greek factors, a surprising harmony has been unconsciously pre-established. . . . The metaphysical method readily finds its kin, but it passes by the unfamiliar or mistakes it for a friend. The conception of God, for example, as the unity of self and not-self is lost too completely in abstract logical relations to be adequate to an explanation of religious life or fervor. For the one is in essence theoretical, the other practical. . . . This, indeed, is the central cause of our difference from Mr. Caird. His plan is divorced from historical evolution, and may be applied to develop doctrines which are framed in accordance with a preconceived idea and by aid of unfettered choice in the selection of materials. . . . This intellectualism, together with the method peculiar to it, is as partial as mysticism or moralism.

STORIES ABOUT DEAN STANLEY.

MR. PROTHERO'S "Life of Dean Stanley" has almost made the charming old ecclesiastic live again in the reminiscences it has called up in a great number of the reviews and magazines.

TWO BOYS WHO COULD NOT LEARN ARITHMETIC.

A. K. H. B., in a bright and chatty paper in *Longman's*, tells these two stories among others: "In September, 1824, young Stanley was sent to a preparatory school at Seaforth . . . taught by Mr. Rawson, the parish clergyman. He was bright and clever, but he could not learn arithmetic. The biographer does not know, what I have heard Stanley say, that Mr. Rawson declared that Arthur was the stupidest boy at figures who ever came under his care, save only one, who was yet more hopeless, being unable to grasp simple addition and multiplication. But while Stanley remained unchanged to the end, the

other boy was to develop a mastery of arithmetic altogether phenomenal. He was to be the great Finance Minister of after years, Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer who could make a Budget speech enchainning. The future Premier was a good deal Stanley's senior, but they met. The boy's judgment is, "He is so very good-natured, and I like him very much."

HOW THE ESSAYS AND REVIEWS CAME TO BE.

"No one has ever related how the book came to be at all. I remember well how John Parker the younger told me that when the series of Oxford and Cambridge Essays which that house published came to a close, they had two or three essays on hand, paid for. So, instead of casting them aside, old Mr. Parker thought they might as well get a few more and make up a volume. This was done. The outcry was tremendous. But it sold the book as the *Oxford Essays* never sold."

TALES ABOUT TENNYSON.

IN *Temple Bar* appear certain "Early recollections of Tennyson," from the pen of Mrs. Brookfield, the wife of

Brooks—for they call'd you so that knew you best—
Old Brooks—who loved so well to mouth my rhymes.

"The exceeding dignity and seriousness of Tennyson's usual demeanor" made his "frequent flashes of amusement" the more welcome, she says: "On one occasion, after they had left Cambridge, my husband remembered dining with Tennyson, George Venables, and others, at the Reform Club. After dinner, Tennyson persisted in resting his feet on the table. His friends remonstrated in vain, until one of them said: 'Take care, Alfred, they will think you are Longfellow.' Down went the feet."

In 1855 the writer was on a visit to the Ashburtons in Hampshire. A large party was in the house. "Tennyson also arrived, and, I think, only the next day, the first copy of his latest poem, 'Maud,' was forwarded to him. We were, all of us, of course eager to hear his new poem read aloud by himself, and he most kindly agreed to gratify us. But there were difficulties to be got over. Carlyle and his wife were amongst the guests, and it was well known that he could not endure to listen to any one reading aloud—not even to Alfred Tennyson.

"Carlyle was accustomed to take an early walk daily and to be accompanied by an appreciative companion. What was to be done? All the visitors in the house were presumably anxious to listen to Tennyson's delightful reading. Lord and Lady Ashburton were kept waiting, chairs had been arranged in a quiet sitting-room; the visitors (ourselves amongst the number) were taking their places. Alfred was ready. So was Carlyle—in the hall, waiting for a companion in his walk—and evidently he would not stir without one. It was quite an anxious moment. We each probably wondered which of us would volunteer to leap into the gulf, as it were, like Quintus Curtius of old. At length, to our great relief, Mr.

Goldwin Smith generously stepped forward, and joined the philosopher, whilst we remained to listen with enthralled attention to the new words of the poet."

ALMA-TADEMA AT HOME.

THE February *Century* begins with a capital article on Alma-Tadema, by Ellen Gosse, with exceptionally charming illustrations of the artist's home and of some of his studies.

A DISCIPLE OF LABOR.

This painter is a great advocate of work. "Nothing can be done without taking trouble, he says, 'you must work hard if you mean to succeed.' By these and similar encouragements I have many times heard him urge on faint-hearted followers. He will never allow himself to be beaten by the difficulties of any subject. No shirking of intricate detail, no vagueness of line, will this advocate of thoroughness allow to any timid or idolent pupil. He never evades a tedious accessory, nor does he spare his brain more than his hand when, by the making of endless studies, he can gain exacter knowledge, or add to the accuracy of the spirit and detail in his designs. But this diligence is not allied to any love of his own handiwork. Mr. Alma-Tadema is ruthless in destroying results that do not seem to him to be satisfactory; I have often seen him wipe from his canvas a beautiful figure or a lovely object, when he thought that by doing so the line of his composition would be improved, or that greater simplicity would be gained by the sacrifice. I have heard Mr. Alma-Tadema tell a story of the fate of two unsuccessful pictures of his student days. One of them was returned unsold by the committee of the Brussels exhibition in 1859—the subject, I believe, was of a house on fire, with people rescuing the victims. His fellow-students were asked into the studio of the rejected painter, and were invited to jump through the canvas, the owner of it leading the way by leaping, head first, through the oily flames. The other story was of a large-sized, square picture which came back hopelessly, again and again, to the easel of its creator, until at last it was cut out of its frame, and was given to an old woman to use as a table-cover, and who remarked that it 'was much better than those common oil-cloth things that always let the water through, for this one of Mr. Tadema's making was a good thick one, with plenty of paint on it.'"

IN THE ARTIST'S STUDIO.

"Mr. Alma-Tadema has no patience with would-be dilettanti, who, I fear, pester all busy professional people with fatuous inquiries about their ways of work, such as, 'Now, what color would you use if you were going to paint a bluebell?' or, 'How many hairs should an outline paint-brush have?' He thinks they should be answered as by the sculptor, who, on being asked by an ardent young admirer to show him the tool with which he had modeled his beautiful Venus, showed the muscle of his own broad thumb. Mr. Alma-Tadema uses very few paints, and those are

of the simpler and more old-fashioned kinds, such as siennas and ochres. He is firm in his conviction that the colors on a palette should be composed either entirely of mineral or entirely of vegetable substances; he considers that to mix the two kinds is highly perilous to the future safety of the painting.

"The methodical ways of this painter are apparent in the arrangements of his house, and especially in those of his studio. He is eminently Dutch, even when he tries to be most classical. From a voluminous drapery down to a small pocket pen-knife, each has its appointed place in his studio; a glance at the work-table, or along the lines of folios of studies on the many-divided shelves, will show this; each folio is numbered, and beneath it is written, in the painter's neat hand-writing the subject matter of the drawings within, under such sectional headings as 'Greek Headdresses,' 'Bronzes,' 'Armor,' 'Furniture,' 'Wigs,' 'Ears and Hands,' 'Ornaments,' etc. This extreme neatness, however, leads sometimes to painful anxiety; as, for instance, when some careless visitor leans against and disturbs the folds of a curtain, or crushes the surface of an embroidery."

THE BIRTH OF A PICTURE.

"When an important picture approaches completion, the whole household is aware of the painter's excitement and eagerly shares it. Professional models are insufficient to supply the demand, and a friend is called upon at night, or some member of the family in the very early morning, to dedicate a face or a hand to the great sacrifice. During these critical times Mr. Alma-Tadema's intensity is something formidable, and he is in the mood, like Benvenuto Cellini, to pour all his most precious things into the fire of his devouring art. It is very exciting to share these periods of storm and stress. They do not last very long, or who could survive to tell the tale?"

THE ARTIST'S PERSONALITY.

"Mr. Alma-Tadema's sense of humor is very broad and genial; he is a perfect fund of amusing anecdotes and conundrums, and it is often a question among his friends where he can possibly find the great number of stories and bon-mots that he tells on all occasions. As a host his manner is very hearty and hospitable, and he takes untiring pleasure in showing the beauty and surprises of his house to the numerous visitors who gather weekly at his studio.

"In appearance he is fair, and is of a strong, broad build; he has almost a chubby face which, when he is in a gay mood, beams with kindly expression, his eyes twinkling, and his whole face becoming suffused with smiles. His manner is very genial, but on formal occasions, or at public ceremonies, he has a courtly and rather foreign carriage. When roused, and in argument about politics or art, his voice becomes raised and his eyes kindle with fire; at these times the spectator is struck with the great decision of character which is accentuated by the lines of the square forehead and the firmly drawn jaw, the fullness of the lips, and the set of the head."

MR. RUSKIN AND MODERN PROBLEMS.

MR. E. T. COOK, editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, contributes to the *National Review* a very full paper on "Mr. Ruskin in Relation to Modern Problems." Mr. Cook is a noted Ruskinian, but is by no means an uncritical admirer. He sets out to explain the paradox of Mr. Ruskin's wholesale condemnation of modern men, and the devotion he has drawn from so many of them. He finds the reasons in "the extreme and even morbid sensitiveness of the man" and his consequent irritability; in his discursiveness, which leads into an extraordinary variety of multifarious pursuits; in his love of irony and paradox, which demands "some sense of humor and faculty of discrimination" in his readers.

ECONOMICS NOT HIS PROPER WORK.

Mr. Cook does not hesitate to declare of Mr. Ruskin that: "His work in politics and economics is *not his proper work*—not the work for which he was best equipped, or in which he found his pleasure and his true vocation. His proper work was the practice and criticism of art. His economics have been a work by the way. In this fact we have a further explanation, I think, of its incompleteness of treatment, as well as of its impatience and petulance of tone. The man who makes some one subject the work of his life can afford to work and wait in patience. But Mr. Ruskin despatched himself as his "own special commissioner" to a foreign field, charged with the duty of finding an instant solution. His incursion into political economy was the payment, as it were, of 'ransom.' 'I want,' he says in one of his economic books, 'to disburden my heart of the witness I have to bear, in order that I may be free to go back to my garden lawns and social buds and flowers there.' He wanted to go and come back—bringing the millennium with him, and when the millennium tarried, terrible was the vexation of his soul . . . Mr. Ruskin is essentially a political idealist, rather than a practical politician, and much of his economic and political writing is confessedly Utopian."

"WE ARE ALL RUSKINIANS NOW."

Nevertheless his work lies in close practical relation with present-day movements. Mr. Cook recalls, in proof, the Seven Points advanced in the preface to "Unto this Last." "Men of all parties are, in fact, combining or competing to give practical effect to Mr. Ruskin's doctrine that the State should recognize 'soldiers of the ploughshare as well as soldiers of the sword.'" Among many other correspondences, Mr. Cook mentions that "In the earlier volumes of 'Fors Clavigera (1871-74), he insisted strongly on the necessity for fair rents, fixity of tenure, and compensation for improvements. He gave the landlords until 1880 to set their houses in order," and in 1881 the Irish Land act was passed. The preservation of footpaths and access to mountains he has also stimulated.

Sir William Harcourt, says Mr. Cook, might well declare, "We are all Ruskinians now."

CLEMATIS AND IVY.

Unpublished Letters of George Eliot.

MOST prominent among the contributions to the current number of *Poet Lore* is "Clematis and Ivy: a Record of Early Friendship," which is further explained as extracts from unpublished letters of George Eliot. Three installments of these letters will be published, and Mr. Wm. G. Kingsland, who has procured them for *Poet Lore*, writes: "These letters of George Eliot's are very interesting, and there is no doubt as to their authenticity. They have been in the hands of the lady to whom they were addressed until a year or so ago, when her representative sold them for a goodly number of pounds sterling, and no extracts have as yet been published; indeed, until they were sold their existence was unknown."

On September 17, 1840, George Eliot, writing to Miss Lewis, says: "You must know I have had bestowed on me the very pretty cognomen of *Clematis*, which in the floral language means 'mental beauty.' I cannot find it in my heart to refuse it, though, like many other appellations, it has rather the appearance of a satire than a compliment."

The writer did not mention that she too has designated the bestower by a like "pretty cognomen," no hint being given in her letter to Miss Lewis that among her friends was a certain "Patty," whom it delighted her to call "Ivy." But so it was, and Clematis and Ivy wrote to each other of their joys and sorrows, aspirations and desires, with no anticipation on the part of either that in due course Clematis would be in the front rank of English novelists, and that after the lapse of some fifty-three years, sixteen of her letters to Ivy would be sold to a London *litterateur*. They are written on thin gilt-edged paper, all in the handwriting of George Eliot, some few of them signed "Mary Ann," or "Mary Ann Evans," and the rest "Clematis."

The following letter, continues Mr. Kingsland, shows that life was full of meaning to this woman, even in her teens, and it is a fair sample of the rest:

The Bower of Clematis, July 30, 1840.

My Dear Ivy.—If you knew how the tendrils of your Clematis have been twisted out of their natural inclination, you would not wonder that she should concentrate all her sap for her own support under this rack-like process, and thus become stunted instead of stretching out a branch to clasp even her Ivy. At length, however, she invites her fellow-creeper (rather humbling by-the-by that they must both be called *parasitic* plants) to try whether the same soil and air will suit the constitution of each. Without all travesty, dear Patty, if you can venture an experiment on Griff and its presiding nymph, I shall be glad to welcome you hither. . . . There is an enchanting air of mystery about your note, dear Ivy. You thought, I suppose, that you had shrouded your secret in the fashion of a Turkish lady, but I can tell you it wore only the thin gauze that tempts one to pry more closely. So some lord of the forest, some giant oak or elm, has discovered that Ivy has just the qualifications to make wedded bliss more than a dream! I perfectly agree with his oakship—for what should a wife be if not faithful, devoted, clinging to the last, even when the rich boughs that make

the oak's beauty in the eyes of all beside are leafless and withered? And what, moreover, if not of vigorous and fibrous mental texture, conjoined with apparent fragility, lightness and elegance? Shall I not do to write your epithalamium? . . . Come and blow on me and wrench the sorrowful weeds that nearly choke my stream. Send me that honeyed word Yes, and you will gladden your drooping

CLEMATIS.

THE INCARNATION OF ENGLISH DISSENT.

"GEORGE ELIOT was the living incarnation of English Dissent." So declares Madame Belloc in a most interesting comparison, contributed to the *Contemporary*, of "Dorothea Casaubon and George Eliot."

"She had 'Chapel' written in every line of the thoughtful, somewhat severe face; not the flourishing Dissent of Spurgeon or Parker, or the florid kindliness of Ward Beecher, or the culture of Stopford Brooke, but the Dissent of Jonathan Edwards, of Philip Henry, of John Wesley as he was ultimately forced to be. Her horror of a lie, her unflinching industry and sedulous use of all her talents, her extraordinary courage—even her dress, which, spend as she might and ultimately did, could never be lifted into fashion, and retained a certain quaint solemnity of cut and gesture like an eighteenth century diction applied to clothes—everything about her, to me, suggested Bunyan in his Bedford prison, or Mary Bosanquet watched by Fletcher of Madeley as she bore the pelting of the stones in the streets of Northampton. No one has ever before said this, so far as I know; no one has ever attempted to describe her as I saw her in her younger years, but I think I saw the truth."

Referring to her relations with Mr. Lewes, Madame Belloc proceeds: "That George Eliot should have chosen her own part and created in her own mind a moral code which covered her action—that I can understand. It would be unjust to judge her by a Christian law which she repudiated. But why, in the exercise of this amount of moral liberty, she should have idealized and finally almost worshiped Mr. Lewes, is one of those problems before which those who know the inner wheels of London life in the Fifties may well stand confounded."

An interesting article in the *Young Man* is the beginning of Rev. George Jackson's account of his visit to Kirriemuir, the original, as most people now know, of Mr. Barrie's famous "Thrums." But, as Mr. Jackson remarks, Thrums is now hardly the town of which Mr. Barrie wrote. It has overflowed its old borders, and has "quite a thriving, modern look with its big mills and elegant villas dotted here and there." Still, however, it is possible to find the old landmarks, to see the old scenes, and side by side in the article with the pictures of Kirriemuir, as it now is, are photographic reproductions of Mr. Barrie's birthplace, the "Window in Thrums" itself, and Auld Licht Manse. An excellent portrait of the author of "The Little Minister" accompanies the article.

THE REAL STONEWALL JACKSON.

IN fine contrast with the customary apocryphal "anecdotes" of Stonewall Jackson, bearing the evidence of falsity on their face, is the straightforward paper on the great general which the *February Century* prints, over the name of D. H. Hill, the late Confederate officer. Indeed, this is easily the best thing that has been written about Jackson since the article in the same magazine some years ago by the poetess Margaret J. Preston, Jackson's sister-in-law. We quote several paragraphs from General Hill, who knew "Stonewall" very intimately for seventeen years.

Jackson was not a religious man until some ten years before his death, when he came to Lexington, Virginia, as a professor of philosophy in the Virginia Military Institute. Some earnest men in that charming old Presbyterian town interested Jackson's sincere nature in the articles of their faith, and the task was completed summarily by the young lady whom he fell desperately in love with and married—the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman. General Hill dwells much on Jackson's iron will and Spartan devotion to duty, which qualities were developed to a wonderful degree in him.

A CONFIRMED DYSPETIC.

He had need of them, for his life was not an easy one, nor did he make friends easily. Indeed, he was one of the most unpopular men of the town during his professional career. He was awkward, diffident and uncompromising when discipline was at stake. He was a wretched speaker, but set his indomitable will on becoming a good one, in which he succeeded after the most desperate work and the endurance of much derision.

"When Jackson first came to the Virginia Military Institute he was a dyspeptic and something of a hypochondriac. His health was bad, but he imagined that he had many more ailments than he really did have. He had been at a water-cure establishment in the North and the prescription had been given him to live on stale bread and buttermilk and to wear a wet shirt next his body. He followed these directions for more than a year after coming to Lexington. Boarding at a public hotel, these peculiarities attracted much attention, and he was much laughed at by the rude and coarse. But he bore all their jests with patience and pursued his plan unmoved by their laughter. In like manner he carried out strictly the direction to go to bed at nine o'clock. If that hour caught him at a party, a lecture, a religious exercise or any other place, he invariably left. His dyspepsia caused drowsiness and he often went to sleep in conversation with a friend, and invariably, without exception, went to sleep at church. I have seen his head bowed down to his very knees during a good part of the sermon. He always heard the text of our good pastor, the Rev. Dr. White, and a few of his opening sentences. But after that all was lost."

"I think that his conduct in this case," says General Hill, speaking of the oratorical struggles, "was partly

due to a determination which he had made in early life to conquer every physical, mental, and moral weakness of his nature. As an illustration of this, he once told me that when he was a small boy it was necessary to put a mustard plaster upon his chest, and his guardian mounted him on a horse to go to a neighbor's house, so that his mind might be diverted and the plaster kept on. He said that the pain was so dreadful that he fainted soon after dismounting. I asked if he had left it on in order to obey his guardian. He answered, no; it was owing to a feeling that he had from early childhood not to yield to trials and difficulties."

AN UNUSUAL QUALITY OF BRAVERY.

"As he was passing by the tall institute building one day, a vicious and cowardly cadet, who hated him, let drop a brick from the third-story window. It fell close by his feet and his escape was almost miraculous. He did not deign to look up, and stalked on with contemptuous indifference. He brought charges against a cadet for some misdemeanor and got him dismissed. The cadet was a daring and reckless character, and challenged him, accompanying the note with the message that if the professor failed to give him satisfaction in that way he would kill him on sight. Jackson brought the challenge to me and asked my advice in regard to swearing the peace against the cadet. I vehemently opposed it on the grounds that the cadets would always regard him as a coward, and that he would be annoyed by their contemptuous treatment. He heard me through patiently, thanked me for my advice, went straight to a magistrate and swore the peace against the cadet. There was a perfect hoot of derision in the town, in Washington College and in the institute. A military man, who had distinguished himself on the plains of Mexico, had taken an oath that he was in bodily fear of a mere stripling. But the end was not yet. The officer of the law was afraid to serve the writ on the young desperado, who easily kept out of his way. Jackson had rooms in the institute building. He went in and out as usual, both day and night. The dismissed cadet told his comrades that he would attack Jackson at a certain hour one day, but he did not. The time was changed to that night, to the next day, to the next night. But the attack never came, and the boys discovered that the blusterer was afraid of the man who had sworn the peace against him, and they turned their derision from the professor to their comrade. The explanation of his conduct was this: Jackson had let it be known that as a Christian he felt it to be his duty to avoid a difficulty, and therefore had gone to an officer of the law for protection. That failing, he had felt it to be a duty to protect himself, and had prepared himself for a personal affray. The cadet had seen the flash of that blue eye and knew that the result of a collision would be fatal to himself. I have thought that no incident in the life of Jackson was more truly sublime than this. He was unmarried, a comparative stranger, with but few friends. He was ambitious,

covetous of distinction, desirous to rise in the world, sensitive to ridicule, tenacious of honor,—yet, from a high sense of Christian duty, he sacrificed the good opinion of his associates, brought contempt upon his character as a soldier and a gentleman, and ran the risk of blighting his prospects in life forever. The heroism of the battle-field, yea, the martyr courage of the stake, are nothing to this."

THE IDOLATRY OF HIS SOLDIERS.

But this all changed when he became the successful soldier, known and admired over the whole civilized world. His soldiers idolized Jackson, and eleven thousand Federal prisoners cheered him like mad at Harper's Ferry. And yet he changed nothing in his uncongenial manners, and General Hill even says that his lieutenants were often sadly handicapped by their general's silence in regard to his plans and their consequent inability to co-operate. The noisy demonstrations with which his troops always greeted him were very embarrassing to Jackson, this biography tells us, partly because he was so thoroughly modest, and partly because it offended his religious sense that they should depend so much on one man rather than on their Creator. General Hill gives it as his opinion that Jackson's popularity existed in spite of his personality, and almost entirely because of his dashing success in battle, with a mingling of awe felt by those around him on account of his solemn communings with Heaven.

JAN VAN BEERS AT HOME.

MISS BELLOC supplies an interesting sketch to the *Idler* of the popular "Meissonier des Dames." "Jan Van Beers the man," she tells us, "as apart from Jan Van Beers the artist has a remarkable personality. His lithe, well turned figure and sensitive, clear-cut face cannot but remind those who see him for the first time of some of the portraits of the kingly Valois hanging in the Château of Versailles, and as he leads you through a darkened hall, from whose tapestried walls grin strange mediæval grotesques and Eastern masks, it is hard to realize that here, indeed, were both conceived and executed the brilliant little counterfeit presentments of modern Parisian life which his name evokes, whichever side of the globe it be mentioned."

The reason which led him to turn from his earlier work of historical painting and to become the limner of *la vie Parisienne*, he announces with the utmost candor: "Painting great pictures is all very well, but they will not make the pot boil. I generally spent more over my historical studies than the price they fetch when completed, and, besides, I confess that I thoroughly enjoyed painting a pretty woman, and nowhere in the world will you find such paintable subjects as in Paris; even the plainest Parisienne has about her something charming."

His models are drawn from the most varied sources. Parisian ladies, grisettes, English and Americans, are beguiled into the studio. His new house in the Bois de Boulogne is, with somewhat naïve vanity, described

by him as a treasure-house of art, beauty and wealth, which might have made King Solomon envious.

A NEW EDISON ON THE HORIZON.

IN the February *Century* Mr. T. C. Martin tells of the young Servian, Nikola Tesla, who has come to the New World to make what amounts to a revolution in many world-important departments of electrical invention. Mr. Tesla is only thirty-six years old, and, like Edison, has achieved his triumphs in the face of extreme poverty and other adverse influences. One of the most important of his inventions has had to do with the polyphase currents, on the principle of which large powers are "transmitted electrically more than a hundred miles from Neckar-on-the-Rhine to Frankfort-on-the-Main; and now, by equivalent agency, Niagara is to drive the wheels of Buffalo and beyond."

Mr. Martin tells of other marvelous discoveries of the young Servian:

"Broadly stated, Mr. Tesla has advanced the opinion, and sustained it by brilliant experiments of startling beauty and grandeur, that light and heat are produced by electrostatic forces acting between charged molecules or atoms. Perfecting a generator that would give him currents of several thousand alternations per second, and inventing his disruptive discharge coil, he has created electrostatic conditions that have already modified not a few of the accepted notions about electricity. It has been supposed that ordinary currents of one or two thousand volts' potential would surely kill, but Mr. Tesla has been seen receiving through his hands currents at a potential of more than 200,000 volts, vibrating a million times per second, and manifesting themselves in dazzling streams of light. This is not a mere *tour de force*, but illustrates the principle that while currents of lower frequency destroy life, these are harmless. After such a striking test, which by the way, no one has displayed a hurried inclination to repeat, Mr. Tesla's body and clothing have continued for some time to emit fine glimmers or halos of splintered light. In fact, an actual flame is produced by the agitation of electrostatically charged molecules, and the curious spectacle can be seen of puissant, white, ethereal flames that do not consume anything, bursting from the ends of an induction coil as though it were the bush on holy ground. With such vibrations as can be maintained by a potential of 3,000,000 volts, Mr. Tesla expects some day to envelop himself in a complete sheet of lambent fire that will leave him quite uninjured. Such currents as he now uses would, he says, keep a naked man warm at the North Pole, and their use in therapeutics is but one of the practical possibilities that has been taken up.

"Utilizing similar currents and mechanism, Mr. Tesla has demonstrated the fact that electric lamps and motors can not only be made to operate on one wire, instead of using a second wire on the ground to complete the circuit, but that we can operate them even by omitting the circuit. Our subway boards are to find their

wires and occupations gone. Electric vibrations set up at any point of the earth may by resonance at any other spot serve for the transmission of either intelligence or power. With these impulses or wave discharges, Mr. Tesla also opens up an entirely new field of electric lighting. His lamps have no filaments as ordinarily known, but contain a straight fiber, a refractory button, or nothing but a gas. Tubes or bulbs of this kind, in which the imprisoned ether or air beats the crystal walls, when carried into the area or room through which these unsuspected currents are silently vibrating, burst into sudden light. If coated inwardly with phosphorescent substances, they glow in all the splendors of the sunset and the aurora."

CHICAGO'S GREATEST MILLIONAIRE.

ARTHUR WARREN contributes to the February *McClure's* an excellent character sketch of Philip D. Armour, for whom he has naught to say but that breathes admiration—an admiration which he convinces his readers is not because Mr. Armour is the richest man in Chicago.

HE COMMANDS AN INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

"Mr. Armour is not a mere speculator, or, as the ambiguous giving out of the exchanges has it, an 'operator' in the necessities of life. He is something more than the richest man in Chicago; he is perhaps the greatest trader in the world. But that is not all. He is one of the greatest manufacturers in this or any other country. In this capacity alone he employs twelve thousand persons, pays six or seven millions of dollars yearly in wages, owns four thousand railway cars which are used in transporting his goods, and has seven or eight hundred horses to haul his wagons. Fifty or sixty thousand persons receive direct support from the wages paid in his meat-packing business alone, if we estimate families on the census basis. He is a larger owner of grain elevators than any other individual in either hemisphere; he is the proprietor of a glue factory which turns out a product of seven millions of tons a year, and he is actively interested in an important railway enterprise."

HIS PERSONALITY AND HABITS.

"Armour is in every way a large man—large in build, in mind, in nature. He is nearly six feet high, with a kind of stately bulk which turns the scales at something like two hundred and fifty pounds. He moves easily, but he thinks in flashes. He has a big, powerful head, broad over the eyes, and dome-shaped, a head that is full of character and determination. He has the strongest, and at the same time the sweetest, face that I have ever seen in a man. It is the face of one who is so much the master of himself that he can afford to be gentle. His voice is kindly in its tone and low, and while his eyes twinkle and around them are the lines of good humor, there is in them all the shrewdness, all the searching quality that you can imagine a man of his record to possess. They are the eyes of an analyst of human nature."

EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE.

Mr. Armour gives this account of his simple daily regimen.

"A man must master his undertaking, and not let it master him. He must have the power to decide quickly, even to decide instantly, on which side he is going to make his mistakes. As for application, no great thing is done without that. In my own case, I have carried into business the working habits I learned as a boy on a New York farm. All my life I have been up with the sun. The habit is as easy at sixty-one as it was at sixteen; perhaps easier, because I am hardened to it. I have my breakfast by half-past five or six; I walk down town to my office and am there by seven, and I know what is going on in the world without having to wait for others to come and tell me. At noon I have a simple luncheon of bread and milk, and after that, usually, a short nap, which freshens me again for the afternoon's work. I am in bed again at nine o'clock every night."

WHITCOMB RILEY AS A SIGN PAINTER.

IN the "Real Conversation" which Hamlin Garland conducts with the Hoosier poet in the February *McClure's* some funny reminiscences of the latter's early life came out. After traveling as a patent medicine drummer Mr. Riley "went into partnership with a young fellow to travel, organizing a scheme of advertising with paint, which we called 'The Graphic Company.' 'We had five or six young fellows, all musicians as well as handy painters, and we used to capture the towns with our music. One fellow could whistle like a nightingale, another sang like an angel and another played the banjo. I scuffled with the violin and guitar.'

"'I thought so, from that poem on "The Fiddle" in "The Old Swimmin' Hole," says Mr. Garland.

"'Our only dissipation was clothes. We dressed loud. You could hear our clothes an incalculable distance. We had an idea it helped business. Our plan was to take one firm of each business in a town, painting its advertisements on every road leading into the town: "Go to Mooney's," and things like that, you understand. We made a good thing at it.'

"'How long did you do business?"

"'Three or four years, and we had more fun than anybody.' He turned another comical look on me over his pinch-nose eyeglasses. 'You've heard this story about my traveling all over the State as a blind sign painter? Well, that started this way. One day we were in a small town somewhere, and a great crowd watching us in breathless wonder and curiosity; and one of our party said: "Riley, let me introduce you as a blind sign painter." So just for mischief I put on a crazy look in the eyes and pretended to be blind. They led me carefully to the ladder, and handed me my brush and paints. It was great fun. I'd hear them saying as I worked, "That feller ain't blind." "Yes, he is, see his eyes." "No, he ain't, I tell you, he's playin' off." "I tell you he is blind. Didn't you see him fall over a box there and spill all his paints?"'

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

IN the valuable little symposium of scientific discussion which the *Cosmopolitan* prints monthly under the title "The Progress of Science," Mr. George F. Becker tells of the various estimates the great scientists have made of the age of the earth.

PROBABLY NOT OVER ONE HUNDRED MILLION YEARS.

"When geologists discovered that the history to be read in the stratified rocks extended over a period compared with which the traditional six thousand years was almost insignificant, there was a natural tendency to claim for the length of geological periods any lapse of time which might seem convenient. It was Lord Kelvin (then Sir William Thomson) who first adduced valid physical arguments to show that, on any reasonable assumptions as to the mean temperature of the globe prior to its consolidation from complete or partial fusion, the time which has elapsed since that epoch could scarcely be more than about one hundred million years. Then Baron von Helmholtz gave the first logical explanation of the sun's heat together with an estimate of its age, which turns out about a score of million years, supposing that the emanation of heat has been correctly determined. The geologists are much divided in opinion on this vital subject. Some of the most distinguished of them have protested that even one hundred millions was far too short a time to allow for the development of species, or for the accumulation of sediments. Others of no less ability see their way to accepting figures of from twenty to a hundred millions of years as the probable age of the earth. Mr. Clarence King early in the year presented an argument somewhat similar to Lord Kelvin's, but based on different experimental evidence and postulating a solid earth. He reached twenty-four million years as the result. The veteran Professor Prestwich, too, in reviewing the assumptions of uniformitarianism has announced his opinion that fifteen or twenty million years is much more probable than three hundred million. Again, Mr. C. D. Walcott, from a study of the strata on the Pacific slope, concludes that forty-five million years since the data of the earliest known fossils is a fair average estimate. Other absolute estimates and estimates in terms of some particular formation have also been made which bring the age within Kelvin's period.

GEOLOGY'S DEBT TO PHYSICS.

"There can be no question that geology owes a great debt to physics for putting a limit on the extravagant assumptions as to the earth's age, which have been current. It is true that neither geologists nor physicists have accurate data from which to compute, yet the ingenuity which both parties have displayed has been useful in a two-fold sense. It has been shown that each group of thinkers, arguing from different premises, may reach results not utterly discordant; and in doing so they have developed methods of discussion which will be useful in reaching a final conclusion when better data become available."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN the preceding department will be found extended reviews of Governor Tillman's report upon the workings of the South Carolina Liquor Law and Sir John Lubbock's article "The Income Tax in England."

PRESIDENT FREY'S AMERICAN EXPERIENCES.

M. Emil Frey, the new President of the Swiss Republic, relates his experiences as a farmer boy and later as a soldier in the United States. He came to America in 1860, and took a place with a farmer living near Highland, Madison County, Ill. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Union Army, and in his article he tells many interesting incidents connected with his experiences in the field and during his confinement in Libby Prison. At the close of the war he returned to Switzerland, where he engaged in editorial work, conducting one of the largest and most popular daily journals, the *Basler Nachrichten*, and soon became an active factor in the so-called social or progressive democracy, being repeatedly elected to Congress, and serving for one term as Speaker of the House of Representatives or National Council. When, in 1882, it was decided to establish a diplomatic mission at Washington, M. Frey was unanimously selected as Swiss Minister to the United States. On his return to Switzerland in 1887, he was at once re-elected to Congress, and was subsequently elected a member of the Executive Council and assigned as Chief of the Military Department. He was next chosen Vice-President of the Federal Council, and at the annual election held last year by the Federal Assembly was elected President of the Swiss Confederation.

SINGLE TAX AS A CURE FOR SCARCITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

This is Mr. Henry George's suggestion for helping the unemployed: "The country is suffering from 'scarcity of employment.' But let any one to-day attempt to employ his own labor or that of others, whether in making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, or in erecting a factory, and he will at once meet the speculator to demand of him an unnatural price for the land he must use, and the tax-gatherer to fine him for his act in employing labor as if he had committed a crime. The common-sense way to cure 'scarcity of employment' is to take taxes off the products and processes of employment and to impose in their stead the tax that would end speculation in land."

ARE WE A PLUTOCRACY?

Mr. William Dean Howells, discussing the question "Are We a Plutocracy?" gives evidence which goes to show that we are, and concludes that "if the poor American does not like it, or if he does not prefer a plutocracy to a democracy, he has the affair in his own hands, for he has an overwhelming majority of the votes. At the end, as in the beginning, it is he who is responsible, and if he thinks himself unfairly used, it is quite for him to see that he is used fairly; for, slowly or swiftly, it is he who ultimately makes and unmakes the laws, by political methods which, if still somewhat clumsy, he can promptly improve. It is time, in fine, that he should leave off railing at the rich, who are no more to blame than he, who are perhaps not so much to blame, since they are infinitely fewer than the poor and have but a vote apiece, unless the poor sell them more. If we have a plutocracy it may be partly because the rich want it, but it is infinitely more because the poor choose it or allow it."

THE FORUM.

IN another department we have reviewed at length four articles appearing in the current *Forum*: "Methods of Relief for the Unemployed," by Josephine S. Lowell; "The Personal Problem of Charity," by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott; "Review of the Hawaiian Controversy," by Mr. James Schouler, and "To Rob Consumption of Its Terrors," by Dr. H. M. Biggs.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN 1893.

In an article on the production of gold, Mr. J. E. Fraenkel states that it will be found that the world's production of gold for 1893 was \$148,000,000, divided as follows: "United States, \$35,000,000; Australia, \$35,000,000; South Africa, \$30,000,000; Russia, \$25,000,000; India, \$4,000,000; China, \$3,000,000; other countries, \$16,000,000. This is an increase of more than \$17,000,000 over the figures of the Director of the Mint, and \$10,000,000 over our figures, for 1892. The probabilities are that even this estimate is too low, as a much larger increase is expected in the United States and Australia, and from a semi-official source we learn that the Bureau of the Mint estimates the production of gold for 1893 at \$150,000,000." The only country which promises to increase its yield with any degree of certainty is South Africa.

LINCOLN THE SUPREME AMERICAN.

Professor Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, makes a "Calendar of Great Americans," in which he sums up in a paragraph or page, as the case may be, the claims to greatness of the dozen men whom he names. While acknowledging the greatness of Hamilton and Madison, Prof. Wilson recognizes that they were really Englishmen, while John Adams and Calhoun were great Provincials rather than great Americans. Jefferson is refused the title because, though a giant, his thought was permeated and weakened by the French philosophy.

Benjamin Franklin was American to the last degree, as was the real Washington—not as his biographers have depicted him, and Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson.

"Lincoln, nevertheless, rather than Jackson, was the supreme American of our history. In Clay, East and West were mixed without being fused or harmonized: he seems like two men. In Jackson there was not even a mixture; he was all of a piece, and altogether unacceptable to some parts of the country—a frontier statesman. But in Lincoln the elements were combined and harmonized. The most singular thing about the wonderful career of the man is the way in which he steadily grew into a national stature. He began an amorphous, unlicked cub, bred in the rudest of human lairs; but, as he grew, everything formed, informed, transformed him. The process was slow but unbroken. He was not fit to be President until he actually became President. He was fit then because, learning everything as he went, he had found out how much there was to learn, and had still an infinite capacity for learning."

THE NICARAGUA CANAL—OURS OR ENGLAND'S?

Mr. Courtenay DeKalb, who has traveled extensively in Central and South America, writing on the subject "The Nicaragua Canal—Ours or England's?" declares that the American people must answer this question before the beginning of another year, and that the answer involves to-day, as it did forty years ago, a choice between the alternatives of American or British control of the highways to the Pacific Ocean.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* contains many weighty articles in theology, philosophy, and finance, but there is also much matter of a lighter and more distinctively literary cast; Dr. Dillon's connection of Ecclesiastes with Buddhism; Mr. W. S. Lilly's discursive philosophy of crime and Madame Belloc's study of George Eliot through her "Dorothea Casaubon," have received separate notice.

Mr. Costelloe voices the bitter cry of the London ratepayer, and enforces with a formidable array of argument the case for betterment.

AUSTRALASIAN FINANCE.

Mr. Norwood Young defends Australasian finance against the attacks of the *Investors' Review*, and avers that "the general effect of Australasian borrowings has been to increase the produce of the soil, as is shown by the great increase in exports, and thus to add directly to the wealth of these colonies.

"By his intense eagerness to lend and subsequent frantic demand for all his money back at an hour's notice the British money-lender has brought upon Australia the severest financial crisis on record in modern times. Yet there is solid ground for the belief that Australia is, at this moment, the most prosperous country in the whole world."

Rev. Brooke Herford, D.D., discussing the question of religious teaching in the Board school, argues from the example of Christ himself that "Christianity can be taught undogmatically."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* continues steadily advancing in freshness and timeliness of interest. The February number offers a very attractive bill of fare. Notice has been taken elsewhere of Mr. Robert Beadon's story of the collapse of the Imperial Federation League, of Mr. E. T. Cook's lecture on Mr. Ruskin's relation to modern problems, and of Mr. St. Loe Strachey's appeal to the Lords to bring in a Referendum bill. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, in reviewing Mr. Prothero's everywhere noticed "Life of Stanley," predicts that the Dean "will be remembered in Great Britain and in Greater Britain as the herald of a new reformation infinitely more beneficent than that of the sixteenth century." Mr. J. E. MacTaggart objects to the project of "a university in and for Wales." "The new institution," he augurs, "is to be learned if it can, but Welsh at all costs." It will not teach a single student; it will only grant degrees to students who come from its federated colleges. What need was there, then, of a Welsh college when the University of London is prepared to grant degrees to everybody she passes "with the impartiality of a stamping machine," and the Victoria University is able to affiliate the Welsh colleges? The writer objects to the local representation on the proposed university, and generally to its officially declared provincialism. Mr. Charles Edwardes draws a vivid and entertaining picture of Roman society a century ago.

THE MORAL OF MR. STANHOPE'S DEATH.

Mr. W. St. John Brodrick, M.P., reviews the public career of the late Mr. Stanhope, and argues that: "Unless we materially modify the conditions of Parliament, we shall not merely clip the career of some of our ablest men, but scare away the best recruits at the threshold of public life. Only political hacks can tolerate Parliament all the year round. . . . Continuous political action de-

teriorates mind and body alike, and if recent losses tend to convince the nation that politicians require a close time for thought and culture, men like Smith and Stanhope will not have given themselves in vain."

"THE LIVING WAGE."

Mr. Hugh Bell presents an analysis of the accounts of an industrial firm with which he is connected, and endeavors to show that "no manipulation of them would have produced better results to the men for whom they found employment, directly or indirectly." He is not prepared to say that there may not be better results in the future. "On the contrary, since I have been engaged in business, I have seen a continual rise in the wages earned by the men. . . . What cost 6s. in wages thirty years ago costs under 3s. to-day, and yet the wage of each individual man is higher than it was then and the gross wages infinitely larger than they were. What does this mean? Why, that better results have been obtained out of the individual man, and yet his labor has been lessened and his condition improved, and this has been accomplished chiefly by placing better tools in his hands. I regret to be constrained to say that in effecting this change little or no help has been rendered by the workmen."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE is no very eminent feature in this month's contents—perhaps Prof. Max Müller's defense of the Mahomedan heaven (noticed elsewhere) is the most striking contribution—but the other articles offer a great variety of information, stimulus and entertainment. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew sums up the "Prospects of Free Trade in the United States" by announcing that "a miracle can scarcely pass a measure which would materially alter the present law, and only a miracle can prevent the return of the Protectionists to power."

Sir W. Des Vœux, late Governor of Hong Kong, contributes "A Letter to the Opium Commission," in which he declares that though in early life he shared the usual British prejudice against opium, his experience has led him "by slow process of conviction from the accumulating evidence of years" to the belief that the suppression of opium consumption would be an evil rather than a good. Its place would be taken by a worse form of intoxicant. Hong Kong smokes more opium perhaps than any other town, yet Hong Kong, though exposed constantly to cholera and small pox, and extremely insanitary, has only a death rate of 23 per 1,000. Mr. Riegnald Brett supplies a delightful historical sketch of "The Queen and her Second Prime Minister," Sir Robert Peel.

CRUMBS FROM THE CRITIC'S TABLE.

Several "noticeable books" are appraised by eminent censors. Mr. Goldwin Smith, speaking on Mr. Prothero's *Life*, describes Dean Stanley as "a genuine hero," but declares that "his influence as a theologian and a religious philosopher has (sic) probably ceased." Mr. H. D. Traill characterizes Mr. Francis Thompson as "a seventeenth century rhapsodist born out of due time,"—least likely, therefore, to "set the fashion of the future," but for all that "a new poet of the first rank." Mr. W. S. Lilly ventures on the rather ponderous statement that "the great merit of the English prison system is that it, on the whole, accords with the dictates of nature and eternal fact." Mr. Theodore Watts finds the weakness, the charm unique and ineffable of Dumas in his juvenility: he "never reached intellectual manhood at all." Mr. Hamilton Aidé has discovered "remarkable powers"

of dramatic verse in a young American poet, Mr. Richard Hovey.

"Bores," history and species, are sketched with fine humor by Sir Herbert Maxwell. The ball which Mrs. Crackanthorpe started is kept a-rolling in a dialogue headed "Mothers and Daughters," by Mrs. Frederic Harrison, whose mouth-piece declares "we have to rebuild the family on a scientific basis, and to recast the family ideal."

There is much sonorous languorous music in Mr. Dudley C. Bushby's poem "Eleusinia."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THIS is a brightly varied number, comprising several articles of eminent worth, along with what may be termed curios in the magazine cabinet. Mr. Auberon Herbert's funeral oration over representative government, and Dr. Williamson's account of John Locke's pocket-book are noticed elsewhere. Mr. Walter Crane concludes his impressions of America by a swift succession of picturesque glimpses, which convey with singular vividness the sensation of rapid travel. Miss Belloc tells the story of the Théâtre Libre of Paris, with appreciations by MM. de Goncourt, Daudet, Le Maître, and Lanedau. Stepniak replies to the effort made in the previous issue to identify the bomb-throwing Anarchists with the Russian Nihilists. He declares that "the so-called Nihilists are not Anarchists. Anarchy died in Russia as long ago as 1874, and was practically buried in 1877." Mr. Gunnsberg, along with certain problems he sets in chess, tells a few short, striking chess anecdotes. Mr. Hubert Crackanthorpe's first installment of romance is pretty well all honeymoon.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE unique distinction of the current number is Mr. Herbert Spencer's memorial tribute to the late Professor Tyndall. Notice has been given elsewhere to this article, as also to the paper on "The Italy of To-Day."

OXFORD REVISITED.

Professor Goldwin Smith communicates his impressions of Oxford revisited in a lively and discursive style. As one who fought against the tests, he hails the trophies of victory in Manchester and Mansfield. He fears that Oxford is suffering from its own attractiveness and that academical society is being swamped by a non-academical influx. He remarks on the improved industry of students, and is impressed with the "somewhat slavish" homage paid to athleticism. "The most remarkable thing of all is the development of football." "Society is pervaded by a passion for amusement and excitement." He observes that the question is not yet settled whether Oxford is to be a mart of knowledge or a place of liberal culture.

A VANISHED CONTINENT.

Mr. Henry O. Forbes, proceeding on the law that "the areas inhabited by a given species, and in considerable measure likewise by the same genera, are or have been continuous with each other," infers the existence of "a vanished Austral land"—a continent connecting what are now the terminations of the great continents. "The boundaries of this continent of *Antarctica*, as I have proposed to designate it, would have united Patagonia, New Zealand, Tasmania with East Australia, and that old island-continent joined, perhaps, by a narrow commissure, for a longer or shorter time, to East Africa), which

Dr. Schlater long ago named *Lemuria*, to a circumpolar land greater than at present by extensive independent peninsulas, between which the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Indian Oceans extended almost as far south as they do now."

REMBRANDT RESURGENT.

Forty years ago, says Mr. Walter Armstrong in an interesting study on the Dutch master, few would have put Rembrandt among the first half dozen painters of the world. Now he would probably head the poll, with Raphael, Titian and Velasquez as next in order of prominence. Rembrandt was "a man absolutely faithful to his own personality—a man governed through life by a single desire, that of giving the purest and most condensed expression to his own ideas." Mr. Armstrong remarks upon his shyness and self-centredness. Another curious fact is that as his genius reached its truest development he lost his popularity. His best work has taken nearly two hundred years to win the admiration it now enjoys.

Mr. W. H. Mallock, with great diffuseness of elaboration, condemns Fabian economics, among other reasons, for supposing that labor is the chief human agent in production, instead of counting ability as by far the most important factor.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE are several articles of exceptional interest in the *Westminster Review*. Two may be selected for mention. A discussion of the coal question leads Hugh H. L. Bellot to urge that "the ownership of all mines and minerals should reside in the State, or in its delegates, such as county councils, district councils and municipalities; the title of the present owners should be reduced to that of possession only, and this possession should be individual or collective." He asks, "Why should not London, Manchester or Birmingham own their own mines and work them?"

Mr. W. Sullivan, criticising Cardinal Vaughan's pronouncements on the social question, doubts "the advantage of teaching a number of speculative tenets with little or no bearing on practical life, which are proposed and defended in an hundred ways by the divergent sections of Christendom, and generally discredited in the eyes of thinking men. They think that all this could go and the world be no poorer for its loss, and that the theological fringes industriously wrought about the grand central truths of the religion of Jesus Christ have little or no bearing on the great social questions of the day."

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

THERE is much in this *Review* of great interest to other than Catholic readers. Rev. J. S. Vaughan's drastic scheme of graduated income-tax, Rev. L. C. Casartelli's summary of the history of burial, and Mr. Bruce's plan's for dealing with town fogs are noticed elsewhere. Mr. W. S. Lilly, in a review of Alexander Pope's works, observes that "from the time that William [III] was firmly established on the throne, the Government steadily discountenanced the persecution of Catholics." "It can hardly be doubted that to Pope must be attributed, in some degree, the ebbing of anti-Catholic prejudice." To the charge that Pope was merely a nominal Catholic, Mr. Lilly replies that he was "an extremely ill-instructed Catholic," and "as deficient in theological virtues as in theological instruction," yet "upon the whole worthy of admiration and regard, of reverence and affection," and "one of the most effective powers for good in English literature." Miss E. M. Clerke, writing on Mashonaland,

testifies that "priests and nuns have everywhere met with the greatest kindness from the officers of the company," and she rejoices in "the incorporation of the fair and fertile regions depopulated by Lobengula in the great overseas dominion of Britain." The Science Notes are full of glowing appreciation of Professor Tyndall's scientific work.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE conspectus of fact and argument in support of the "Economy of High Wages," which is noticed elsewhere, is an article of exceptional and timely value. The place of honor is given to the first part of a review of the *Memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier*, who was a man before the great French Revolution broke out, who spent the next sixty years in conspicuous public life, and who lived on till 1862. His recollections of a period that stretched from the *ancien régime* to the decline of the Second Empire thus cover a series of the most motley changes. Recent editions of Tacitus call forth the remark that the historian's "grand elevation of moral dignity has never been surpassed." He "writes like a man who had never enjoyed a laugh." "But we fail to find in Tacitus the austere impartiality which is superior to the bias of personal feelings strongly enlisted." The last campaign of Montrose is made the occasion of a warm eulogy on the unfortunate general; "Montrose was the Milton of the battlefield." On the "Addresses of the Late Earl of Derby," the reviewer observes that his lordship "was not afflicted with the perilous facility of unpremeditated oratory, which speaks so much and says so little," but that "whatever he thought it worth while to say, he prepared with great reflection and labor." The political review of the Session of 1893 is disappointing. In a quarterly *chronique* one looks for something more than a spicy rehash of what one has seen over and over again in daily and weekly partisan prints.

MODERN ITALIAN LITERATURE.

The popular literature of modern Italy is presented in interesting, though rather sombre, hues. The reviewer regrets that the "passion for dwelling on morbid and unwholesome themes, on moral and physical putrefaction," is "a taste which appears to have impregnated the literature and the art of the present day in Italy." He describes Signor Gabriele D'Annunzio as "incomparably the greatest stylist of the modern Italian school." "Signor Verga is a real artist." Signor Salvatore Farina has been called the "Dickens of Italy." "Humor is not a common quality in Italy."

"The literary talent of the present day in Italy is at its best in sketches and short stories. It is, in short, an impressionist school. But the general feeling we derive from these varied pictures of Italian life is a melancholy one, indicating that national independence and liberty have not brought happiness, prosperity or contentment to the people."

WHAT THE CRUSADES DID FOR EUROPE.

The results of the Crusades are set in a new light. The Crusades were of value not simply as an occasion for union and for needed disillusionment in religion; they really put the West to school in the East. "In Italy and Spain, first, and afterwards in France, the philosophy and science of the Moeslems and of Aristotle were studied. . . . The art and culture of Venice, Genoa and Pisa were almost entirely of Oriental origin. . . . The roots of the Renaissance are found in the civilization of

the Crusades. The wise laws of the Latin kingdom set an example not vainly placed before great kings like St. Louis, Richard Lion Heart, or Edward I. The wider thought which resulted from a wider knowledge of ancient philosophies, of varying Christian beliefs, of Moslem simplicity and Buddhist tolerance, led to the birth of that free spirit of inquiry which rejected the discredited authority of Rome. Peter the Hermit preached unconsciously a far-distant reformation. Frederic II laid the foundations of European science. . . . The history of the kingdom of Jerusalem is the history of the birth of freedom for all Europe."

THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

THE summaries of foreign reviews—German, Russian, Italian, French, Swiss, Spanish and Dutch—form an important addition to the high worth of the *Review*.

THE ORIGIN OF ALL THE ALPHABETS.

Major Conder, writing on the "Antiquities of Cyprus," states that the Cypriote character, on recently discovered inscriptions, is not alphabetic, but consists of a syllabary of fifty-three sounds:

"It was originally used for a non-Aryan language, which on other grounds is determined as having been Mongolic. The syllabary did not originate in Cyprus, and it was used by the Carians on the mainland to the north. It appears to furnish the early forms from which originated the alphabets of Phœnicia and Greece and Lycia, a view which is slowly winning acceptance among scholars. The Cypriote syllabary is thus the origin of all the alphabetic scripts that have ever existed, for the Phœnician alphabet is the parent of them all (as is well recognized by epigraphists), and superseded the clumsy Cuneiform and Egyptian systems."

The dramatic rendering every Palm Sunday of the raising of Lazarus is supposed to perpetuate under Christian forms the old spring festival of the resurrection of Adonis.

Dr. Wenley's criticism of Professor Edward Caird's "Evolution" claims special attention elsewhere.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE January number is bright, timely and lively, so far as these qualities are compatible with the dignity and solidity of a mainly theological review. Perhaps the most interesting of its seven major articles is that on "John Ruskin: a Study in Development," as sympathetic as it is reverent. "Lowell's Letters" are happily reviewed, special attention being paid to his, as to Mr. Ruskin's, religious progress. The first place is given to an article on Dr. Pusey's life and life-work. The writer freely grants that "no saint of the Romish Church has ever been more devoted or led a more consecrated life," but holds Dr. Pusey responsible for the wide spread of the "prime and deadly element of popery," which drives the soul conscious of guilt to the priest and the confessional. The reviewer of Dr. Bruce's *Apologetics* is much grieved with the statement, "Jesus has the value of God for us," and asks, somewhat warmly, "But is He God or not?" He describes it as Ritschlian phraseology, and roundly says: "In plain English Ritschlianism is Unitarianism." An article on Mashonaland strongly reprobates the conduct of Lobengula and applauds "the wisdom and vigor" of Mr. Rhodes. An article on "People's Banks" commends, as a task by which our aristocracy might work out their social salvation, "the organization of credit for the million."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE new number contains a very wide variety of high class articles. That on "Anarchist Literature," which, with the "Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds," is noticed elsewhere, is perhaps the most striking contribution of recent months to British periodical literature.

THE PERIL OF PARLIAMENT.

The peril of Parliament, from the want of space, manners, and orderly dispatch of business in the House of Commons, is solemnly enlarged upon. The reviewer declares that "the greater the number of social classes that are represented in Parliament, the better: the direct representatives of labor, as the members who have been workmen are called, are, with scarcely an exception, quiet, orderly, and excellent men of business, who entertain a genuine respect for the traditions of the House. The difficulty and danger come from the representatives of disaffection and the representatives of themselves."

To prevent the abuse of the guillotine, the writer suggests that more discretionary power be put in the hands of Speaker and Chairman. But his chief reliance seems to be upon the Second Chamber. He strongly denounces the new bribery of unlimited promises of legislative assistance to the electors. Mr. Diggle and his friends should take note of his plea for the teaching of elementary political economy in the Board schools.

GOOD-BYE TO THE "GLACIAL AGE."

The reviewer of Sir Henry Howorth's work on "The Glacial Nightmare" considers that "in his treatment of the rival claims of ice and of water, as to which was the chief factor in producing the great Drift at the close of the Pleistocene epoch, the author has succeeded in shifting the balance of probability, and transferring it to the action of the latter."

"The upheaval of the bottom of a considerable sea, not greater in area or height than many upheavals in which geologists believe, might have propelled gigantic waves of translation across a large segment of the earth's surface with sufficient violence to produce all the phenomena of the boulders of the Drift for which ice-action cannot account."

THREE SUCCESSFUL HISTORICAL NOVELISTS.

A valuable essay on "History and Fable" traces the interworking of the two factors from remote antiquity to the present day. They began in the myth, with a common fund of legends, traditions and wondrous tales. Then came the effort to distinguish them. In the Middle Ages the partnership was undivided and unlimited. Defoe's was the last case of confusion, unconscious or intentional, between history and fable. "But though history now disowns fable, fable clings persistently to her inveterate connection with history." The historical romance which followed, reaching its high-water mark in Scott, and its last ebb in G. P. R. James, was "something like an artificial myth;" but the facts can now be distinguished from the fable. Finally "the romance has by this time fairly become the novel—a tale of real life, adjusted to the actual ordinary train of human events. Such work can only be produced by artists of the first order; and consequently, we find that only three writers of our own day have attempted it with indisputable success."

Thackeray's "Esmond," George Eliot's "Romola," and Shorthouse's "John Inglesant."

THE ECONOMIC REVIEW.

THERE is a great deal of solid and suggestive reading in this *Economic Review* (London), of the kind prized by social reformers who aim at deriving their principles from the Christian religion. Solemn inquest on the coal war is held by Rev. Prebendary Grier and Mr. James Chadburn. Both agree in charging the masters with the initial blunder of confusing the public mind on the actual percentage of reduction demanded. Neither defends the men throughout. Mr. Chadburn holds that henceforth "just as the royalty owner has behind him the majesty of law, and can command the penalties of a court of justice to enforce his living wage, so the miner has the majesty of public opinion, and the high court of an enlightened national conscience with its penalties to enforce his claim." He believes that "the lock-out has slain ruinous competition," has fixed the order of precedence on "the bed-rock of right—first, labor; second, capital; third, the consumer—and has asserted the dignity and solidarity of labor."

ECONOMISTS AS MISCHIEF-MAKERS.

Professor W. Cunningham inveighs against "Economists as Mischief-makers." The fixing of a living wage by public authority was abolished in 1813, and the apprenticeship system in 1814, in deference to the abstract *laissez faire* principles of the economists, and similar principles favored the laws against combination passed in 1799 and 1800. He exonerates the employers of the war period (1795-1815) from the charge of guilt or carelessness in regard to the sufferings of their employees. He has looked for proof, but found none. Sir Robert Peel, himself a factory owner, carried through measures in 1802 and 1816 for improving the condition of factory apprentices. Dr. Cunningham sees a great change for the worse in the employers' attitude and language in 1824 and 1833. Then *laissez faire* economics and anti-combination laws had wrought their pernicious effects.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Robert Halstead, writing from a workman's point of view on the stress of competition, shows a spirit of impartiality such as might surprise many employers. He touches a point of great hopefulness when he observes that workmen possessing wide intelligence and organizing skill, who in the old days simply became capitalists themselves and left the forces of labor impoverished, now remain as labor leaders.

Mr. J. Wells gives the results of sixty sets of answers received to inquiries on the conduct of workmen's clubs, chiefly under Anglican auspices.

THE WOMAN AT HOME.

THE chief feature of the *Woman at Home* is the illustrated paper by Miss Mary Spencer-Warren upon Queen Victoria, which, however, contains nothing particularly new or striking. Another paper of a personal character is that upon Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's home in Samoa, also freely illustrated, the fiction being supplied by Miss Annie S. Swan, the editress, herself, and Mr. Baring Gould. An interesting feature is a page from a confession album, by Miss Edna Lyall. The quality she most admires in man is unselfishness; in woman, courage; her favorite occupation is writing novels; her favorite pastime the theatre; the rose is the flower she most admires; Ireland is her favorite holiday resort and Robert Browning and his wife her favorite poets.

HARPER'S.

MR. FREDERIC REMINGTON has a Western travel sketch full of charming illustrations, which he calls "In the Sierra Madre with the Punchers." He gives a graphic account of the audacity and dexterity of the "cow punchers":

"I strolled out to the corrals to see the bulls 'gentled.' After a lot of riding and yelling they were herded and dragged into the enclosure, where they huddled while seven punchers sat on their ponies at the gate. I was standing at one corner of the corral, near the men, when out from the midst of the steers walked a big black bull, which raised its head and gazed directly at me. The bull had never before in his stupid life observed a man on foot, and I comprehended immediately what he would do next, so I 'let out' for the casa at a rate of speed which the boys afterwards never grew weary of commending. No spangled *torero* of the bull-ring ever put more heart and soul into his running than did I in my great coat and long hunting-spurs. The bull made a 'fo'orn hope' for the gate, and the gallant punchers melted away before the charge.

"The diversion of the punchers made the retreat of the infantry possible, and from an intrenched position I saw the bulls tear over the hill, with the punchers 'rolling their tails' behind. After an hour of swearing and hauling and bellowing, the six cattle were lugged back to the pen, and the bars put up. The punchers came around to congratulate me on my rapid recovery from a sprained ankle, when they happened to observe the cattle again scouring off for the open country. Then there was a grunting of ponies as the spurs went in, some hoarse oaths, and for a third time they tore away after the 'gentle work-oxen.' The steers had taken the bars in their stride. Another hour's chase, and this time the animals were thrown down, trussed up like turkeys for the baking, and tied to posts, where they lay to kick and bellow the night through in impotent rage. The punchers coiled their ropes, lit their cigarettes, and rode off in the gathering gloom. The morning following the steers were let up, and, though wet and chilled, they still roared defiance. For agricultural purposes a Mexican 'stag' would be as valuable as a rhinoceros or a Bengal tiger, and I await with interest the report of the death rate at the Casa Camadra during spring ploughing.

"In the handling of these savage animals the punchers are brave to recklessness, but this is partly because it seems so. In reality they have a thorough knowledge of bull nature, and can tell when and where he is going to strike as quickly as a boxer who knows by the 'skim on the eye' of his opponent. But still they go boldly into the corral with the maddened brutes, seeming to pay no heed to the imminent possibilities of a trip to the moon. They toss their ropes and catch the bull's feet, they skillfully avoid his rush, and in a spirit of bravado they touch the horns, pat him on the back or twist his tail."

THE PRESENT DAY AUTHOR'S TEMPTATION.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner regrets in the "Editor's Study" the dangers to which a prosperous period of authorship is subjecting authors. He thinks that while necessity is a legitimate and valuable stimulus to work, there is a great temptation in these days of syndicates to write down to one's audience.

"There are living writers," he says, "who have been demoralized to overproduction by this temptation. They have reduced authorship to a trade. It is not simply that they 'pad,' in the technical term of the craft, but they

attempt to draw from un replenished reservoirs. And there is another evil of our prosperous literary era. Hosts of men and women are attracted to literature as an occupation to make money when they have no call to it. Many of them succeed with a public that has no more discrimination in literature than it has in art. In both cases—that of the good writers who are demoralized and of those who have no 'call'—literature suffers. The remark of a magazine editor that the quality of MSS. offered has recently deteriorated is suggestive and alarming."

THE CENTURY.

THE February *Century* is a very excellent number, containing a half dozen articles of especial interest. We quote from that on "Alma-Tadema," by Ellen Goese; from "The Tramp at Home," by Josiah Flynt; "Nicola Tesla," by T. C. Martin, and "The Real Stonewall Jackson," by Gen. D. H. Hill.

LINCOLN'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

John Coleman Adams writes on "Lincoln's Place in History," and entirely divorces the great President's claim to greatness from the part he played in destroying slavery, affirming that Lincoln will be remembered through the ages as the preserver of the Union. And he is inclined to agree with Mr. Lowell's courageous assertion that the War President might be compared not only with our men of note, but with the great names of the "true elder race." Mr. Adams considers that "the personality of Abraham Lincoln ranks him easily as the greatest of Americans since Washington; and it is by no means a heresy to the rising thought of the age to see in Lincoln and in Ralph Waldo Emerson types of American greatness more thoroughly our own than even that of Washington."

NURSING WEAK FLAMES OF TALENT.

An editorial writer, presumably Mr. Gilder, has something new to say as to the ever-present difference of opinion between the editor and the "unknown author." Generally editors confine themselves to stating—and frequently proving—that the unknown author's accusation of inattention and neglect is unwise and unjust; but the *Century* writer goes farther than this and says that the unknown author *has* received the attention of long hours of study in the sanctum, but that, as a matter of fact, it is very doubtful whether he ever observed it at all.

"Has any editor ever carefully set to work to inquire into the consequences of too much editorial attention to unknown writers in the direction of wasted energies,—both of editors and contributors,—of false hopes, of injured careers? How many literary beggars-on-horseback have been started out in life by this means? How many men and women have been deflected from the natural, home-keeping exercise of their faculties, and have been propelled along paths of failure and disappointment—perhaps even of public injury?"

"Furthermore, has any editor ever endeavored to ascertain what is the general effect upon literature of the modern feverish editorial quest for unknown and evasive 'genius,' resulting, as it so constantly does, in the public introduction of the hopeless amateur rather than of the artist by conviction? Does the multiplicity of names brought to the public attention lessen the impression upon that public of the small number that truly stand for art? Nowadays many can once or twice rise to a certain pitch of excellence—not very high, but sufficiently high for publication—perhaps never again reaching the same plane. The conscientious editor is alert for quality from

whatever source ; the names of contributors are legion ; and because of all this miscellaneous scramble is not the man whose talent is strong and steady—who is bound upon a career and not upon an excursion—is he not less distinguished in the great mass of producers ; has he not really less room and less public attention than should be his ?”

SCRIBNER'S.

WE quote at length in another department from Joel Chandler Harris' two papers on the "Sea Island Hurricanes."

The magazine opens with a capital article by Cosmo Monkhouse on the poet artist, Edward Burne-Jones. He tells us that there was a decided deficiency of careful training and education in the great Pre-Raphaelite's early experience, but by forced drudgery and the most strenuous efforts—which do not seem to have blunted that fine sense of decorative beauty which he possesses—Burne-Jones acquainted himself with the subtleties of draughtsmanship. Concerning his popularity in England, Mr. Monkhouse says :

"In England he is widely known and greatly honored, and the recent exhibition of his works at the New Gallery was a triumph such as only is allowed to few artists in their lifetime. A low, perhaps, but sound test of his appreciation by his countrymen is the large prices which his works fetch whenever they appear in a public auction-room. At the Leyland and Graham sales the large 'Mirror of Venus,' the 'Beguiling of Merlin,' and 'Le Chant d'Amour' were sold at sums ranging between three and four thousand pounds, and the 'Laus Veneris' would not be parted with by its present owner for a much larger sum, if for any. It is a general theme for regret that Burne-Jones has not received the highest honors of the Royal Academy."

THE RAGE FOR ORCHIDS.

W. A. Styles has an unusual paper on orchids, describing, among pretty illustrations, the various rare species of these flowers :

"Fifty years ago, these plants were hardly known except to students of botany, and now the species in cultivation number something like two thousand, with countless varieties and subvarieties, while collectors are exploring every accessible jungle and forest of the tropics for novelties, and under the hands of expert hybridizers new forms are appearing with a rapidity which baffles every attempt to keep a record of them. Admiration for them has become the fashion, and their cultivation has become a passion. Some of them are still rare and costly as diamonds; others, which were once quite as precious, are now displayed in every florist's window. The literature of cultivated orchids would already make a large library, and there are journals in several languages devoted to them exclusively, most of them illustrated with pictures drawn and colored with consummate skill. Millions of dollars are invested in them, and the money value of a single private collection in this country is at least a quarter of a million dollars, while the plants in one commercial establishment are worth still more. Of course, the prices which individual specimens command bear no relation to their beauty when judged by the ordinary canons of taste, and a plant which brings a thousand dollars at auction may differ so slightly from varieties that are sold by the dozen for the production of market flowers that only the trained eye of the connoisseur can detect the peculiarities of habit and form, or can appreciate the purity of color, or the richness of marking, which makes it unique or rare."

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

WE quote in another department from the character sketch of Philip D. Armour, by Arthur Warren, and from Hamlin Garland's "Real Conversation" with James Whitcomb Riley.

Edward Wakefield's paper on "Nervousness: the National Disease of America" is made up of an interview with the famous Dr. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia.

"Doctor Mitchell considers it proved beyond any dispute that nervousness is the characteristic malady of the American nation, growing upon them in a frightfully accelerated ratio every year, and threatening them with disasters at no distant date which the mind shrinks from contemplating. The number of deaths from this cause is already appalling, and is steadily and rapidly increasing. In some of the busy centres the tables of mortality show that the proportion of nerve deaths has multiplied more than twenty times in the last forty years, and that now the nerve deaths number more than one-fourth of all the deaths recorded. What is most shocking in these returns, this fearful loss of life occurs mainly among young people of both sexes. This means that the Americans are fast becoming a very short-lived people ; and that, if they were shut in on themselves for only a few years, without any influx of vitality by immigration, the publication of the census would send a pang of horror and alarm throughout the land.

"What is the cause of this ? Doctor Mitchell is clearly of opinion that the first and most potent cause is the climate. How or why the climate of America produces the effects that it does has never been explained. Doctor Mitchell says the operation of climatic conditions in relation to health in this country is utterly mysterious ; but he is quite persuaded that the development of a nervous temperament is one of the race changes which are also giving the Americans facial, vocal and other peculiarities derived from none of their ancestral stocks."

Ida M. Tarbell writes on the striking subject of "The Observatory on Top of Mt. Blanc." Of M. Janssen's daring astronomical work here she says :

"To resist the storms he decided to give the house the shape of a quadrangular, truncated pyramid, and to bury three-fourths of the lower story in the snow. This form would give a considerable base ; all the surrounding snow would tend to hold it in place, and the inclination of the exposed walls would 'shed' the wind and diminish its effects.

"The structure was prepared at Meudon under M. Janssen's eyes. It is two stories high, with a terrace. The rectangular base is about thirty-three feet long by fifteen feet wide. A spiral staircase runs the height of the building and unites the two stories and the terrace, which is raised several feet and supports a platform intended for meteorological observations. The walls, windows and doors are double. Care was taken to knit the parts of the structure in such a way that the whole would be rigid, and would support putting back into place in case a movement of the snow carried it out. Particular attention was given also to make the structure light, as well as rigid, in order to lessen the difficulty of mounting it to the top.

"In 1892 the observatory was shipped to Chamouni. All told it weighed about fifteen tons, and, when put up in loads which could be carried on a man's back, it was found that there were seven or eight hundred of them. During the summer of 1892 the workmen succeeded in getting a quarter of this material to the Grand Rocher Rouge, three thousand feet below the summit, and the rest to the Grands Mulets."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN a graphic and stirring naval article, James Creelman writes about an imaginary duello between two modern ironclads, in which the *coup de grâce* is given to the defeated vessel in the Brazilian waters with a shell which explodes a quarter of a ton of dynamite under the boilers of the doomed ship. The pictures of the great fight are quite up to the lurid action of the text.

There is a unique interest in the article by Elaine Goodale Eastman, the wife of Dr. Eastman of the Sioux nation, on "Indian Wars and Warriors," in which she tells of the picturesque and fierce customs of the red men when on the war-path. This is how the Indian father trained his boys for the duties and perils of life:

"Youths who had never before been upon the war-path were compelled to undergo a rude sort of initiation while on the road. They were obliged to fetch wood and water to the camp and to do all the drudgery. If the night was dark and the woods presumably full of enemies, the water might be poured on the ground when brought, and the young men sent for more, in order to test their bravery. From thirty to fifty miles was considered a day's march and if any novice became exhausted and fell behind he would be urged on with ridicule and perhaps even with blows, by a self-constituted police. Frequently an ambitious warrior would arouse his companions in the dead of night, and without stopping for food the party proceeded on a run. Then the poor boy must bestir himself and stumble along, half blind with sleep, lest he be distanced altogether. It was not an easy life by any means; but the privilege of wearing an eagle feather on his return was compensation enough for all!"

The February number of the *Cosmopolitan* is one of the best that that magazine has ever put forth. Its literary feature is the first installment of a novel by the great Spanish writer, Valdés, which he calls "The Origin of Thought," and which is, we believe, the first of his works that has appeared in any of our magazines.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE review at length the article by J. C. Merwin on "Tammany Hall."

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis in his paper on Hamilton Fish characterizes the latter as an uniquely able executive officer:

"Mr. Fish had no superior as an executive officer. His great ability made itself felt in every room and at every desk. He knew every clerk personally, and seemed to find out instinctively their habits and ways of life,—whether they were prompt or dilatory, attentive to work or disposed to shirk it. While firm in his requirements, he was just to all under him, and patient in listening to their grievances. He was rewarded by their confidence and respect,—perhaps it is not too much to say, by their affection.

"When he could induce Congress to make the necessary appropriation," he reorganized the Department of State, bringing men to the fore whose minds and hearts were in their work. Over seven hundred volumes, made up from loose and unindexed miscellaneous correspondence, were then brought together, indexed, and bound. Simultaneously with this he introduced in the department, for the first time, a system of general indexing, which, as improved by experience, now enables the clerks to find papers without unreasonable delay."

Mr. B. J. Lang touches on an interesting theme in his essay "From Literature to Music," in the analytic suggestion he makes of the value which Wagnerian music has for the purely imaginative mind.

"It would seem that for us of this period Richard Wagner has opened up a mission for music whereby it more closely allies itself to the romantic in literature, and is less fixed in its own paths of independent absolute form. It is generally conceded that music, to be true to itself, should be the logical development of well-conceived themes, as well worked out and as shapefully and consistently interwoven as the materials used by an architect for an edifice. This might be in the construction of a song or a symphony, the duet in an opera or the chorus in an oratorio. Although Wagner has turned away from rigid forms, and worked on lines that almost deny his music the right to stand quite alone, may he not, unwittingly, perhaps, and in the simplicity of his greatness, have hit upon a helpful path for those who have failed to recognize music as easily and naturally as others,—a path which leads the rather literary or the purely imaginative mind into a comprehension of what it might otherwise have missed!"

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

"VILLAGE Life in Switzerland," continuing the series of articles in this magazine on the aspects of life among the European peasants, forms the opening paper of the current number. It is profusely illustrated by excellent photographs. "The village scheme of life corresponds to two strong tendencies of the Swiss nature:—love of economy and of the companionship of fellow-being. The Switzer's whole existence is ordered accordingly, his house, his dress, his occupations (modified considerably by the nature of the country), his manners and customs. In the same line of a sequence of papers on the great sciences, is Serviss' answer to the question, "What is Astronomy?" The prime object of the study of the heavens is the same now as it has always been, to learn everything possible concerning the invisible universe. Our methods only have been improved. Physics and chemistry have been called to the aid of mathematics. The science is divided into two great branches, the first being the result of the discoveries of Copernicus, of Newton and of Kepler, and "enabling us to untangle the maze of motions" among the heavenly bodies; the second more modern, dating from Galileo's first use of the telescope in 1610, concerned with their constitution and nature. In the latter division spectrum analysis and photography are the modern means by which

"From all quarters Heaven speaks to Man."

There is food for much thought, Protestant as well as Catholic, in the Rev. John Conway's exposition of his and the Roman Church's view of "What Makes a Catholic." In "A Conversation with a Labor Leader," we have a plain statement of the labor problem from the practical standpoint of a man "who had no set of theories to disclaim and uttered his belief with a confidence born of actual experience."

"How Not to Help the Poor," by J. H. Finley, will be found reviewed among the leading articles.

HAVING no longer the attraction of Sherlock Holmes, the *Strand Magazine* is lucky in having still Mrs. Meade's series, "Stories from the Diary of a Doctor," to please lovers of the sensational. Certainly in this respect her latest story "The Horror of Studley Grange," makes the most exciting reading. Miss Mary Spencer-Warren's article on the Queen of Holland, profusely illustrated from photographs of the royal palaces of Amsterdam and the Hague, at least will please those to whom the private life of kings and queens is a source of never failing interest.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN addition to Ernest Renan's posthumous article, noticed elsewhere, the most interesting article in the January 1 number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is the critical and biographical study of Jonas Lie, the Scandinavian novelist, Björnson's well-known rival, and author of "The Clairvoyant," "The Pilot and His Wife," and "Rutland." Jonas Lie, says M. Bignon, the writer of the article, was born in Finland, and came of a well-known legal family; he is now just sixty years of age, but hearty and vigorous, and devoted to the sea, for as a lad his one dream was to enter the navy, but owing to his extreme short sight this wish was denied him. He became a barrister at the age of twenty-five, marrying shortly after a cousin of his own, a lady who has always remained his closest confidant and dearest friend. Years passed by, and of those round him none realized the poet-writer in their midst; he was already thirty-six years of age when the publication of his novel, "Le Clairvoyant," ("Den Fremsynte") made him famous. Like another great Northern writer, Lie has striven to be both a novelist and a moral reformer, for his works rival those of Ibsen in their plain speaking and cruel analysis of human life. "Lie has been compared to Balzac," observes M. Bignon; "is he not rather the Scandinavian Daudet and Dickens?" Since the year 1886 he has attempted a somewhat new style of composition, plunging into the world of fairy and folklore tales.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* for January 15 opens with an account of some archaeological travels undertaken in Algiers and Tunis by M. Boissier. He says among other things that "the conditions and resources of the great French colony across the Mediterranean tend to become more and more interesting, owing to the difficulty which France herself is beginning to experience in the lowered price of corn." Algiers was once the "granary of Europe," but when it passed under the domination of the French, the great plain of the Metija had wholly fallen out of cultivation and under the influence of malaria. He has seen a hundred men in hospital at Algiers afflicted with frightful boils, poisoned by exhalations from the once fertile soil.

Under the title "Anachronisms in Art," M. de la Sizeraine endeavors to describe some of the attempts lately made to bring the personality of Jesus Christ into touch with the life of to-day. "All the world," observes the writer, "remembers having seen on the walls of the Second Salon of 1891 a large picture showing the sinful woman in the ball dress, prostrate at the feet of Christ, while the Pharisees who stand near are portraits of Parisian notabilities; the scene takes place in a café. . . . Another painting showed the Son of Man passing from village to village, whence the sick are brought out for Him to heal, while the official doctor looks on with displeasure. Last year—1893—the same idea was made use of even more conspicuously, one painter placing our Lord upon the terrace of the Tuilleries catechizing the children who had all played truant from the primary schools; while another portrayed Christ breaking bread before some amazed laborers, not at Emmaus, but on an old French farm. In a second replica of the same thought those present are a Parisian family." A very notable picture of the Crucifixion represents it as taking place on the heights of Montmartre; the poorest of the poor are gathered round the Cross, and a workman in a blouse

shakes his fist at the city which allowed the Just One to be put to death. Nor is this all. Jesus is claimed by the Continental Socialists as their precursor. He is the Carpenter's Son and the Fisherman; He dwells in poverty with the poor.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* of January 1 opens with a short two-page article by Pierre Loti. It is dated from Hendaye, a corner of France which abuts upon Spain opposite to St. Sebastian, and where Loti now spends each winter. It is a delicate and pathetic bit of description of the Basque country and of Fontarabia, with its church and castle mirrored in the slow waters of the Bidassoa. In the still air of November, Loti watches the women and the young girls, in black gowns, and lace mantillas drawn across their brows, going from church to church to pray for the living and the dead. And it seems to Loti that he is conscious of the soul of the Basque land—a dying soul. Then, behind and below the little terrace on which he is sitting, "something ugly, black, noisy, and in an idiotic hurry, rushes by, shaking the earth and troubling the delicious calm of silence with whistling and jarring." It is the railway, a greater leveler than time, bringing "showy industry, and modern ideas, and daily strewing the land with common things and imbecile creatures." These two pages are a complete prose poem in their way. Their philosophy is none of the cheer-fullest!

Passing by several interesting articles, including an account of Pope Pius the Seventh at Savona, in the year 1800, under the masterful hand of Napoleon, and a paper on the foreign policy of the Republic of 1848, we come to a long and powerful paper by M. Paul Bourély on "The Moral Evolution of To-day." It is a vigorous onslaught on pessimism, and the latter's present malady of self-indulgence. Still M. Bourély thinks that the tide is turning, although among those ancients whom he quotes as having declared they found life an evil are Buddha, Job, Solomon, Aristotle, Cæsar and Leopardi, while among more modern men, Flaubert, de Musset, Amiel and the de Goncourts would all have given a negative answer to the question, "Is life worth living?"

In the *Nouvelle Revue* of January 15 M. Scheffer begins a thinly disguised historical study under the title of "The Idyll of a Prince," in which is told, with more or less detail, the love affairs of the Prince of Roumania and Mademoiselle Vacaresco.

To those who care for contemporary French literature, the most interesting article in the number will undoubtedly be that contributed by M. Albalat on the development of French fiction since the death of Sainte-Beuve, the critic. This writer all through the years of the Second Empire held a unique place in Europe. Intimate with Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, he was also a favorite of the Empress Eugénie and a frequent guest at the Tuilleries. Those who wish to know something of Continental literature should read his famous "Causeries de Lundi," a collection of reviews and essays which have lost none of their freshness, and which, though neither profound nor intricate, are models of writing from every point of view; for their author, if he sought no eulge, always grasped the essential facts of a character or story, and told it in language which his readers could neither misunderstand nor forget.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Life and Correspondence of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Late Dean of Westminster. By Rowland E. Prothero, M.A. Two vols., Octavo, pp. 562-608. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$8.

To a great many intelligent American readers these two large volumes will rank among the most important issues of the spring season. It has been nearly fourteen years since Dean Stanley died, and for more than ten years the labors of compilation, arrangement and authorship which result in this biography have been prosecuted. Mr. Prothero was not the originator of the work, but in the completion of the volumes he has added his own efforts to those of worthy predecessors. From 1887 to 1891 the biography was in the hands of Stanley's successor at Westminster, the Very Reverend G. G. Bradley, D.D., and when circumstances obliged him to relinquish the direct supervision, he still continued to give his co-operation and sanction. The public career of Dean Stanley from ordination to his death covers a period of more than forty years. Aside from the interest one has in him as a remarkable and attractive personality, the record of his life is of great value in connection with many large movements of our century, especially, of course, in the domain of theological discussion. It seems that Stanley was habitually an energetic and liberal correspondent; letter-writing was "one of his most characteristic features," and to that fact these volumes are happily and largely indebted. The frontispiece of Volume I is an exceedingly expressive portrait of the Dean, taken in advanced years, and the other eight illustrations are carefully chosen and well executed. Seven or eight pages are given to a list of Stanley's publications, and the work is thoroughly indexed at the close of the second volume.

The Writings of Thomas Paine. Collected and edited by Moncure Daniel Conway. Vol. I. 1774-1779. Octavo, pp. 453. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

In view of a growing interest in the life and works of Thomas Paine, Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have undertaken the publication of a new, full and critical edition of his writings, to be completed in four volumes, chronologically arranged. The task of editorial supervision has been placed in the hands of Mr. Moncure D. Conway, who has already given to the public a "Life of Thomas Paine," Volume I of the "Writings" has appeared, and covers the period from 1774 to 1779, during which were produced the world famous "Common Sense," and the several numbers (13) of "The Crisis." The volume is in the best style for library service, and its successors will be eagerly awaited by the intelligent student of Paine and of American history.

Famous Adventures and Prison Escapes of the Civil War. 12mo, pp. 348. New York: The Century Company. \$2.

The articles which have been collected to form this admirable volume are the "War Diary of a Union Woman in the South," "The Locomotive Chase in Georgia," Mosby's "Partizan Rangers," "A Romance of Morgan's Rough Riders," "Colonel Rose's Tunnel at Libby Prison," "A Hard Road to Travel Out of Dixie," and the "Escape of General Breckinridge." This series of thrilling episodes, which appeals in some way or another to most wide-awake American citizens, is illustrated by between thirty and forty spirited pictures. The publishers have aimed to make the book worthy of wide popular circulation in price and external make-up, as well as in contents. It is a rich volume for the family circle.

General Scott. By Gen. Marcus J. Wright. "Great Commanders" Series. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

The latest volume in the "Great Commanders" Series is written by General Marcus J. Wright, and tells the story of Winfield Scott. General Scott's military career is particularly interesting in that it covered so long a period, bringing him into most prominent service in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, and allowing him some participation in the early events of the civil war. The volume contains a striking portrait of the veteran General and maps of the most important of his military operations.

The Christian Recovery of Spain. By Henry Edward Watts. 12mo, pp. 342. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

The most recent issue in the extended "Story of the Nations" Series is not of so popular a nature as some of its predecessors, but it treats a subject which is important to the student of Spanish history. The object of the volume is to give a "sketch of the process by which the Spanish nation was formed." This has been accomplished by an examination of the Christian and Arabic authorities bearing upon the period from the Moorish invasion in the eighth century to the conquest of Granada in 1492. A map is furnished which shows the political divisions of Spain and Portugal in 910, and the portraits and other illustrations of the volume are numerous.

The Home Life of the Ancient Greeks. Translated from the German of H. Blümner, by Alice Zimmern. 12mo, pp. 563. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$2.

Miss Alice Zimmern, late scholar of Girton College, Cambridge, England, has retained in her translation from Blümner the large number of important illustrations which accompanied the original German text. The work is an exceedingly interesting one from the popular point of view, and gives the reader insight into the "Costume," "Education," "Daily Life," "Gymnastics," "Religious Worship," "Public Festivals," etc., etc., of the Ancient Greeks, or more strictly of the Athenians of the period from the sixth to the fourth centuries B. C. Intelligent readers, old and young, will find a very pleasant form of instruction in these chapters.

History of Education in Delaware. By Lyman P. Powell. Paper, 12mo, pp. 182. Washington: Bureau of Education.

Mr. Powell, who is at present fellow in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy in the University of Pennsylvania, was born in Delaware, and in preparing his monograph he has had the advantage of long residence in the State and an acquaintance with many of her prominent citizens. His paper is conceived and executed in the best modern methods of historical study, and rests upon painstaking research. Not only the public school system, but the collegiate and semi-ecclesiastical aspects of education have received attention. Illustrations of a number of buildings are added to the text. Mr. Powell's paper is No. XV of the "Contributions to American Educational History," edited by Prof. Herbert T. Adams, of the Johns Hopkins University.

The Indian and the Pioneer. An Historical Study. By Rose N. Yawger. Octavo, pp. 333. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. \$3.

Miss Yawger is a resident of one of the interior towns of New York State, near Lake Cayuga. She has issued a volume of short studies bearing upon phases of the early Indian life of that region as she has found it from examination of relics, of early historians, etc. Another volume traces some threads of local village history in the same region, noting especially the educational and pioneer aspects. These two volumes come to our desk bound together and each is furnished with a considerable number of illustrations. Miss Yawger's particular work is not of wide application, but it is worthy of notice as a good example of what may be done in a quiet way in many regions of the Union in gathering and preserving the materials of local history. In many quarters the value of such efforts has been underestimated.

Ontario's Parliament Buildings; or, A Century of Legislation, 1792-1892. A Historical Sketch. By Frank Yeigh. Octavo, pp. 172. Toronto: Williamson Book Company. \$2.50.

Mr. Yeigh's study is far more than an architectural sketch. It throws light upon many sides of the development of the Province of Ontario and might well serve as an outline history of her political life, though in no sense an elaborate work. Ontario has reason to be proud of the new structure in which her present parliamentary sessions are held and Mr. Yeigh has furnished many illustrations of the building and of its humbler predecessors, together with portraits of some of

the leading men who have figured in the provincial public life.

Autobiographical Sketches and Personal Recollections.
By George T. Angell. Paper, Octavo, pp. 165. Boston: American Humane Education Society. 10 cents.

About a decade ago Mr. George T. Angell, whose life has been so intimately connected for nearly a generation with the progress of humane education in America, prepared a brief autobiography. This has been extended to cover the period from 1853 to 1892 and in easy, anecdotal style presents many interesting things about Mr. Angell and his benevolent enterprises.

CIVICS, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

The Daily News Almanac and Political Register for 1894.
Compiled by George E. Plumb. Tenth Year. 12mo, pp. 415. Chicago: Daily News Company. 25 cents.

Tribune, Almanac and Political Register for 1894. Edward McPherson, Editor. Paper, 12mo, pp. 405. New York: The Tribune Association. 25 cents.

The World Almanac and Encyclopedia, 1894. Paper, pp. 480. New York: The Press Publishing Company. 25 cents.

The custom on the part of our great newspaper organizations of issuing an annual almanac began several decades ago, but within the past few years improvements have been so extensive as practically to create a new era in this particular form of periodical. The American citizen has to-day his choice of several excellent almanacs, each with its own claims and its own defenders. In any one of them is packed away a surprising amount of well-arranged statistics relating to the events and conditions of the past year, political, astronomical, industrial, religious, educational, recreative, civil, social, agricultural, etc.—an invaluable mass of matter for various portions of which the average citizen has an almost daily need. In the annuals for 1894 attention has, of course, been given to the Chicago Exposition and to the silver problem.

Comparative Summary and Index of State Legislation in 1893. Paper, Octavo, pp. 154. Albany: University of the State of New York. 20 cents.

This pamphlet, which is issued as a bulletin from the State Library of New York, is extremely valuable to all who desire a ready reference to recent legislation in the several States of the Union. The summary is made under such general heads as "Public Morals," "Labor," "Estates," "Penal and Reformatory," "Agriculture" and the like, and the essential features of the new laws upon these subjects are usually given in a compressed and clear form. The science of comparative legislation will be furthered by a liberal use of this convenient piece of tabulation.

A Hand Book for Philadelphia Voters. Compiled by Charles A. Brinley. 12mo, pp. 210. Philadelphia: Published by the Author.

Mr. Brinley deserves high praise for the preparation of this convenient hand book, which contains the information which every voter of Philadelphia ought to know and which every intelligent voter in that city is desirous of knowing and has very probably found difficult to obtain. The hand book is particularly noteworthy as an excellent model for some public spirited citizen in our other large municipalities or even in towns of comparatively small population. It is one of the increasing number of evidences that the agitation looking toward a systematic education of the American voter is beginning to bear appreciable fruit.

Primary Elections. A Study of Methods for Improving the Basis of Party Organization. By Daniel S. Remsen. 12mo, pp. 121. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Mr. Daniel S. Remsen, of the New York Bar, has prepared a "Study of Methods for Improving the Basis of Party Organization," which is given a place in the admirable "Questions of the Day" Series. With a lawyer's penetration Mr. Remsen sees, as intelligent men in all callings are beginning to see, that practically, under the actual conditions of American civic life, the will of the individual voter must find its efficiency in the party primary, if anywhere, and that it is now largely balked there, owing to false or careless methods of party management. Mr. Remsen offers some pertinent and detailed suggestions looking particularly toward a better organization of nomination machinery.

The First Stages of the Tariff Policy of the United States.
By William Hill, A.M. Paper, Octavo, pp. 162. Baltimore: American Economic Association. \$1.

Among recent publications of the "American Economic Association" is a study of the earliest tariff history of the United States, by Mr. William Hill, now tutor in political economy in the University of Chicago. Mr. Hill gives detailed and systematic examination to the "tonnage duties," "tobacco tax," "slave duty," etc., etc., from the earliest colonial times down to the act of 1789, and quotes the opinion of a number of our ante-constitution statesmen, all of whom "favored free trade until 1785." The author finds satisfactory proof that in the passage of the act of 1789, which formed the basis for our later tariff system, the motive of "protection" was at least as important as any other.

Boys as They Are Made, and How to Remake Them. By Franklin H. Briggs. Paper, 12mo, pp. 24. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.

Mr. Briggs is chief of the department of mental and manual instruction in the State Industrial School at Rochester, N. Y., and his pamphlet contains a paper presented to the Unity Club, of that city. It is anecdotal rather than statistical.

The Union Pacific Railway. A Study in Railway Politics, History and Economics. By John P. Davis, A.M. Octavo, pp. 247. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$2.

A careful study of the Union Pacific Railway history from the standpoint of financial legislation and economics would at any time have been important; the study which Mr. John P. Davis now sends out is especially timely in view of the present exigencies of the Pacific system and the problem of adjusting its indebtedness to the national government. Mr. Davis traces the history of this great transcontinental line from the first suggestions of such a road, way back in the thirties, through the struggles incident to the location; gives a chapter each to the Credit Mobilier and the Thurman Act, and offers a conservative plan for the solution of the present crisis. His essay is, of course, of service as a contribution to the railroad question in general.

RELIGION AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The English Church in the Nineteenth Century (1800-1833). By John H. Overton, D.D. Octavo, pp. 358. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.

The materials for this contribution to ecclesiastical history have been accumulating, the author tells us, for more than twenty years, and the proper condensation and arrangement of the notes upon which the book is based was a task of no small dimensions. Doctor Overton has paid large attention to the biographical elements of his theme and has not failed to consider the broader aspects of the relations of church conditions to theology, education, literature, and missionary work. His studies have led him to characterize the first generation of our century as, all in all considered, a period of important progress in English Churchmanship. There are numerous bottom-page references and the index is extended. The work is a scholarly and important one, though it may not possess a scientific rigidity, and the style is lucid and adequate.

The Age and the Church. By J. H. W. Stuckenberg, D.D. 12mo, pp. 367. Hartford, Conn. Student Publishing Company. \$2.

Doctor Stuckenberg, at present pastor of a Protestant church in Berlin, and as such known to many American students in that city, has had excellent opportunities to consider the problem which is the subject of his recently issued work. He has had long residence in the United States and is familiar with ecclesiastical conditions here and abroad. His style is clear and logical, and he deals with the broad aspects of the subject rather than with statistical details. His purpose has been to answer the three questions: "What is the Age? What is its Church? What Ought the Church to be?"

None Like It. A Plea for the Old Sword. By Joseph Parker. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

Doctor Joseph Parker is prominent among living preachers in the Congregational ranks who are willing to be called conservatives. His visit to America a few years ago will be remembered by many who may not have followed his London pulpit career. "None Like It," is a very vigorous plea, written from the preacher's standpoint, for the value of the Bible as the Word of God. While Doctor Parker is in favor of the most scholarly examination of biblical lore, he is constitu-

tionally no very warm friend of the "Higher criticism." He has some things in particular to say regarding Horton's "Verbum Dei." The volume is presumably of fully as much interest to those who will not find its spirit their own as to those who sympathize with the author's views.

Every-Day Religion; or, The Common-Sense Teaching of the Bible. By Hannah Whitall Smith. 12mo, pp. 248. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.

Mrs. Smith is known to many readers as the author of "The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life." Her new volume is conceived in much the same spirit as the earlier one. It consists of a series of lessons based on Bible readings and directed toward a study, from the standpoint of every-day, practical needs, of such subjects as "Soul Food," "The Meaning of Trouble," "Taking Up the Cross," "The Law of Love," "Temptation" and others of the same nature. Mrs. Smith's thought is calm and eminently biblical.

Christ, the Patron of all True Education, and The Library a Divine Child. By Charles Frederick Hoffman, D.D., New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co.

"Christ, the Patron of all True Education," is the subject of a sermon which the Rev. Charles Frederick Hoffman, rector of All Angels' Church, New York City, delivered before a society of Hobart College; "The Library a Divine Child" was an address at the laying of the cornerstone of "Hoffman Library," at St. Stephen's College. Each of these forcible addresses treats of the general or special problems of education, as viewed from the religious standpoint. Doctor Hoffman has added to the original papers a large amount of explanatory and illustrative matter. There are furnished a portrait of the author and a view of the "Hoffman Library."

A Daily Manual for Bible Readers. With an Introduction by Rev. J. T. Ward, D.D. 12mo, pp. 142. Baltimore: Chesney & Litz. 75 cents.

The quotation of Doctor Ward's title in full will sufficiently explain the purpose and method of his little manual. It is composed of "a series of references to the sacred text, in historical and chronological order (on the basis of the arrangement of Rev. George Townsend, M.A.) with portions assigned for each day, so as to take the reader through the Old Testament once and the New Testament twice in a year."

Angelus Domini. Edited and Compiled by "A Daughter of the Church." 12mo, pp. 188. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.50.

The contents of this volume relate to many phases of the adoration of the Virgin. They consist of brief prose extracts, of a large number of poetical selections from various writers, of many full-page illustrations reproducing great paintings, of a list of the feasts in honor of the Virgin and kindred matter. The compilation seems to be a careful one and the book presents a neat appearance.

Key-Words of the Inner Life. Studies in the Epistle to the Ephesians. By F. B. Meyer, B.A. 12mo, pp. 158. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 50 cents.

The various writings of Rev. F. B. Meyer, strongly and directly evangelical, have had a large circulation. His studies in Ephesians, which he conceives as "pre-eminently the epistle of the inner life," bear the same general character as former works.

The Invincible Gospel. By George F. Pentecost, D.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 52. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 25 cents.

An address delivered by Dr. Pentecost before the Parliament of Religions last September.

COLLECTIONS OF HYMNS AND SONGS.

The Plymouth Hymnal. Edited by Lyman Abbott. Octavo, pp. 639. New York: The Outlook Company.

To very many discriminating lovers of noble congregational music in this country it will be a sufficient recommendation of "The Plymouth Hymnal" to state that it is based upon the same general principles as those which dominated the preparation of the "Plymouth Collection" which first came from Mr. Beecher's hands in 1855. The most careful and extended search has been made for the choicest expressions of spiritual experience in music adapted for the singing of entire congregations. Form as well as spirit has been considered of great importance. The resulting hymnal consists of a selection of 638 hymns and 471 tunes. The details of arrangement, the

various indexes, etc., have been very carefully supervised, and the publishing features of the volume could hardly be surpassed.

Our New Hymnal; for General Use and Special Services. By Philip Phillips and Philip Phillips, Jr. Square 12mo, pp. 369. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.

Philip Phillips, known in nearly all countries as one of the foremost of musical Evangelists, and his son have compiled and edited a collection of hymns which is intended to meet the various wants of Sunday schools, evangelical meetings, missionary gatherings, young people's religious services, etc., etc. Five hundred and thirty hymns are included, representing more than seventy authors and adapted to all denominations of Protestant Evangelicism. There are topical selections for special occasions, with connective Scripture readings, and also a complete concordance index. The volume presents a very neat appearance, and one is gratified to find many old and familiar hymns upon its pages. It would seem to have its own important field.

Songs of the Pentecost for the Forward Gospel Movement. Edited by Charles H. Gabriel and Rev. Isaac Naylor. 12mo, pp. 234. New York: George Hughes & Co. 30 cents.

The style and the general spirit of this song collection follow the model of "Gospel Hymns." The title-page declares it to be "international, interdenominational, adapted to all Christian gatherings, especially to aggressive revival work, camp meetings, conventions . . . and for social worship in the church." A considerable number of the tunes will be new to many singers.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Science and Hebrew Tradition. Essays by Thomas Huxley. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

The eight essays here collected form Volume IV of the now-issuing series of nine volumes. They are mostly addresses or articles of comparatively recent date, ranging from 1890 to 1891, though one New York lecture was given in 1878. The general scope of the essays is sufficiently indicated by the title of the volume. In the few pages of the preface, written last October, Professor Huxley takes occasion to say some pretty severe things about certain "Helpers to the Study of the Bible" and also to lay down with emphasis the thesis: "Of infallibility in all shapes, lay or clerical, it is needful to iterate with more than Cato's pertinacity, *Delenda est*."

The Diseases of Personality. By Th. Ribot. Paper, 12mo, pp. 157. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. 25 cents.

A recent addition to the "Religion of Science Library" is a translation of Ribot's (French) treatise on "The Diseases of Personality." It throws a vast amount of light upon some very important conceptions of consciousness and individuality as they are held by the advanced school of workers in experimental psychology. It need hardly be said that certain of these conceptions run counter to traditional views which are still cherished by the majority of people and by many philosophic thinkers.

The Fauna of the Deep Sea. By Sydney J. Hickson, M.A. 12mo, pp. 185. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This volume is the sixth in the "Modern Science Series," edited by Sir John Lubbock. The subject is naturally one of general interest; and, while the results of investigations so far into the animal life of the deep sea reveal less startling phenomena than one might suppose, much valuable knowledge has been accumulated. This particular field of research is a comparatively new one, workable only through the aid which the governments of the great modern nations have supplied. Twenty-five illustrations help the reader to an understanding of the text.

A History of Mathematics. By Florian Cajori. 12mo, pp. 436. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.50.

Professor Cajori, who at present occupies the chair of physics in Colorado College, has for some time taken a lively interest in the historical side of mathematical knowledge. His new volume is the result of enthusiasm as well as research and covers the field, with a due attention to proportionate treatment, from ancient times down to our day. His belief is that a larger attention to the development of the science of mathematics would enrich for teacher and pupil a study which, as taught by usual methods, becomes repulsive

to many minds. The volume is well indexed and a considerable bibliography is appended.

Maize: A Botanical and Economic Study. By John W. Harshberger, Ph.D. (Univ. of Penna.). Paper, Octavo, pp. 128. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. \$1.50.

Doctor Harshberger, of the botanical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in an elaborate monograph upon "Maize," finds the original home of that cereal to have been in Central Mexico. His paper, which treats the subject from the economic as well as the botanical standpoint, contains many statistics and is illustrated by a number of plates.

LEXICOGRAPHY.

A Standard Dictionary of the English Language. Prepared under the Supervision of Isaac K. Funk, D.D. In two vols. Vol. I. Royal Quarto, pp. 1060. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$30. Single volume edition, \$16.

The most elaborate issue which requires notice this month is Volume I of the "Standard Dictionary" which Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls now throw upon the market after four years of constant and extensive preparation. The history of dictionary-making in itself is highly interesting, not only as showing the development of our language, but as tracing one of the great enterprises in which our modern methods of organization and specialization show their superiority over the old ways. The work which gave lexicographical fame to Doctor Samuel Johnson contains only some 45,000 words and terms, while the editors of the Standard have found it necessary to record more than six times that number (i.e., nearly 300,000). A very large number (extending into the hundreds) of scholars and specialists have rendered their various services in the work of creating and perfecting the new dictionary, the editorial staff including such names as Professor Francis March, LL.D., who has had charge of the spelling and pronunciation and has filled the office of consulting editor; Hon. T. M. Cooley, LL.D., Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Professor Frederick Starr, Professor R. O. Doremus, Professor Huxley, President Harper, Max Müller, Hubert H. Bancroft, General O. O. Howard, etc., etc. The purpose of the Editor-in-Chief has been to build up from the decisions of authoritative specialists a reliable, modern work which to no small extent would serve the function of encyclopedia as well as dictionary. The details of arrangement cannot be extensively noticed here, but they are in the main excellent and show not a few innovations which aim to make the work eminently modern (e.g. to some extent the "spelling-reform" movement has been recognized and the pronunciation of words has been given in the "Scientific Alphabet" of the American Philological Association) and is eminently serviceable for popular and ready reference. The dictionary has already had warm commendation, and it will certainly take a high rank among the works of its class which are made, not for the scholar and historian of language, but for the average man who wishes to know what our language is to-day in its spelling, definitions, pronunciations, technical terms, idiomatic expressions, etc., etc., as it is used in all portions of the English-speaking world. The varieties of print used in the Standard are clear, the paper is firm, though thin, and the colored plates and numerous wood-cuts are very helpful. The companion and closing Volume II will probably be issued in the course of two or three months. It will also be possible to obtain the dictionary in a one-volume edition.

The Orthoëpist. A Pronouncing Manual. By Alfred Ayres. 16mo, pp. 292. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

In sending out a new edition of his convenient and widely-circulated manual, Mr. Ayres writes that he has added about a thousand words, collected in the twelve years since the work first appeared, and has made all changes necessary to bring the book into conformity with the most recent and most approved usage. In the present form the manual contains about 4,500 words which are frequently mispronounced.

ESSAYS AND BELLES-LETTRES.

The Ideal of Humanity in Old Times and New. By John Stuart Blackie. 16mo, pp. 201. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

The essays which Professor Blackie has placed together under the common title of "The Ideal of Humanity" are devoted respectively to "David, King of Israel," "Christian Unity," "Wisdom," "Women," "St. Paul and the Epistle to the Romans," and "The Scottish Covenanters." They are all marked by the eminent professor's knowledge, logical habit of mind and obedience to high moral ideas.

Our Intellectual Strength and Weakness. By J. G. Bourinot. Quarto, pp. 111. Montreal: Foster, Brown & Co.

Dr. Bourinot is known as the author of a number of works upon the history and government of Canada. The essay upon "Canada's Intellectual Strength and Weakness" is a brief but able review of the development of literature, art and education in the Dominion, and was originally prepared as a presidential address before the Royal Society of Canada. It is a worthy contribution to our knowledge in a field where information is not, for the most part, easily accessible.

Oliver Wendell Holmes. By Walter Jerrold. 16mo, pp. 144. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

Mr. Walter Jerrold's pocket volume upon our venerable poet belongs to the "Dilettante Library," and is necessarily a very slight sketch. It devotes a chapter each to a consideration of Holmes as "Man," "Poet," "Novelist," "Autocrat and Teacher" and "Doctor." An excellent portrait adds much to the companionableness of the work.

FICTION.

The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. International Limited Edition. With Introductory Essays and Notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. XXIV, XXV. "The Pirate." Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$2.50 each volume.

In his pleasant introduction to the two volumes of "The Pirate," which have now appeared in the admirable "International Limited Edition," Mr. Andrew Lang writes of this story: "It can scarcely be placed in the front rank of Scott's novels, but it has a high and peculiar place in the second and probably will always be among the special favorites of those who, being young, are fortunate enough not to be critical." The introduction gives an interesting account of the way in which Scott's diary notes of travel in 1814 were evolved into the romantic fiction of 1821, and the reader has thereby a glimpse into the secrets of the great novelist's method of composition. The ten etchings of various subjects and treatment which illustrate "The Pirate" are all excellent; some of them are exquisite.

The Greater Glory. A Story of High Life. By Maarten Maartens. 12mo, pp. 484. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

A story by the Dutch novelist, Maarten Maartens, which has recently come to a conclusion in the columns of the *Outlook*, now appears in convenient book form. "The Greater Glory" pictures, with force and understanding, manners and morals in the circles of the nobility of Holland in the modern era. It is a novel of elevation, of distinct literary merit, and is written in a lucid, energetic, almost electrical style. In view of these facts, and considering the little knowledge which most of us possess as to Dutch literature, it is to be presumed that a large public will welcome the story.

A Superfluous Woman. Anonymous. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

"A Superfluous Woman," published anonymously, is in many ways one of the strongest of the recent novels. It is an English story, discussing somewhat the same problems which formed the core of the "Heavenly Twins." A London society woman, urged by a wise physician friend, escapes for a time to the agricultural regions of Scotland, and then falls in love with a rugged peasant, whom the author takes care to create as nearly perfect as the reader's imagination will endure. The heroine, however, returns to London, leaving her rural lover to a life of misery and finding misery herself in the marriage with a dissolute nobleman. There are readers who will probably consider the story a piece of sickly sentimentalism; there are others who will pardon certain obvious defects, believe in the pathos and be glad of the study of existing social conditions, in which, perhaps, lies the chief value of the book.

Cheap Jack Zita. By S. Baring-Gould. 12mo, pp. 402. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.25.

"Cheap Jack Zita" is a particularly fresh and vigorous story, with a large element of adventure, introducing the readers to several characters of an unusual type, all belonging to the common people. The scenes are laid before the Cathedral of Ely, England, and in the surrounding region of the "Fens," which fact guarantees that the novel will at least provide something new in the way of "local color" to

American readers. There are several illustrations; one of the cathedral.

Apprentices to Destiny. By Lily A. Long. 12mo, pp. 348. New York: Merrill & Baker. \$1.

One Day. A Tale of the Prairies. By Elbert Hubbard. "Side Pocket" Series. 16mo, pp. 103. Boston: Arena Publishing Co. 75 cents.

Beneath the Dome. By Arnold Clark. 12mo, pp. 361. Chicago: The Schulte Publishing Company. \$1.25.

A Wedding Tangle. By Frances Campbell Sparhawk. 12mo, pp. 341. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. \$1.25.

These four stories are of varying length and of varying degrees of excellence, but they are all eminently American, the first three belonging to the interior and the fourth to the Atlantic coast. Miss Lily A. Long, the author of "A Squire of Low Degree," has written in "Apprentices to Destiny" a realistic story of Mississippi Valley life to-day, which bears upon some social problems and yet has more kinship with the works of "Octave Thanet" than with those of Hamlin Garland. "One Day" is a slight sketch in which the pathetic element is the predominant one. The author has apparently found his model in Mr. Garland. "Beneath the Dome" is published posthumously. Its author, Mr. Arnold Clark, held for a time a clerkship in the office of the Michigan State Board of Health, and the "Dome" of his story is that of the Michigan Capitol. Mr. Clark was a young man, an educated man, who took a large and enthusiastic interest in the "land question" and other social problems, and it is along these lines that the merits of his novel are to be tested, though it has a value merely as a piece of Western realistic fiction. Frances Campbell Sparhawk's "Wedding Tangle" carries us back to the colonial days of the eighteenth century and introduces the episode of Pepperell's successful expedition against Louisbourg (Cape Breton) in 1745. The story preserves with a good deal of distinctness the atmosphere of the olden time.

The Strike at Shane's. Sequel to "Black Beauty." Paper, 16mo, pp. 91. Boston: American Humane Education Society. 10 cents.

This little story, which came into being and goes forth to the public under the auspices of the "American Humane Education Society," is a sequel to the famous "Black Beauty." "Shane" is an Indian farmer who is unkind to the various domestic animals of his establishment, and he is brought to a reform through a successful strike on the part of these useful and mistreated creatures. This sort of fiction makes no pretense to artistic rank, but only good can come from a wide circulation, especially among the young, of simple literature which teaches the lesson of kindness and the evil effects upon man himself of cruelty to the animals so largely in his power.

The Isle of Feminine. By Charles Elliot Niswonger. 16mo, pp. 160. Little Rock, Ark.: Published by the Author.

Mr. Niswonger's fancy has created a charming little piece of romantic fiction, which he has written out in a style delicately graceful, transparent and uniting a serious quality with the play of a delightful humor. A disabled boat carries the hero to the "Isle of Feminine," vaguely located in a rich, tropical region, where Diana is at once queen and goddess, ruling in the gorgeous "Palace of Perpetual Life," where her immortal and beautiful maidens are the chief citizens and the few men of the realm are dejected and insignificant slaves. The key to immortal life Diana has found in the rejection of passionate love, but the coming of the stranger soon disturbs the peace of the whole island. The queen herself discovers her love for him, and, in the new consciousness of womanhood, feels a satisfaction unknown in the long centuries of her rule. But she purchases her joy at a terrible price; the island, with all its population, sinks away into the sea, only the hero escaping, with the beautiful maiden Vesta, whose love for the mortal denies all the pleasures which she had known as a princess of Diana's court.

Mr. Wayt's Wife's Sister. By Marion Harland. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

In addition to "Mr. Wayt's Wife's Sister," Mrs. Terhune's new volume contains two much shorter stories entitled "A Social Success," and "The Articles of Separation." All three of these pieces are lightly-told sketches of contemporary American life in New York City or its neighborhood.

Earth Revisited. By Byron A. Brooks. 12mo, pp. 318. Boston: Arena Publishing Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Brooks has given the public another of the novels which belong to the "Looking Backward" type. The story is written in an autobiographical form and pictures the social, industrial, religious and educational America of 1992. As a work of fiction the volume embodies in a fanciful way a view expressed in the closing words: "To live is to love and to labor. There is no death." The style is clear and direct.

A Chronicle of Small Beer. By John Reid. 12mo, pp. 208. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

"A Chronicle of Small Beer" is composed of twenty-eight sketches which show in a more or less connected way the ups and downs of an imaginary English school-boy's life. Here and there is a touch of pathos, and humor is frequent. There are several full-page illustrations.

Fragments in Baskets. By Mrs. W. Boyd Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 223. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

This volume contains ten or twelve short pieces in the nature of moralizing allegories. They are written in a helpful and reverent way and in a very quiet tone. Several illustrations accompany the sketches.

The Childhood of an Affinity. By Katharine E. Rand. 12mo, pp. 304. Boston: Arena Publishing Co. \$1.25.

A Bundle of Life. By John Oliver Hobbs. The "Pseudonym" Library. 16mo, pp. 159. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 50 cents.

Doctor John Sawyer. By Mrs. E. J. Bartlett. "Side Pocket" Series. 16mo, pp. 166. Boston: Arena Publishing Co. 75 cents.

STORIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Only a Guardroom Dog. By Edith E. Cuthell. 12mo, pp. 223. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.25.

The hero of these pages is a British Skye terrier, named "Tangle," who has a series of amusing adventures and performs several highly praiseworthy acts during the period of his connection with a certain company of the Loyal Dumfriesshire Regiment. His end is such as befits a soldier of the Queen. Several illustrations accompany the chapters.

"Two." A Story of English Schoolboy Life. By Barry Pain. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.25.

"Two" is illustrated and contains plenty of the movement and exciting occurrences which boys like. The author does not feel called upon to eliminate boyish slang phraseology.

Pansy Stories. By Virge Reese Phelps (Victor Meredith Bell). 16mo, pp. 207. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co.

There are eight short American stories in this volume, all exceedingly quiet and generally of a semi-religious nature. They are apparently intended for young girls.

The Little Old Man. A Story Written on Request. By Uncle Charley. 16mo, pp. 31. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

Teaches very "little women" that mother's judgment about what is best for them is generally pretty nearly right.

My Book. By Celia P. R. Roswell. At the Age of Eight Years. 16mo, pp. 191. Nashville, Tenn.: Gospel Advocate Pub. Co. \$1.

A childish imagination is evident throughout this book, which a little girl has written (presumably with more or less help from older people), but an imagination which seems to show a good deal of promise, and is not to be despised at its present stage. There are two full-page illustrations.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Engineering Education; Being the Proceedings of Section E of the World's Engineering Congress. Edited by DeV. Wood, Ira O. Baker and J. B. Johnson. Octavo, pp. 350. St. Louis: J. B. Johnson. \$2.50.

This volume, in addition to being the record of one of the numerous technical bodies which assembled at Chicago last

year, is "Vol. I of the Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education." It contains a considerable number of solid and able papers by eminent educators upon the theory and practice of their work, with the discussions which followed. It is another forcible reminder of the remarkable growth of interest in recent years in the thorough and sound preparation for the various branches of the engineering profession. The expansion of technical schools, in America especially, is evidenced in these pages.

Foreigner's Manual of English. The Rational Method for Teaching English to Foreigners. By Helen F. Clark. Octavo. New York: William Beverley Harrison.

This manual has grown out of a teacher's practical experience in the difficulties of initiating foreign pupils into the mysteries of our mother tongue. The various details of the "rational method," as the author calls it, all rest upon the fundamental principles that English should be taught by the use of English, that sentences should be taught from the start, that a vocabulary should be built up of words actually employed in daily life and illustrated by objects, etc., etc. In a word, in principle and motive the "rational method" follows the Gouin system. Many of our teachers, who are confronted day after day by young foreigners of every nationality with the most meagre knowledge, if any, of English, will doubtless be glad to give careful examination to this work, which proposes to help solve a vexing problem.

A First Book in Old English. Grammar, Reader, Notes and Vocabulary. By Albert S. Cook. 12mo, pp. 326. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.60.

Among the numerous educational movements of the last few years a most prominent one is the revival of interest in "Old English," which term has practically superseded the familiar "Anglo-Saxon." Prof. Albert S. Cook, of Yale, is known among teachers as one of our foremost scholars in this branch of learning, and his new "first book" merits and will receive a warm reception. It includes all the apparatus required by a beginner in the complex and at first usually confusing study of Old English, and Professor Cook has given great care to its preparation.

Ekkehard. By Joseph Victor von Scheffel. Edited, with English notes, by Carla Wenckebach. 12mo, pp. 241. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 75 cents.

Das Spielmannskind. Der Stumme Ratsherr. By Wilhelm Heinrich Riehl. Edited, with notes, by Abbie Fiske Eaton. Paper, 12mo, pp. 91. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Scheffel's "Ekkehard," an historical novel of the tenth century, has a high place in German prose, but its length has largely unfitted it for school-room use. Prof. Carla Wenckebach, of Wellesley College, has by judicious condensation overcome this difficulty. Her abridgement of the story, with some twenty-five pages of notes, has been given a place in Heath's familiar "Modern Language Series." In the same series appears a little volume edited by Abbie Fiske Eaton, of the Oberlin College German Department, containing two stories by Riehl: "Das Spielmannskind," and "Der Stumme Ratsherr." The first is useful as an example of the author's theory of what an historical tale should be.

Burg Neideck. By Wilhelm Heinrich Riehl. With notes by Charles Bundy Wilson, A.M. Paper, 16mo, pp. 105. Boston: Ginn & Co. 36 cents.

Professor Charles B. Wilson, of the chair of modern languages and literature in the State University of Iowa, has also prepared a "Novelle" by Riehl, which has for its background the Seven Years' War. Professor Wilson's introduction gives at some length Riehl's method and aim in novel writing. The notes fill about twenty pages.

Michel Strogoff. Par Jules Verne. Abridged and edited, with notes, by Edwin Seelye Lewis, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 229. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 70 cents.

Professor Edwin Seelye Lewis, Ph.D., of Princeton University, has chosen one of Jules Verne's interesting stories and abridged and annotated it for class-room use. The irregular verbs which occur in the text are referred to in the closing pages of the book, where their principal parts are given. This arrangement is intended to facilitate the reading of French on the part of students who have as yet mastered only the

regular verbs. A portrait of Verne is a rather unusual and pleasant addition to a school edition of a foreign text.

Morceaux Choisis d'Alphonse Daudet. Edited and annotated by Frank W. Freeborn. 12mo, pp. 238. Boston: Ginn & Co. 85 cents.

Mr. Frank W. Freeborn, of the Boston Latin School, has brought together a large number of short, choice selections from Daudet, with the approval of the French author, and has annotated them with particular thoroughness. The volume is intended to be of service to young students who have had some months' preparation for reading French.

Laelius. A Dialogue on Friendship. By M. Tullius Cicero. Edited, with notes, by E. S. Schuckburgh, A.M. 16mo, pp. 216. New York: Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.

The text proper occupies only about one-fourth of the space in this little volume, the rest being given to the introduction, copious notes, biographical index and an extensive vocabulary. The American edition, revised and enlarged from the English, has been prepared by Mr. Henry Clark Johnson, president of the Philadelphia Central High School.

First Course in Science. By John F. Woodhull. Two Vols. Vol. I, octavo, pp. 93. 50 cents. Vol. II, 12mo, pp. 148. 65 cents. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

These two volumes embody the results of seven years spent in the study of the proper way in which elementary science should be taught in our public schools. Their author is professor of methods of teaching science in the Teachers' College, New York City. Mr. Woodhull for various reasons believes that it is better to begin with scientific investigation in a comparatively small field; hence these two little books are devoted entirely to the phenomena and laws of light. The first is a book of experiments to direct the pupil in his own research with simple apparatus, while the second fills the function of an ordinary text-book, re-enforcing and clarifying the experimental work. Teachers may not be inclined to agree with Professor Woodhull at every point, but the time and labor which he has given to his problem, an important one in itself, make his ideas worthy of careful examination.

Guide to the Study of Common Plants. An Introduction to Botany. By Volney M. Spaulding. 12mo, pp. 268. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 85 cents.

This particular text-book in botany is based entirely upon the laboratory method, and is intended to be a guide to the student in his own first-hand examinations of plant life. Its author is professor of botany in the University of Michigan, and in preparing this work he shows to the sub-collegiate world, with considerable precision, the present tendencies of university instruction in botany and the sort of preparation in the subject which is expected of those seeking admission to the higher courses.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Book of the Fair. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. Complete in 25 parts. Part II. Imperial folio, pp. 40. Chicago: The Bancroft Co. \$1 each part.

Part II of "The Book of the Fair," which is in process of creation in the competent hands of Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft, includes the completion of Chapter Three, upon the "Evolution of the Columbian Exposition," Chapter Four, which expounds "The Site, the Place and the Artificers," and a portion of Chapter Five, devoted to "Exposition Management, Congress Auxiliary and Finances." The illustrations, which are constituting so valuable an element in the sum total of the undertaking, include in Part II about thirty portraits, ground plan of the exposition, a bird's-eye view of the whole, views of separate buildings, scenes in the Midway Plaisance and numerous others. The quality of paper and the typography are of particular excellence.

The World's Congress of Religions. With an introduction by Minot J. Savage. 12mo, pp. 435. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. \$1.25.

Among the various volumes which summarize the proceedings of the great parliament of last September that of the Arena Publishing Company finds its worthy place. The aim has been to present, in popular form and in a book of convenient size, a representative selection of as many addresses as possible, *verbatim*, and without comment.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. January.
To American Photographers. George Davison.
Why do Silver Prints Fade? J. H. Janeway.
Beginner's Column.—III. John Clarke.
Elementary Stereography. Thomas Redding.

American Anthropologist.—Washington. (Quarterly.) January.

The Remains of Don Francisco Pizarro. W. J. McGee.
Songs of the Modoc Indians. Albert S. Gatschet.
Personages in a Tusayan Ceremony. J. Walter Fewkes.
Suicide among Primitive Peoples. S. R. Steinmetz.
Formation of the Iroquois League. J. N. B. Hewitt.
Kootenay Cry and Noise Words. A. F. Chamberlain.
Caribbean Influence in Southern Art. W. H. Holmes.
Indian Jasper Mines in the Lehigh Hills. H. C. Mercer.
Primitive Copper Working. Frank H. Cushing.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. January.

Harnack's Dogmatic History.—II. Augustine F. Hewitt.
University Colleges: Their Origin and Methods. Bro. Azarias.

St. Gregory the Great and England. Michael Hennessy.
The Church and the Empire, A.D. 250-312. Thomas J. Shahan.
Honorius and Liberius, Pontiffs. Arthur F. Maxwell.
The Garden of Balsam. A. R. Dowling.
Our Converts.—II. Richard H. Clarke.
Hawaii and Its Missionaries. Bryan J. Clinch.
True Account of the Murder of Archbishop Seghers.
Truth Concerning Disfranchisement of Catholics in Rhode Island.
De Studiis Scripturæ Sacræ. Leo PP. XIII.

American Meteorological Journal.—Boston. February.

Recent Foreign Studies of Thunderstorms. R. DeC. Ward.
Certain Climatic Features of Maryland. William B. Clark.
Ten Miles above the Earth. H. A. Hazen.
Measurement of the Seasons. H. Gawthorp.
The Climate of Louisiana. R. E. Kerkham.

The American Journal of Politics.—New York. February.

A Study in Sociology. G. M. W. Bills.
Catholic Church as a Factor in Politics. E. D. McCreary.
Ought the United States Annex Canada? V. R. Andrew.
Free Administration of Justice. Victor Yarros.
The Latest Medical Fad. Leslie E. Keeley.
Blunders of Tariff Reform Critics. Robert Baker.
The United States and Hawaii. J. A. Donaldson.
Effect of the Wilson Bill on the Gold Standard. H. B. Russell.

An Outline of a Monetary Panacea. A. S. Browne.
"Campaign Contributions and Presidential Appointments." H. M. Janeway.

Tariff Reform Blunders—A Reply. Daniel Strange.
Canada and "Political Reunion." W. Sanford Evans.
Bread for the Hungry. Mrs. A. L. Cornwall.
Is Protection Immoral? M. B. C. True.

Antiquary.—London. February.

Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.—XIII. F. Haverfield.
On Roads and Boundaries. J. R. Boyle.
Notes on Archeology in York Museum. Roach Le Schonix.
The Guanches: the Ancient Inhabitants of Canary. Continued.

The Arena.—Boston. February.

The Religion of Browning's Poetry. M. J. Savage.
Relation of the Land Question to Other Reforms. J. G. Bellanger.
The New Bible. Washington Gladden.
Rational Dress for Women. A Symposium.
Among the Adepts of Serinagur.—II. Heinrich Hensoldt.
Organization of Moral Forces. Hiram Vrooman.
Honest and Dishonest Money. John Davis.
Psychic Laws and Forces in Nature.—III. Stinson Jarvis.
The Onward March of Uninvited Poverty. B. O. Flower.
The Menace of Medical Monopoly. B. O. Flower.

Argosy.—London. February

The Legend of the Centuries, by Victor Hugo. C. E. Mett-kerke.
Letters from South Africa. Illustrated. Charles W. Wood.

Art Amateur.—New York. February.

British Painting at the World's Fair.—IV.
The World's Fair Loan Collection.—II.
The Painting of Children.—IV.
Pen and Ink Drawing.—I. Maude Richmond.

Landscape Painting in Water Colors.—III. M. B. O. Flower.
The Painting of Snow.—II.
Flower Painting in Oil.—III. Patty Thum.
China Painting.—IX.

Art Interchange.—New York. February.

A Group of Philadelphia Painters.
Russian Art.—II. Wendell S. Howard.
Leather Work as a Handicraft for Women. Evelyn H. Nordhoff.
Miniature Painting in America.—II.
Manual Industries Among Italian Women. Countess Di Brazza.
Oriental Rugs. Charles W. Skinner.
Pen and Ink Illustration.—III.
Taste for House Decoration.—IV. Isa Cabell.

Atlanta.—London. February.

Cobham Hall. Edwin Oliver.
A Relic of W. M. Thackeray. Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie.
Girton College. Illustrated. L. T. Meade.
The Autobiographical Novel as Illustrated by Charlotte Brontë. Alex. H. Japp.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. February.

Recollections of Stanton and Lincoln. H. L. Dawes.
Tao. William Davies.
In a Pasture by the Great Salt Lake. Olive Thorne Miller.
From Literature to Music. B. J. Lang.
Hamilton Fish. J. C. Bancroft Davis.
Tammany Hall. Henry C. Merwin.
Educational Law of Reading and Writing. H. E. Scudder.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. February.

Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1893.
R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
What the Bank of England Ought to Do.
Investment versus Assessment. Archibald Hewat.
The Law of Insurable Interest in Life Policies.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. February.

Rome in Paul's Day. H. F. Burton.
Origin of Man and His First State of Innocence. W. R. Harper.
The Chaldean Account of the Deluge. W. Muss-Arnolt.
On the Need of a Systematic Study of Religion. E. Buckley

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. February.

Dean Stanley.
Ghosts Before the Law. Andrew Lang.
Salmon Flies. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
The Government and Scottish Affairs.
Ayesha—A Wife of the Prophet Mahomet. Walter B. Harris.
Thirty Years of Suikar.—III. Sir Edward Braddon.
The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.
The End of the Session.
Armed Europe: Sea Power. General Sir A. Alison.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. January.

The Manchester Ship Canal.
Authorized Gas Undertakings.
The Algerian Date Industry.
The Development of Persia.
The Phosphate Industry of the United States.

Bookman.—London. February.

Mr. Lang on St. Andrews. D. Hay Fleming.
Portrait of Mr. Francis Thompson.
Familiar Letters of Sir Walter Scott. Francis Hindes Groome.

Borderland.—London. (Quarterly.) January.

Hypnotism. Miss X.
Mrs. Piper. Miss X.
Thought Transference. Prof. O. Lodge.
More About Crystal Gazing. Miss X.
Hypnotism and Pain. R. S. O. Bramwell.
The Sources of Messages. Miss X.
From the New World to the Old. W. T. Stead.

Calcutta Review.—Calcutta. (Quarterly.) January.

Muhammad Husain Khan (Tukriyah). Annette S. Beveridge.
The Administration and Administrative Law of Italy. Continued. H. A. D. Phillips.
Morocco and the French African Empire. Arthur S. Holmes.
The Hindu Mind in Its Relations to Science and Religion.
The Debra Dûn.—VI. C. W. Hope.
Bengali Language. Denonath Ganguli.
Armenians in India. Herbert A. Stark.
Hooghly, Past and Present. Shumbhoo Chunder Dey.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco. February.
 Women Under Oriental Civilization. Sarah Parker.
 Napoleon and Wellington. Capt. H. C. Everill.
 Moral Responsibilities of the Press. John P. Irish.
 Chinese Gambling. Henry R. Cutter.
 The Snow-Shoers of Plumas. H. G. Squier.
 Some Foreigners at Sunset City. J. J. Peatfield.
 Irrigation of the Arid Lands. Lionel A. Sheldon.
 Inefficiency of Our City Government. Abbot Kinney.
 Climate of Southern California. R. J. Hall.
 The Immigration Question. N. P. Chipman.
 Opera. A. W. H. Buell.

The Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. February.

The American Indian: What and Whence. John Campbell.
 The Schools of the Olden Time.
 The Eldorado of British Columbia. E. Molson Sprague.
 Dunfermline Abbey. F. T. Hodgson.
 On Board the "Aquidaban." Madge R. Watt.
 The Coconut Palm. Allan Eric.
 Men and Things in Jamaica. Allan Leigh.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. February.

Shall Our Sons Emigrate? Arnold White.
 Royal Authors and Their Books.—I. Alfred the Great. R. Maynard Leonard.
 The Parliaments of the World.—I. Alfred F. Robbins.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. February.

On the Great Iron Road. Max Pemberton.
 On Tour as a Popular Lecturer: A Chat with M. Paul Blotet (Max O'Rell).
 The Clerical Father of the City: A Chat with the Rev. William Rogers.
 What Number of Hours Should We Work? A Chat with Sir B. W. Richardson.
 A Veteran Actress and Her Career: A Chat with Mrs. Keeley.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. February.

Two Great Railroad Exhibits at Chicago. J. C. Trautwine.
 The Early Metallurgy of France. Pierre Mahler.
 Some Recent Steam Engine Designs. G. L. Clark.
 A New Form of Prony Brake. R. C. Carpenter.
 A New Development of Power at Niagara. W. C. Johnson.
 The Return Circuit of Electric Railroads. T. J. McTighe.
 A Method of Making Large Steam Pipes. C. H. Manning.
 High-Tension, Direct-Current Dynamos.
 Modifications of Carbon in Iron. A. Ledebur.
 Steam Piping and Efficiency of Steam Plants. W. A. Pike.
 The Cost of Steam Power. W. C. Unwin.
 Steel Castings. H. L. Gantt.

Catholic World.—New York. February.

How Canada Solves the Problem We Shirk. T. W. Anglin.
 The Sacred Heart in the Mountains. Dorothy Gresham.
 Contemporary Architecture of the Catholic Church. Ralph A. Cram.
 The Ann Arbor Strike and the Law of Hiring. George McDermot.
 Love Songs of the Tuscan Peasantry. Henrietta C. Dana.
 Have Catholics a Political Enemy?—II. Alfred Young.
 The Canonization of the Curé D'Ars. Edward McSweeney.
 Brahmanism Does Not Antedate the Mosaic Writings. F. S. Chitard.

Century Magazine.—New York. February.

Laurens Alma-Tadema. Ellen Gosse.
 The Tramp at Home. Josiah Flynt.
 Two Unpublished Portraits of Washington.
 Old Dutch Masters. (Nicholas Maes. 1632-1693). T. Cole.
 Hunting with the Chetah. J. Fortune Nott.
 Nikola Tesla. Thomas C. Martin.
 Lincoln's Place in History. John C. Adams.
 Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. John G. Nicolay.
 The Myth of Land Bill Allen. Washington Gladden.
 A Study of Indian Music. John C. Fillmore.
 The Real Stonewall Jackson. D. H. Hill.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. February.

Sir Walter Scott's Familiar Letters.
 Perth, on the Swan River.
 Remarkable Applications of Electricity.
 St. Andrews.
 Not Proven.
 New Serial Story: "At Market Value," by Grant Allen.

Charities Review.—New York. February.

A Day's Work at the Organized Charities Association of New Haven.
 The Austrian Poor Law System. Edith Sellers.
 How to Adapt Charity Organization Methods to Small Communities.
 Private, Unofficial Visitation of Public Institutions. Louisa Thwing.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. February.

Village Life in Switzerland. Ewan Macpherson.
 How Not to Help the Poor. John H. Finley.

What of the Italian Crisis? P. Villari.
 Public Oral Debate. J. M. Buckley.
 What is Astronomy? Garrett P. Servias.
 The Russian Periodical Press. Victor Yarros.
 Observations from a Pullman Car Window. D. A. Goodsell.
 The Miner and His Perils.—II. Albert Williams, Jr.
 The Study of Life in the Sea. Frederic Houssay.
 Conversation with a Labor Leader. Herbert Johnston.
 Principles and Pastimes of the French Salon. Ida M. Tarbell.
 Brazil—Imperial and Republican. James G. Whitely.
 Lieut. Peary's Expedition. Cyrus C. Adams.
 From the Sea to Quito. W. F. Tisdell.
 The Joy Day of the Algerians. Fannie C. W. Barbour.
 Women in Washington as Newspaper Correspondents.
 Companions of the Cotton Loom. Lillie B. Chace Wyman.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—London. February.

The Present State of the Opium Question. Rev. C. C. Fenn.
 Church Missionary Society and the Board of Missions.
 A Controversy with Mohammedans. Dr. H. Martin Clark.
 A. L. O. E. In Memoriam. Arabi.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. January.

Natural Theology and Evolution: Bishop Barry's "Barnton Lectures."
 The Old Testament and Modern Criticism. Bernard de Clairvaux.
 Aristotle and Christian Ethics.
 A Service Book of the Seventh Century.
 Judaism in Fiction.
 Theodulf of Orleans.
 Dr. Pusey.
 St. John in Asia Minor: The Apocalypse.
 Mr. Andrew Lang and Homer.

Christian Thought.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) February.
 Memorial Number: A Tribute to Charles F. Deems, D.D., LL.D.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. February.
 The Wonderful Work of God in India. George F. Pente-cost.
 Some Hopeful Aspects of Mission Work in Japan. G. W. Knox.
 The Mission Field of Peking. J. W. Lowrie.
 Native Pastors in Central China. W. J. McKee.
 The Indians.

Contemporary Review.—London. February.

Ecclesiastes and Buddhism. Dr. E. J. Dillon.
 The Young Men in Literature.
 The Eight-Hours Day and Foreign Competition. John Rae.
 Dorothea Casaubon and George Eliot. Madame Belloc.
 The Philosophy of Crime. W. S. Lilly.
 The Age of Athletic Prizemen. Walter Pater.
 Australasia and British Money. Norwood Young.
 Religious Teaching in the Board School. Brooke Herford, D.D.
 The Plight of the Old. Mrs. Crackanthorpe.
 Limits of Divorce. C. G. Garrison.
 The Bitter Cry of the London Ratepayer. B. F. C. Costelloe.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. February.

Winter Assizes.
 Bird Foraging.
 A Malagasy Forest.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York. February.

The Designing and Building of a Warship. W. A. Dobson.
 Indian Wars and Warriors. Elaine G. Eastman.
 Aspects and Impressions of a Plutocratic City. W. D. Howells.
 The Origin of Thought. Armando Palacio Valdés.
 Gliding Flight. L. P. Mouillard.
 The Saga of Eric the Red. H. H. Boyesen.
 God's Will and Human Happiness. St. George Mivart.
 Perfume Worship in all Ages. Esther Singleton.

Critical Review.—(Quarterly.) Edinburgh. January.

Liddon's Life of Edward Bouverie Pusey.
 History and Work of the Wyclif Society, 1888-1893. Dr. R. Eddies.
 Sanday's Bampton Lectures on Inspiration. Professor S. D. F. Salmond.

The Dial.—Chicago. January 16.

The Report on Secondary Education.
 The "Star" System in Periodicals. Helen F. Bates.
 February 1.

The Protection of Ignorance.
 English at Yale University. Albert S. Cook.
 Transplanted Genus. S. R. Elliott.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) January.

The Art of Burial. Rev. L. C. Casartelli.
 The Ancient Offices of Some of England's Saints. F. E. Gil-iat-Smith.

The Social Difficulty. Rev. John S. Vaughan.
 The Gifts of a Pontiff. A. E. P. Raymond Dowling.
 A Visitation of St. Mary's Church in A.D. 1301. Mgr. Brown-
 low.
 Alexander Pope. W. S. Lilly.
 The Early Gallican Liturgy. Part II. Rev. Herbert Lucas.
 Town Fogs: Their Amelioration and Prevention. Eric Stuart
 Bruce.
 Mashonaland and Its Neighbors. Miss E. M. Clarke.

Economic Review.—London. (Quarterly.) January.
 Economists as Mischief-makers. Prof. W. Cunningham.
 Some of the Christian Socialists of 1848 and the Following
 Years.—II. J. M. Ludlow.
 The Stress of Competition from the Workman's Point of
 View. Robert Halstead.
 Workingmen's Clubs. J. Wells.
 The Coal War:
 I. Cannock Chase. Rev. Prob. R. N. Grier.
 II. Lancashire. James Chadburn.
 European Militarism and an Alternative. Charles Roberts.
 Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) January.
 Memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier.
 The Economy of High Wages.
 The Poetry of Rural Life.
 Recent Editions of Tacitus.
 Popular Literature of Modern Italy.
 The Last Campaign of Montrose.
 The Results of the Crusades.
 Among the Hairy Ains.
 Addresses of the late Earl of Derby.
 The Progress of Angling.
 The Session of 1893.

Education.—Boston. February.

Preparation for the Study and Practice of Law. C. F. Thwing.
 College Fitting in Public Schools. J. J. H. Hamilton.
 Beowulf. Fanny A. C. mastock.
 Emma Marwedel and the Kindergarten. W. S. Monroe.
 Helen Keller, the Deaf and Blind Phenomenon. Estella V.
 Sutton.
 A Substitute for Compulsory Education. H. E. Monroe.
 Modern Triumphs of Mechanical Art. Anna Hinrichs.
 Strictures on Current Educational Tendencies. C. E. Lowrey

Educational Review.—New York. February.

Report of the Committee of Ten. Charles W. Eliot.
 Foreign Language Study in Grammar Schools. John Tetlow.
 Study of Education at the Sorbonne. Henri Marion.
 Educational Exhibits at the Columbian Exposition.—II.
 Conveyance of Children to School in Massachusetts. G. H.
 Martin.
 Individual Teaching: The Pueblo Plan. P. W. Search.
 Girls' Education in Italy.
 Academic Degrees in Pedagogy. S. G. Williams.
 Accredited School System of the University of Nebraska.
 Prof. Hinsdale on the City School Superintendent. W. H.
 Maxwell.
 Pedagogical Section of the Modern Language Association.

Educational Review.—London. February.

The Retirement of Dr. Fitch. With Portrait.
 English Grammar: A Plea for Greater Uniformity. T.
 Normdale.
 The Lantern in the School. Rev. W. H. Fletcher.
 John Bull, Junior, and His Various Instructors. Rev. J. O.
 Bevan.
 The University of Wales.
 Another Good Year's Work: The Report of the Headmast-
 ers' Association.
 Phonetic Notes. Miss Laura Soames.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. February.

How the Ancients Moved Heavy Masses. W. F. Durfee.
 Labor's Delusion Regarding Capital. A. H. Peters.
 Industrial Conditions in Mexico. John Birkinbine.
 Road-Building in a Southern State. D. A. Tompkins.
 Small Electric Light Stations. J. E. Talbot.
 Sand Filtration at Lawrence, Mass. George W. Fuller.
 Electricity in Suburban Development. Erastus Wiman.
 The Fastest Cruiser in the World. W. M. McFarland.
 The Joplin Zinc-Mining District. H. S. Wiske.
 Official Architecture in America. Montgomery Schuyler.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. February.

A Queen as Mountaineer: The Queen of Italy. Mrs. E. T.
 Cook.
 My Impressions of Zola. With Portrait. George Moore.
 In Coster-Land. Dudley Heath.
 Edward Fitzgerald. Edward Clodd.
 The New Navies. W. Laird Clowes.

Expositor.—London. February.

St. Paul's Conception of Christianity: The Holy Spirit.
 Prof. A. B. Bruce.

The Bible and Science: The Book of Genesis. Sir J. W.
 Dawson.
 The Premier Ideas of Jesus: Ageless Life. Rev. John Wat-
 son.
 Survey of Recent Biblical Literature. Prof. Marcus Dods.

Fortnightly Review.—London. February.

The Late Professor Tyndall. Herbert Spencer.
 Oxford Revisited. Prof. Goldwin Smith.
 Fabian Economics. W. H. Mallock.
 Science and Monte Carlo. Prof. Karl Pearson.
 Antarctica: A Vanished Austral Land. Henry O. Forbes.
 A London House of Shelter. Harold Boulton.
 The Italy of To-Day.
 The Employers' Liability Bill. Vaughan Nash.
 The Revolt of the Daughters. Lady Jeune.

The Forum.—New York. February.

Methods of Relief for the Unemployed. Josephine S. Lowell.
 The Personal Problem of Charity. Lyman Abbott.
 A Review of the Hawaiian Controversy. James Schouler.
 The Nicaragua Canal—Ours or England's. Courtenay de
 Kalb.
 The Wilson Tariff for a Deficit Only. Albert Clarke.
 English Literature of the Victorian Age. Frederic Harrison.
 A Calendar of Great Americans. Woodrow Wilson.
 Child-Study, a New Department of Education. Oscar Chris-
 man.
 The Gold Basis Fixed by Commerce Itself. Edward Atkinson.
 A Bootless Wrangle About Religion in the Schools. J. H.
 Hyslop.
 To Rob Consumption of Its Terrors. H. M. Biggs.
 The Production of Gold: Is the Supply Sufficient? J. E.
 Fraenkel.
 Incomes of the Professional Classes in England. Price Col-
 lier.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. February.

The American St. Helena: Old Bordentown and Joseph Bona-
 parte. William S. Walsh.
 A Holiday Visit to Colombo. A. B. De Guerville.
 The End of a Siege: Sebastopol, August, 1855. Count Lyof
 N. Tolstoi.
 The Libraries of New York. Rev. James Bassett.
 Station Life in Australia. E. Trowbridge.

Geographical Journal.—London. January.

The Renewal of Antarctic Exploration. With Maps. John
 Murray.
 The Benu and the Anglo-German Treaty of November 15,
 1893. With Map. E. G. Ravenstein.
 Discovery of a Map by Columbus. Dr. Carl Peucker.

Girl's Own Paper.—London. February.

The Gulf Stream. With Map. H. B. M. Buchanan.
 The Progress of Women's Work. Sophia F. A. Caulfield.
 The Rise of a New Profession for Girls: Physical Education.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. February.

How to Make Money in Wall Street. Henry Clews.
 Superstitions of the English Miner. S. P. Cadman.
 The Valley of Roses. A. L. Rawson.
 The Royalty of Hawaii. Herbert S. Renton.
 American Women in Mexico. Marie R. Wright.

Good Words.—London. February.

A Visit to Barbadoes. Rev. John Reid and F. A. Clarke.
 The Fourth State of Matter. Emma Marie Caillard.
 The Life of Mr. W. H. Smith. Justin McCarthy.
 Vegetable Monsters. Edward Step.
 Early Years of the French Navy. Geoffrey Winterwood.
 Old Friends with New Faces.—II. Brittany. Katharine and
 Gilbert Macquoid.
 Among the Anarchists. Menzies Macdonald.

Great Thoughts.—London. February.

Walt Whitman. Rev. R. F. Horton.
 Mr. J. R. Diggle. With portrait.
 Bishop How of Wakefield. Interview. With portrait. R.
 Blaythwayt.
 Mansfield House. F. M. Holmes.
 Matthew Arnold's Grave. Arthur L. Salmon.

The Green Bag.—Boston. January.

Earl Cairns.
 German Jurists and Poets. Arthur Hermann.
 Old-World Trials.—II.
 Legal Reminiscences.—V. L. E. Chittenden.
 The Supreme Court of Vermont.—II. Russell S. Taft.
 Parliaments of James I and Plantation of America. A. Brown.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. February.

In the Sierra Madre with the Punchers. Frederic Remington.
 Lord Byron and the Greek Patriots. Henry Mayman.

Great American Industries.—X. A Bar of Iron. R. R. Bowker.
Walking Sticks. Samuel H. Scudder.

Home and Country.—New York. February.

Chicago as Seen by a Frenchwoman. Cecile Stubok-Fermore.
The Psychical Side of Inebriety. G. F. Ormsby.
Dragoons: The Development of Light Cavalry.
Thespia. Rose Girard.
The Coal Industry in Pennsylvania. S. Law
A Violin Maker and a Fiddle Factory. Lumas Sorag.
Slang and Americanisms. Herbert L. Bryan.

Homiletic Review.—New York. February.

Use of Wit and Humor in Preaching. J. S. Kennard.
Our Trinitarian Prayers.—II. Robert Balgarnie.
English Literary Reading. Theodore W. Hunt.
"How I Prepare My Sermons." John Hall.
The Tree of Life. William Hayes Ward.

Idler.—London. February.

My First Book: "Dead Man's Rock." Q. (A. T. Quiller-Couch.)
"First-Night" Notices: A Chat with the Critics. G. B. Burghin.
Cabs and "Cabbies." Robert Barr and Others.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. January.

The Jews in the Works of the Church Fathers.—III. Dr. S. Krauss
Reformed Judaism. Oswald John Simon.
The Second Jeremiah. G. H. Skipwith.
Miss Smith: A Protest. Jewish Proselytism. Rev. David Fay.
Miss Smith: Notes in Reply. L. Abrahams and C. G. Montefiore.
Beliefs, Rites and Customs of the Jews. Connected with Death, Burial and Mourning. A. P. Bender.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. December.

Experiments on the Compressive Strength of Steel Hoops.
Reconstruction of the Burlington Bridge.
The Ferri Wheel.
Irrigation—Engineering and Practical Features of the Question.
The Hinged Suspension Bridge.

Journal of Geology.—London. November-December.

The Supposed Glaciation of Brazil. John C. Branner.
Causes of Magmatic Differentiation. Helge Blackström.
The Geological Structure of the Housatonic Valley Lying East of Mount Washington. Wm. H. Hobbs.
The Newtonville Sand-Plain. F. P. Gulliver.
The Structures, Origin and Nomenclature of the Acid Volcanic Rocks of South Mountain. F. Boscom.

Journal of Microscopy.—London. (Quarterly.) January.

The Border-Land of Life. T. W. Fisher.
Mr. E. M. Nelson on the Kellner Eye-piece.
Rotifers, and Where to Find Them. John Hood.
Predacious and Parasitic Enemies of the Aphides. H. C. A. Vine.
The Technology of Diatoms. M. J. Tempere.
On the Relation of Nerves to Odontoblasts and the Growth of Dentine. W. G. Aitchison Robertson.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—London. (Quarterly.) December 30.

The Farm Laborers of England and Wales. William E. Bear.
Management of Berkshire Pigs. Edney Hayter.
Cross-fertilization of Cereals. William Carruthers.
The Trials of Self-binding Harvesters at Chester. James Edwards and W. Anderson.
Water in Relation to Health and Disease. Prof. J. Wortley Axe.
Peat and Its Products. W. Fream.

Juridical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) January.

Valued Policies. Lord Trayner.
The Opium Legislation of India. J. W. Macdougall.
The Behring Sea Award. G. H. Knott.
The Featherstone Riots. Sheriff Birnie.
The Effect of Divorce on Property. William C. Smith.
Gunshot Wounds—The Monson Case. J. M. Coterill.
The Value of the Share Certificate. J. Robertson Christie.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. February.

How Fauntleroy Really Occurred. Conclusion. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
Methods of My Art. Adelaide Ristori del Grille.
My Literary Passions.—III. William Dean Howells.

Leisure Hour.—London. February.

The Ma-Shuna. William A. Elliott.
Andreas Hofer: the Peasant Patriot. R. Heath.
Flowers of the Market: Bulbs. W. J. Gordon.

The Peoples of Europe: Germany.—II.
Fars by the Million.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. February.

The Picture of Las Cruces. A Complete Novel. Christian Reid.
Science and Art of Dramatic Expression. Alice W. Rollins.
Norwegian Hospitality. Hjalmar H. Boyesen.
Freaks. Charles Robinson.

London Quarterly Review.—London. January.

Dr. Pusey's Life and Life Work.
Lowell's Letters.
John Ruskin: A Study in Development.
Mashonaland.
People's Banks.
Captain Lugard on East Africa.
Modern Apologetics.

Longman's Magazine.—London. February.

The Garden of Roses of Shaikh Sadi. Sir Edwin Arnold.
Color. J. G. McPherson.
Dean Stanley of Westminster. A. K. H. B.

Lucifer.—London. January 15.

India: Her Past and Her Future. Annie Besant.
Esoteric Teaching. Franz Hartmann.
The Seabians and Ssabianism. Concluded. E. Kislingsbury.
Ibsen's Works in the Light of Theosophy. Concluded. Hon. Otway Cuffe.
The Norse Gods. R. Machell.

Lyceum.—London. January 15.

Women in the Workshop.
Professor Huxley's Whole Art of Infallibility.
An Irish Abbey of the Olden Time.
Recollections of a Pilgrimage: The Irish Pilgrimage to Rome.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. February.

Real Conversations.—IV. James Whitcomb Riley and Hamlin Garland.
"Human Documents: " Portraits of Robert Louis Stevenson, Hamlin Garland, Philip D. Armour.
Philip D. Armour. Arthur Warren.
The Observatory on Top of Mt. Blanc. Ida M. Tarbell.
Nervousness: The National Disease of America. E. Wakefield.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. February.

Lords and Commons.
Some Thoughts on St. Francis of Assisi.
The Story of the Inscriptions.
On Modern Traveling. Vernon Lee.
The Partridge. T. S. Kebbel.

Manchester Quarterly.—Manchester, England. January.

A Derbyshire Haunt of Izaak Walton. B. A. Redfern.
The Humor of Izaak Walton. Edmund Mercer.
Izaak Walton and Gilbert White: An Impressionist's View. John Mortimer.
On the Style of Gilbert White. George Milner.
A Note on Gilbert White. Walter Butterworth.
Carthage and Its Queen. Thomas Kay.
Truth and Criticism. J. B. Oldham.

The Menorah Monthly.—New York. February.

The Wandering Jew. M. Ellinger.
Juda Ha-Levi. Rudolph Grossman.
Prejudices of the Romans against the Jewish Religion. A. Blum.

Mind.—London. (Quarterly.) January.

Hegelianism and Its Critics. Professor A. Seth.
Imitation: A Chapter in the Natural History of Consciousness. Professor Mark Baldwin.
Reflections Suggested by Psycho-physical Materialism. Professor H. Laurie.
Professor James's Theory of Emotion. D. Irons.
Professor Ebbinghaus's Theory of Color Vision. C. L. Franklin.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. February.

Dr. James Johnston's Journey Across Africa.
An Attempt at Prison Reform in Japan. W. W. Curtis.
Heathen Claims and Christian Duty. Isabella Bird Bishop.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. February.

Chinese Ancestral Worship. P. W. Pitcher.
Worship of Heaven by the Chinese Emperor. A. P. Happer.
Governments of the World.—II. James Douglas.
Caste Women of India. Mrs. H. M. N. Armstrong.
Annotated Gospel of Mark in Chinese. D. L. Pierson.
Khama, the Enlightened African Chief. Josiah Tyler.
Christian Work in Polynesia. Robert Steel.

Riots and Orphanages in China. John Ross.
Disintegration of Missionary Societies. E. Snodgrass.

Month.—London. February.

On Some Methods of Dealing with the Unemployed. A. Streeter.
The Persecution of Catherine in Poland by the Russian Government. Lady Herbert of Lea.
English Hymnology. Orley Shipley.
Christ in Modern Theology.—IV. Rev. John Rickaby.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. February.

Modern Artists and Their Work. C. Stuart Johnson.
The Musical Societies of New York. Thomas M. Prentice.
From Chorus Girl to Prima Donna. Marie Tempest.
Something about Dogs. Charles L. Hildreth.
Senator Voorhees. Harold Parker.
Artists' Models. George Holme.
Our Caricaturists and Cartoonists. Harold Payne.

Music.—Chicago. February.

Modern Harmony and Acquired Sense-Perception. W. S. B. Matthews.
Modulations of a Church Singer's Career. T. J. Kelley.
Art Genius and Art Talent. C. C. Billiani.
Dr. William Mason on Beethoven's Playing.

National Magazine.—New York. December-January.

New York in the Stamp Act Troubles.—I. J. A. Stevens.
The Tuscarora Conspiracy in Carolina. H. M. Thompson.
Samuel Gorton.—II.
Napoleon and the American War of 1812. R. S. Guernsey.

National Review.—London. February.

The Introduction of a Referendum Bill. An Appeal to the Lords. St. Loe Strachey.
The Life of Arthur Stanley. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff.
Further Reflections on India. H. E. M. James.
The Living Wage. Hugh Bell.
Roman Society a Century Ago. Charles Edwardes.
The Imperial Federation League. Robert Beadon.
Mr. Ruskin in Relation to Modern Problems. E. T. Cook.
The University for Wales. J. Ellis Mactaggart.
Edward Stanhope. Hon. W. St. John Brodrick.

National Stenographer.—Chicago. January.

The Successful Shorthand Teacher. D. Fullmer.
The Mental Labor in Shorthand Work. J. E. Christy.

Natural Science.—London. February.

Neuter Insects and Lamarckism. W. Platt Ball.
Natural Science in Japan.—II. F. A. Bather.
The Influence of Volcanic Dykes upon Littoral Life and Scenery. James Hornell.
The La Plata Museum. R. Lydekker.
Plant Diseases and Bacteria. George Murray.
The Causes of Variation in the Composition of Igneous Rocks. Prof. H. J. Johnston-Lavis.

New England Magazine.—Boston. February.

Beginnings of American Dramatic Literature. Paul L. Ford.
President Washington in Boston. Irving Allen.
A Southern Gentleman's Estate. Charles Hallock.
Proportional Representation. W. D. McCrackan.
The Republic of Brazil. John C. Redman.
Twelve Hundred Miles on Horseback One Hundred Years Ago. G. Prince.
Massachusetts at the World's Fair. E. C. Hovey.
The Daughter of an Earl. Daniel D. Slade.
Stuart's Portraits of Washington. William H. Downes.
Ann Radcliffe—Lady Mowison. A. M. Davis.

Newbery House Magazine.—London. February.

The Women's Christian Education League. With Portraits. Mrs. Molesworth.
The Cathedral of the South Downs, and Its Ancient Clergy House: St. Andrew's Church, Alfriston. G. Byng Gattie.

New Review.—London. February.

The Children of Nelson: The British Navy. "Nauticus."
Some Impressions of America. Concluded. Walter Crane.
Is the Hope of Our Century an Illusion? Representative Government. Hon. Auberon Herbert.
Historic Duels Illustrated. Egerton Castle.
The Preaching of Christ and the Practice of His Churches.
The Théâtre Libre of Paris. Marie Adelaide Belloc.
Nihilism: as It Is: a Reply. Stepiak.
John Locke's Pocket-Book. George Williamson.
The National Lifeboat Institution and Its Critics: a Reply.

Nineteenth Century.—London. February.

The Khedive and Lord Cromer. Wilfried Seaven Blunt.
The Position of the Liberal Party. Rev. J. Guinness Rogers.
The Political Future of "Labor." T. R. Threlfall.
The Queen and Her Second Prime Minister: Sir Robert Peel. Hon. Reginald B. Brett.

Old Wenlock and Its Folklore. Lady Catherine Milnes-Gaskell.

New Zealand Under Female Franchise. R. H. Bakewell.
Feeble-minded Children. Sir Douglas Galtoun.
Bored. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Mahomedanism and Christianity. Professor Max Müller.
Mothers and Daughters. Mrs. Frederic Harrison.
A Letter to the Opium Commission. Sir William Des Vœux.
The Glacial Theory. Duke of Argyll.
Prospects of Free-Trade in the United States. Chauncey M. Depew.

North American Review.—New York. February.

My American Experiences. Emil Frey.
The South Carolina Liquor Law. B. K. Tillman.
The Income Tax in England. Sir John Lubbock.
A Menace to Literature. Margaret Deland.
Latest Aspects of the Brazilian Rebellion. Salvador de Mendonça.
How to Help the Unemployed. Henry George.
Are We a Plutocracy? W. D. Howells.
Needed Municipal Reforms. C. H. Parkhurst. John W. Goff.
Territorial Sovereignty and the Papacy. Bernard O'Reilly.
The Customs Administrative Act. C. S. Hamlin.
The Evils of Early Marriages. Cyrus Edson.
The Wilson Bill. Roger Q. Mills.
The Senses of the Lower Animals. James Weir, Jr.
Colorado's Bright Outlook. John E. Leet.
The Bane of Friendly Receiverships. Henry Wollman.
Paris Workingmen's Cafés. A. F. Sanborn.
The Amateur Nurse—An Accomplished Fact. Kate G. Wells.
Cuban Women. Mary E. Springer.

Outing.—New York. February.

The Home of the Hulere. E. W. Perry.
Hunting in Polar Regions. J. M. Mills.
In the Land of Josephine. (Martinique). W. L. Beasley.
Jamaica for Cyclists. Alan Eric.
Lenz's World Tour Aweigh.
Alaskan Boats. Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.
A Day's Sport in the Carolina Islands. S. H. Watts.
Trawling with Gloucester Fishermen. John Z. Rogers.
A Sportsman's Taxidermy. L. H. Smith.
The National Guard of Pennsylvania. Capt. C. A. Booth.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. February.

Northern Seaside Resorts. Frances F. Victor.
Is it Practicable to Regulate Immigration? John Chetwood, Jr.
Lincoln's Federal Townsite. H. Heywood.
Up the Columbia in 1837. Fred M. Stocking.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—London. (Quarterly.) January.

Letters from Jerusalem. With map. Herr Baurath von Schick.
Orders of Holy Men in Palestine. P. J. Baldensperger.
The Fall of Rain at Jerusalem from 1861-1892. With diagrams.
The Jews Under Rome. Major Conder.
Circle and Serpent Antiquities. Dr. C. Fox.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. February.

Ten Days in the Peloponnese. E. F. Benson.
The Youthful Pessimist. H. D. Traill.
Round About the Palais Bourbon.—IV. Albert D. Vandam.
Bangkok in Siam. Hon. G. N. Curzon.
Sir John Mandevill Liar. George S. Layard.
Is Anonymity in Journalism Desirable? Robert J. Martin and Sir Lepel Griffin.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. February.

High-Pressure Cylinders.
Artistic Photography. F. Dundas Todd.
Photo-Chromo Zincography.
The Decompositions of Hypo and Other Thiosulphates. C. H. Bothamly.
Posing in Photography. George Steckel.
Stops.
Mounting and Framing. Rowland Bryant.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. February.

Walt Whitman and His Art. John Burroughs.
Shakespeare's Use of Life as Dramatic Material. S. A. Wurtzburg.
Poetic Characteristics of Matthew Arnold. Clara G. Barnard.
Effects of Environment on Poets. E. Vicars.
Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.—London. January.
Dr. Arnold. T. E. Currah.
Old Testament Theology.
The Poetry of William Watson. M. Johnson.
"An Agnostic's Apology." by Leslie Stephen. James Crompton.
Methodism in Canada. Edward Barrass.
Strikes.
Jubilee of the Free Church of Scotland. Henry Woodcock.
The Armenian Question.

Psychological Review.—London. January.
President's Address Before the New York Meeting of the American Psychological Association. G. T. Ladd.
The Case of John Bunyan.—I. Prof. Josiah Royce.
Studies from the Harvard Psychological Laboratory. Dr. Hugo Münsterberg.

Quarterly Review.—London. January.
Anarchist Literature.
History and Fable.
The Progress and Prospects of Church Missions.
Old English Cookery.
Some Theories of the Ice Age.
Latin Poetry of the Cæsarian Epoch.
The Bible in the British Museum.
"Betterment" and Local Taxation.
The Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.
Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.
The Peril of Parliament.

Quiver.—London. February.
Martin Luther's Wedding Ring. Rev. William Cowan.
Harbors of Refuge: Almshouses, etc. E. H. Fitcher.
Art and the East-Enders: A Talk with Canon and Mrs. Barnett.

Review of the Churches.—London. January 15.
The Modern Teaching of Judaism: An Interview with Dr. Hermann Adler. With Portrait.
A Co-operative Poultry Village at Terwick.
Religious Teaching in Board Schools. Dr. John Clifford, Rev. Isidore Harris, and Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.

The Sanitarian.—New York. February.
Beds and Bedrooms. A. N. Bell.
Smoke and Fume Annihilation.
The Utilization of Garbage. Bruno Terne.
The Value of a Water Analysis.
A Medical Objection to Dancing. George L. Beardsley.
Mortality and Morbidity Statistics. H. K. Bell.

The School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. January.
Syllabus of Instruction in Latin. Wm. C. Collar.
Conditions Needed for Successful Teaching of English. S. Thurber.
Formal vs. Concrete Studies in the College. C. De Garmo.
The Waste of Mathematics. J. H. Gore.
The Study of Irving. Gertrude F. Adams.
The Outlook for English. J. M. Hart.

February.
Teacher's Equipment for Work in English Literature. S. Thurber.
Modern Language Teaching in Secondary Schools. W. M. Payne.
The Report on Secondary School Studies. J. G. Schurman.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. February.
The New Hypocrisy: Scottish Disestablishment. John Callaghan.
The Norse Element in Lowland Scots. Robert L. Cassie.
Burns in German. John Muir.
The Demand for All-Round Home Rule. Bernard Harden.
A Triangular Talk on Home Rule Across the Irish Sea.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. January.
My Experiences in Thibet. Annie R. Taylor.
The Hawaiian Islands. Adolf Marcuse.
Alexander Low Bruce.

Scottish Review.—Paisley. (Quarterly.) January.
The Medical Schools of Scotland
The Works and Days: A Study in Greek Realism. J. B. Bury.
Scottish Fiction of To-day.
Marshal MacMahon. William O'Connor Morris.
"The Complaynt of Scotlande": A Tract for the Times. James Colville.
The Scottish Border. A. H. Japp.
Antiquities of Cyprus. Major C. R. Conder.
Religions, Metaphysic, and Religion. R. M. Wenley.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. February.
Edward Burne-Jones. Cosmo Monkhouse.
The Schoolmaster. James Baldwin.
Mr. Lowell on Art Principles. Ferris Lockwood.
Orchids. W. A. Stiles.
On Piratical Seas. Peter A. Grotjan.
The Sea Island Hurricanes. Joel Chandler Harris.

Sewanee Review.—Sewanee, Tenn. February.
Francis Fletcher. Explorer and Priest. W. S. Perry.
Some Recent French Fiction. B. W. Wells.
Nature in Early American Literature. Selden L. Whitcomb.
The Study of English in the South. J. B. Henneman.
The Repeal of the State Bank Tax. Herman Justi.
Flora Macdonald. B. J. Ramage.

The Industrial Crisis at the South. G. F. Milton.
Mr. Crawford's Novels. W. P. Trent.

Social Economist.—New York. February.
The Delusion about Prices.
A "Revenue Only" Tariff Unconstitutional.
What Shall we Do with the Unemployed?
Decline in Railway Values.
Colorado's Mistake about Silver.
The Crisis and Foreign Investors.
French Element in American Population. G. A. Rich.
Thirty Years under Bismarck's Frown. J. H. Wisby.
Tenement Houses and Their Tenants. Kemper Babcock.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. February.
Methods of Theory Instruction in Shorthand. Isaac S. De-ment.
The Blessed Art of "Skipping." David Wolfe Brown.
Truth Department.—VI. John B. Carey.
Law Stenographers' Department. H. W. Thorne.

Strand Magazine.—London. January.
The Queen of Holland. Mary Spencer-Warren.
Portraits of Sir Henry Loch, Madame Belle Cole, the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, Lord Wantage, Sir Richard Temple.
Personal Reminiscences of Sir Andrew Clark. E. H. Pitcairn.
The Signatures of Charles Dickens. J. Holt Schooling.
Handcuffs. Inspector Moser.

Student's Journal.—New York. February.
Postal Cards of the World.
Largest Photograph Ever Made.
Fac-similes of Amanuenses' Notes.
Engraved Shorthand, four pages.
The Young Man in Business. Edward W. Bok.

Sunday at Home.—London. February.
The Great Mosque, Damascus. Dr. William Wright.
The Gospel in Uganda: Interview with Bishop Tucker. With Portrait.
The Early Life of Dr. Pusey. Mrs. Watson.
Andrew Bonar, D.D. James Macaulay.
A Gale Day on the "Cornwall." Rev. John P. Hobson.

Sunday Magazine.—London. February.
Worcester Cathedral. Canon T. Teignmouth Shore.
Early Christianity in Britain.—II. Archdeacon Farrar.
Canon Atkinson at Home.
The Truth Toy Show. William C. Preston.
The World of the Blind. G. Holden Pike.

Temple Bar.—London. February.
Early Recollections of Tennyson. Mrs. Brookfield.
Théophraste Renaudot. Edith Sellers.
A Word for Hannah More.
Impressions of Rajputana. I. Jodhpore.
The Gauchos at Home.

Theosophist.—London. January.
Old Diary Leaves.—XXII. H. S. Olcott.
The Horoscope of Annie Besant. Sephareal.
Spirituality. Annie Besant.

The Treasury.—New York. February.
Elijah Under the Juniper Tree. A. Richter.
Heart Purity. R. J. Lynd.
The Left-Handed Brigade. S. T. Graham.
The Preparation for Beatific Vision. A. T. Pierson.
The Sabbath as a Rest Day. W. D. Williamson.
The Silent Father and the Anxious Son. McKendree A. Casey.
The Recovery of the Holy Land. G. H. Schodde.

United Service.—Philadelphia. February.
American Men for the American Navy. F. M. Bennett.
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.
A Cavalry Surgeon's Experiences in the Battle of the Wilderness.

United Service Magazine.—London. February.
Bazaine's Asserted Alternative in the Franco-German War. Archibald Forbes.
Blockades and Blockade-Running, Past and Future. Stephen H. Clarke.
Life Assurance for Military and Naval Officers. W. G. Kirby.
Naval and Military Critics on Australian Defenses. Major-Gen. Tulloch.
The Growth of the Royal Military College. 1799-1808. Gen. E. Clive.
The Campaign of the Loire in the Autumn of 1870.—II. Count A. Bothmer.
Naval Tactics. Mark Hamilton.
"The French in India," by Col. G. B. Malleon. Cato.
Suppression of Rebellion in the Northwest Territories of Canada, 1885. Continued. Gen. Sir F. Middleton.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. February.
Hand-Camera Practice.—VII. C. Ashleigh Snow.
Interior Photography. George W. Leas.
Industrial Photography.—II. Stereoscopic Views.
Photographing Interiors. Thomas Aquinas.
Through South Central Africa with a Camera. J. A. Tennant.
The First Photographic Portrait.
Metol: The Developer of the Present. M. H. Bridle.
Use and Abuse of Gelatine Papers.
The Morals of Retouching. G. G. Mitchell.
Photographic Failures and Their Uses. J. S. Hodson.

Westminster Review.—London. February.
The Coal Question and the Nationalization of Mines. H. H. L. Bellot.
Cardinal Vaughan and the Social Question. W. R. Sullivan.
Banking Abuses and Banking Uses. Robert Ewen.
Habits and Customs of Medieval Times. Lady Cook.
The British Navy.
Phases of Human Development.—II. Mrs. Mona Caird.
Churchmen and Their Politics. Chas. L. Marson.
Shorthand Writing in Foreign Lands. G. M. Fraser.
A Franco-American's Notes on the United States. Theodore Stanton.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) February.
Some Defects in Our Legislative Machinery.
Decline of Individual Responsibility in the United States.
The Winter's Distress.
The Law and the Policy for Hawaii. Theodore S. Woolsey.
The Ecclesiastical Treatment of Usury. Henry C. Lea.
European Bureaus of Labor Statistics. E. R. L. Gould.
Jefferson and the Social Compact Theory. George P. Fisher.
English Labor In and Out of Parliament in 1893. Edward Porritt.

Young England.—London. February.
Water-pipes and Frost. Dr. J. G. McPherson.
To the Top of Cotopaxi. Edward Whymper.
The Making of the Empire.—II. Canada. Percy A. Hurd.
Young Man.—London. February.
My First Sermon. With Portrait. Archdeacon Farrar.
A Young Man's Impressions of the House of Commons.
A Visit to Thrums. Rev. George Jackson.
A Rush Through the States. J. Pullan.
Dr. James Stalker. With Portrait. Rev. A. F. Forrest and Dean Cromarty.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 5.
Fez, the Mecca of the Moors. Stephen Bonsal.
Humor in Christian Art. Dr. Münz.
The Bomb Explosion in the Palais Bourbon.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig.
January 4.
Niccolò Paganini. J. Rosenhain.
Choruses:—"Hoch Deutschland," by A. Dorn; "Seligsind, die Gottes Wort hören," by H. Franke, and "Die Lotosblume," by R. Schumann.

January 18.
Gustav Schafer. With Portrait.
Choruses for Male Voices:—"Der Junge Rhein," by Carl Isenmann, and "Schlehenblüth und Wilde Rose," by H. Jüngst.

Daheim.—Leipzig.
January 6.
Rio de Janeiro. Hans Bohrdt.
Diphtheria. Dr. M. Dyrenfurth.

January 13.
Dr. Rudolf Friedrich Grau. With Portrait.
January 20.
In the Streets of Constantinople. Bernhardine Schulze-Smidt.
January 27.
Paul Homeyer. With Portrait.
The Care of the Sick in Africa. F. Freiherr von Nettelblatt.
H.M.S. "Brandenburg" of the German Navy. R. Werner.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 5.
Bruges.
Johannes von Euch, Apostolic Vicar of Denmark. With Portrait.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin.
January.
A German Traveler in Germany. P. D. Fischer.
From My Life. Continued. Eduard Hanslick.
What Woman Can Do. Lady Blennerhassett.
Leopold von Plessen.—IV. Ludwig von Hirschfeld.
The Development of Culture in Australia. E. Reyer.
The Drama at Berlin. Karl Frenzel.
The Raimund Theatre at Vienna. Sigmund Schlesinger.
Political Correspondence.

February.
Gottfried Keller in Heidelberg and Berlin, 1850-55.—II. Jacob Baechtold.
Building in the Merovingian and Carolingian Times. Dr. K. Plath.
From My Life. Continued. Dr. Eduard Hanslick.
Bourse Reform in Germany. Gustav Cohn.
Eduard Zeller. Dr. D. Saul.
Political Correspondence.

Deutsche Worte.—VIII.—Vienna. January.
The Submerged Tenth and "Society" in Austria. T. W. Teifen.
Notes from Proudhon. Dr. A. Mühlberger.
Leopold Jacoby. Dr. M. Schwann.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 1.
A Home for Old Soldiers at Berlin: the Invalidenhaus. Wilda.
The Jubilee of the *Fliegende Blätter*.
Explosives of To-day. C. Falkenhorst.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. January.
The Debts of the Peasants. Dr. Georg Rantzeberg.
Modern Administration of Justice. Paul A. Kirstein.
German Cosmopolitanism. Karl Pröll.
Poems by Gustave Falke, Otto Stauf von der March and Others.
Karl Pröll. With Portrait. Hans Merian.
Mascagni's "Rantzau." Wilhelm Mauke.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. January.
Heinrich Leo's Historical Monthly Letters. Continued.
Voices of the People in France, 1870-71.
The Trojan Question Again.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.
January 6.
The Future of Our Schools. Friedrich Nietzsche.
A Criminal-Anthropological Novel: Bourget's "Cosmopolis." Enrico Ferri.

January 13.
Life in Dresden.—II. Wolfgang Kirchbach.
Justinus Kerner. Erich Schmidt.
The Future of Our Schools. Continued. F. Nietzsche.

January 20.
The Future of Our Schools. Continued.
Friedrich Hebbel and the Rousseau Family: Unpublished Letters.
The Past Year in Danish Literature. Kristian Dahl.

January 27.
The Future of Our Schools. Continued.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.
January 10.
Political Murder. Professor G. Ferrero.
Our Higher Education. J. Lippau.
January 17.
The *Fliegende Blätter*. Vivus.
Austrian Literature. S. Rubinstein.

January 24.
The Messiah Doctrine in Sicily. G. Ferrero.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.
No. 14.

The "Red Van" Agitation in England. C. Hugo.
No. 15.

Russia's Agricultural Exports. Max Schiffel.
Capitalism *Fin-de-Siècle*. Karl Kautsky.
No. 16.

The English Labor Commission's Report on Germany. E. Bernstein.
The Fall of Prices in the World's Market.

No. 17.

Capitalism *Fin-de-Siècle*. Continued. Karl Kautsky.
The Manufacture of Diamonds by the Carborundum Company
in Pennsylvania. H. Vogel.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. January.

Wilhelm Hertz and His Poems. With Portrait. Walter Bormann.

Justus Möser. Julius Duboc.
Cagliostro: His Predecessors and Imitators. Ernst Schulz.
Folk Literature and Belles Lettres. Arnold E. Berger.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. January.

Nationalism in Russia. Dr. G. von Schulze-Gaevernitz.
A Catholic Monastery at Hechingen.
The Creed of the Reformers. Dr. Wilhelm Dilthey.
A New Commentary on Faust, by H. Baumgart.
Is the Attorney a Go-Between? Dr. Th. Frantz. Reply by
Dr. Schiffer.
Uniformity of the Law and the Constitution of the Courts.
The Berlin Theatres. Dr. Paul Schlenther.
Political Review of 1893.

Sphinx.—London. January.

The Creation Story of the Zulu Indians. Peter Knauer.
Programme for Experimental Occultism. Dr. Carl du Prel.
The System of the Vedanta. Professor Paul Deussen.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart.

The November Festival of the "Malkasten," at Düsseldorf,
1893. Georg Fleischer.

Theophrastus Paracelsus. Karl Kiesewetter.
Behind the Scenes at the Schierseer Peasant Theatre. F. O.
Webel.

Personal Reminiscences of the Empress Augusta. Professor
Karl Euler.

The Spaniards in Morocco. With Map. Rogalla von Bieberstein.

Universum.—Dresden. Heft 10.

How Worlds are Formed. Dr. H. J. Klein.
Freiherr Otto von Seefried and Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria.
Heft 11.

The Castle of Bruchsal. E. von Ratibor.
Prof. E. Schweninger. With Portrait. Dr. Otto Gotthief.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. January.

The Russian Army
The Delopment of the Modern Orchestra. Dr. Oscar Bie.
Heroines of the Berlin Stage. With Portraits. Julius Hart.
The "Hera" of Argos.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 6.

The Berlin Bourse. G. Schweitzer.
Cocoa-Fibres. C. Holstein.
Snow-Shoes. Ewald Thiel.
The Belcaric Islands. F. von Hellwald.
Photography in Art and Science. Oskar Geller.
The Table Decoration. Jacob von Falke.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick. January.

Painting in Scotland. Concluded. Cornelius Gurlitt.
Realism in Music. Bernhard Scholz.
The Jubilee of the Barometer. Dr. H. J. Klein.
Bernardin de Saint Pierre. With Portrait. J. Wychgram.
The Penal Settlements and the Aborigines of the Andaman
Islands. O. E. Ehlers.
Bird-Life During the Year. Adolf and Karl Müller.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amaranthe.—(For Girls.) Paris. December.

The Roumanians and Their Literature. E. S. Lantz.

Bibliothèque Universelle. Lausanne. January.

The New Words Adopted by the Académie Française. Ernest Naville.

The World's Fair. Henri Jacollet.
The Evolution of Manners. Léo Quesnel.
Helen Keller: The Education of a Blind Deaf-Mute. R. Glens.

Chroniques:—Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss,
Scientific, Political.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris. January 1.

Peaceful Moments. Pierre Loti.
Plus the Seventh and Napoleon I.—II. A. Gagnière.
Through Russian Armenia. J. Menant.
Moral Evolution. P. Bourelly.
The Agricultural Quarter. N. Blache.
French Yachts and Yachting. G. de Wally.
The Influence of England: Siam. S. de Goudourville.
Jokai. E. Horn.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

January 15

A Glance at Tunis. N. de Ring.
Pope and Emperor.—III. A. Gagnière.
The Novel of To-Day as Foreseen by Sainte Beuve. A. Albalat.
The Witchcraft Trials of the Seventeenth Century.—VI. F. Delacroix.
The Woman Question: Manual Labor. Madame J. E. Schmahl.
Life in Argentina. E. Masseras.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

December 30.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Unpunished Crimes. Vicomte d'Albens.
Anarchy, Indolence and Synarchy. Dr. Papus.

January 15.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
The Scandal of Blackmailing and Hush-Money in France.
Frederick II and La Fayette. Léon Mariet.
England and Egypt. Julian Despretz.
Anarchy, Indolence and Synarchy. Concluded.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

January 1.

Société d'Economie Sociale and the Unions de la Paix Sociale.
The History and Balance Sheet of the Strike at the Pas-de-Calais.—I.

Mgr. de Miollis and the Restoration of Religion in Provence
After the Revolution. Claude Jannet.
Rag-Picking and Rag-Pickers of Paris. Edouard Fuster.

January 16.

What is Political Liberty? Arthur Desjardins.
The Life of Rag-Pickers in Paris. Continued. Edouard Fuster.
A Persian Inquiry on the State of the Small Food-Supply Industries.
The Housekeeping School of the Co-operative Society at Trith-Saint-Leger (Nord).
The Practical School of Housekeeping and Domestic Economy at Zakopané, Galicia. J. Nazarkiewicz.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

January 6.

Louis Veullot.—I. Jules Lemaitre.
Italy and France. R. Bonghi. Reply by Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.
Col. Archinard and the French Soudan. Alfred Rambaud.

January 13.

Louis Veullot.—II. Jules Lemaitre.
Spaniards and Moors. L. Ordéga.
The Smaller French Reviews.—II. Charles Maurras.

January 20.

Authors, Editors and Libraries. Albert Cim.
Louis Veullot. Concluded. Jules Lemaitre.
Challemel-Lacour, Author and Philosopher. Pierre Lasserre.

January 27.

Critics of To-day: Émile Faguet. G. Lanson.
Lawyers in England. Max Leclerc.
The Smaller French Reviews. Concluded. Charles Maurras.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

January 1.

The Jews under the Roman Domination—Herod the Great.
Ernest Renan.

Socialism and Liberty. A. Desjardins.
Mr. Gladstone and the House of Lords. A. Filon.
General Junot's Embassy to Lisbon. Count C. de Mouy.
The West Indies: II. Cuba, Porto Rico. C. de Varigny.
Three Scandinavian Novelists.—I. Jonas Lie. M. Bigeon.
St. Francis of Assisi and His Later Biographers. G. Valbert.

January 15.

Roman Africa.—I. The Natives. G. Boissier.
Passages from the Unpublished Memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier.

Anachronisms in Art. R. de la Sizeranne.
The Future of Our Precious Metals. R. G. Levy.
The Italian Crisis and the New Crispi Ministry. C. Benoist.
The Corn Question. J. C. Roux.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.
January 1.
Political Assassination.
"The Three Musketeers." A Letter from Dumas fils to His Father.
The Poems of José Maria de Heredia. With Portrait. A. Bonneau.
Official Statistics. With Portraits of Statisticians. F. Desjardins.
The Ports of Algeria. With Maps. Ch. Marsillon.
January 15.
The Lyric Drama. Emile Zola.
Huxley's "Evolution and Ethics." M. Bruno.
The Fasci and the Social Question in Sicily. Marcel Paisant.
Chambrelent, the Engineer, and His Work. Jacques Boyer.
The Death Penalty and Electrocution. W. de Fonvielle.
Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.
January.
French Explorers in 1893. With Maps.
Brazil and the Belligerents. With Maps. Georges Demanche.
The Canadian Census of 1891: Its Inexactness and Alterations from the French Point of View. E. Rameau de Saint-Père.
The Buffer State of Mekong: Convention with England. Voulzie.
Revue Générale.—Brussels. January.
The Economic Ideas of Eudore Pirmez. E. van der Smissen.
The Socialist Movement of 1890-94. Prosper Saey.
The Study of Ancient Languages at Giessen. Concluded. F. Collard.
The English Pre-Raphaelites and Decorative Art in England. O. G. Destrée.
Vicomte E. Melchior de Vogüé. Henry Bourdeau.
Revue Philosophique.—Paris. January.
The Abuse of the Unknowable and the Reaction against Science.
Observations on False Memory. L. Dugas.
Jacobi and Spinozism. Lévy Bruhl.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.
January 1.
Parliamentary Neurosis. Professor G. Ferrero.
The Scientific Movement. Henry de Varigny.
January 15.
The Literary Movement in Russia.—I. N. Michailowsky.
The Psychology of the Professional Military Man. General Tung.
The Independent Reviews. Alfred Valette.
Revue Scientifique.—Paris.
January 6.
The Misdeeds of the Ground Squirrels in the United States.
January 13.
The Role of Character in the Life of a Nation. G. Le Bon.
Spasmodic Laughter and Weeping. E. Brissaud.
January 20.
Alfred Richet. Ch. Monod.
The Role of Character in the Life of Nations. Continued.
January 27.
The Reform of French Spelling. H. de Lacaze-Duthiers.
Light and Electricity. M. Ponicaré.
Revue Socialiste.—Paris. January.
Economics. Socialism, Solidarity. Dr. Julian Pioger.
The Strike of the Miners in the North and the Pas-de-Calais.
The Underselling of Wine in France. Justin Alawail.
Victor Considérant. Henri Brissac and Hippolyte Destrem.
Railway Workers. V. Jaclard.
The Co-operative Congress at Grenoble. Henry Vaudemont.
Université Catholique.—Lyons. January 15.
Hymnology in Divine Service. Concluded. U. Chevalier.
Cardinal Newman and the Catholic Renaissance in England. Continued. J. Grabinski.
The National Council of 1811.—IV. Ant. Ricard.
Marshal MacMahon. Abbé T. Delmont.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.
January 6.
Christian Fraternity and Humanitarian Fraternity.
On the Migrations of the Hittites. Continued.
The Patronage of Venice; a Reply to Signor Rinaldi.
January 20.
Liberalism and Anarchy.
The Papacy of Nicholas III. 1277-1280.
The Actions and Instincts of Animals.
The Permanent Memorials of the Jubiles of Leo XIII.
La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.
January 1.
A Critique of Tasso's "Torrismondo." G. Carducci.
A New Phase in Fiscal Reform. G. R. Salerno.
Drinking Bars and Intemperance in America. G. Giacosa.
Cardinal Alberoni as Diplomat and Statesman. G. Boglietti.
The Labor Associations and the Condition of Sicily. E. Cavallieri.

January 15.
In Cuba. G. Adamoli.
A New Phase in Fiscal Reform. Conclusion. G. R. Salerno.
The Origins of the Venetian Lagoon. R. Mariano.
The Islands of the Venetian Lagoon.—I-III. D. Mantorani.
La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.
January 1.
The Socialist Agitation in Sicily. R. Corniani.
The Kingdom of Etruria. P. Covoni.
The Life and Works of Alfred Tennyson. P. Bellezza.
The End of Catholic Abstention from the Polling Booths. R. Ricci.
January 15.
The National Association for the Support of Catholic Italian Missions.
The Right of Association. R. Bonghi.
Are the Stars Inhabited? G. Giovanozzi.
The Life and Works of Alfred Tennyson. Conclusion. P. Bellezza.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid.
January 5.
The Pope's Encyclical on the Study of the Scriptures. (Latin Text.)
The History of Æsthetic Ideas in Spain. R. del Valle Ruiz.
January 20.
The Holy Places of the East: Their Present Condition. Juan Lazcano.
The Presence of Priests at Bull Fights. Honorato del Val.
España Moderna.—Madrid. January.
Explosives. José Echegaray.
Curious Notes and Anecdotes About "Don Quixote." José Maria ASENSIO.
The Conquest of Melilla in 1497. Eduardo Ibarra.
Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.
December 30.
The Ruins of Fresdel Val. Victor Balaguer.

January 15.
The Expedition to Morocco under King Sebastian of Portugal.
The Municipal Government of Bayonne. Pablo de Alzola.
The Spanish Regency. Anselmo Fuentes.
Revista Cubana.—Havana. December 31. No. 6.
The Teaching of Botany in Cuba. A. Boeque.
Public Instruction in the Province of Santa Clara. A. Muxo y Pablos.
Evolution of French Literature. Paul Bourget.
General Sucre.
The Bertillon System in Havana. Gonzalo Arostegui.
Pages from My Diary.—II. Dead and Resuscitated. Dr. A. P. Miro.
Heinrich Heine.
Political Chronicle. Juan G. Gomez.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	*Arena.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	Mus.	Music.
AA.	Art Amateur.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	Ex.	Expositor.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AI.	Art Interchange.	EWB.	Eastern and Western Review.	NAR.	North American Review.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	F.	Forum.	NatR.	National Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	G.	Godey's.	NR.	New Review.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NW.	New World.
AR.	Andover Review.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GBag.	Green Bag.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Arg.	Argosy.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
As.	Asclepiad.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	OD.	Our Day.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GW.	Good Words.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London)	HC.	Home and Country.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChMisi.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	Q.	Quiver.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
ColM.	Colorado Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SRev.	School Review.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	San.	Sanitarian.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CW.	Catholic World.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	Ly.	Lyceum.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	M.	Month.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UE.	University Extension.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	UM.	University Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	US.	United Service.
Ed.	Education.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	Mon.	Monist.	W.	Westminster Review.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YE.	Young England.
				YM.	Young Man.
				YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the February numbers of periodicals.

Adepts of Serinagur, Among—II, H. Hensoldt, A Africa:

Mashonaland, DR, Jan.
The Mashuna, W. A. Elliott, LH.
Captain Lugard on East Africa, LQ, Jan.
The Bonus and the Anglo-German Treaty, GJ, Jan.
The African Date Industry, BTJ, Jan.
Letters from South Africa, Charles W. Wood, Arg.
Allen, Land-Bill, The Myth of, Washington Gladden, CM.
Alma-Tadema, Laurens, Ellen Gosse, CM.
Anarchism: Nihilism as it is, Stepiak, NewR.
Anarchists, Menzies Macdonald, GW.
Angling, Progress of, ER, Jan.
Animals, Senses of the Lower, James Weir, Jr., NAR.
Antarctic Explorations, Renewal of, J. Murray, GJ, Jan.
Antarctica: A Vanished Austral Land, H. O. Forbes, FR.
Anthropology: Phases of Human Development, Mona Caird, WR.
Archæology: The Story of the Inscriptions, Mac.
Architecture: Official Architecture in America, M. Schuyler, EngM.
Architecture of the Catholic Church, Contemporary, CW.

Arctic Exploration: Lieut. Peary's Expedition, C. C. Adams, Chaut.
Armour, Philip D., Arthur Warren, McCl.
Arnold, Matthew, Poetic Characteristics of, Clara G. Barnard, PL.
Arnold, Matthew: Matthew Arnold's Grave, A. L. Salmon, GT.
Artists' Models, George Holme, MM.
Artists, Modern, and their Work, C. Stuart Johnson, MM.
Art Principles, Mr. Lowell on, Ferris Lockwood, Scrib.
Astronomy: What is Astronomy? Gerrett P. Servias, Chaut.
Astronomy: Observation on Mt. Blanc, Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.
Athletics: The Age of Athletic Prize-men, Walter Pater, CR.
Atkinson, Canon, at Home, SunM.
Australasia and British Money, Norwood Young, CR.
Australia:
The Australian Outlook, Flora L. Shaw, JRCI.
Naval and Military Critics on Australian Defenses, USM.
Perth, on the Swan River, CJ.
Station Life in Australia, E. Trowbridge, FrL.
Ayasha—A Wife of the Prophet Mahomet, W. B. Harris.
Bangkok, in Siam, G. N. Curzon, PMM.

- Barbadoes, J. Reid and F. A. Clark, GW.
 Beds and Bedrooms, A. N. Bell, San.
 Behring Sea Award, G. H. Knott, JurR, Jan.
 Bernard of Clairvaux, ChQ, Jan.
 Bible and Biblical Criticism:
 The Bible in the British Museum, QR, Jan.
 The Old Testament and Modern Criticism, ChQ, Jan.
 Ecclesiastes and Buddhism, E. J. Dillon, CR.
 St. John in Asia Minor: the Apocalypse, ChQ, Jan.
 The New Bible, Washington Gladden, A.
 Bicycling:
 Jamaica for Cyclists, Alan Eric, O.
 Lenz's World Tour Awheel, O.
 Bird Foraging, C. Jan.
 Bismarck: Thirty Years Under Bismarck's Frown, J. H. Wisby, SEcon.
 Blockades and Blockade Running, S. H. Clarke, USM.
 Boats: Alaskan Boats, Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, O.
 Boccaccio, The Decameron of, Eugene van Schaick, UM, Jan.
 Bonaparte, Joseph, and Old Bordentown, W. S. Walsh, FrL.
 Bores, Sir Herbert Maxwell, NC.
 Brahmanism does not Antedate the Mosaic Writings, F. S. Chitard, CW.
 Brazil:
 The Republic of Brazil, John C. Redman, NEM.
 Brazil—Imperial and Republican, J. G. Whitely, Chaut.
 Latest Aspects of the Rebellion, Salvador de Mendonca, NAR.
 Bridges:
 Reconstruction of the Burlington Bridge, JAES, Dec.
 The Hinged Suspension Bridge, JAES, Dec.
 British Columbia, The Eldorado of, E. M. Sprague, CanM.
 Brontë, Charlotte, and the Autobiographical Novel, Ata.
 Browning's Poetry, The Religion of, M. J. Savage, A.
 Bruce, Alexander Low, ScotGM, Jan.
 Buddhism and Ecclesiastes, E. J. Dillon, CR.
 Budgets, National—American and European, RR.
 Burial, Art of, L. C. Casartelli, DR, Jan.
 Burns in Germany, John Muir, Scots.
 Byron, Lord, and the Greek Patriots, Henry Hayman, Harp.
 Cafés, Paris Workingmen's, A. F. Sanborn, NAR.
 Cairns, Earl, GBag, Jan.
 California:
 Climate of Southern California, R. J. Hall, CalIM.
 Some Foreigners at the Sunset City, J. J. Peatfield, CalIM.
 Canada:
 Canada and "Political Reunion," W. S. Evans, AJP.
 Ought the United States to Annex Canada? V. R. Andrew, AJP.
 Suppression of the Rebellion in the Northwest, 1885, USM.
 Caricaturists and Cartoonists, Our, Harold Payne, MM.
 Catholic Church:
 Coming Contest Between Protestantism and Romanism, GW, Jan.
 The Church and the Empire, A.D. 250-312, ACQ, Jan.
 Catholic Church as a Factor in Politics, E. D. McCreary, AJP.
 Charity, The Personal Problem of, Lyman Abbott, F.
 Chetah, Hunting with the, J. F. Nott, CM.
 Chicago as Seen by a Frenchwoman, Cecile Stubok-Fermore, HC.
 Children: Feeble-Minded Children, D. Galton, NC.
 Chiltern Hundreds, Stewardship of, QR, Jan.
 China:
 Chinese Ancestral Worship, P. W. Pitcher, MisR.
 Worship of Heaven by the Chinese Emperor, A. P. Harper, MisR.
 Riots and Orphanages in China, John Ross, MisR.
 The Mission Field of Peking, J. W. Lowrie, ChHA.
 Native Pastors in Central China, W. J. McKee, ChHA.
 Chinese Gambling, Henry R. Cutter, CalIM.
 Church and Christianity:
 Modern Apologetics, LQ, Jan.
 Preaching of Christ and Practice of His Church, NewR.
 Early Christianity in Britain, Archdeacon Farrar, SunM.
 Mahomedanism and Christianity, Max Müller, NC.
 Scottish Disestablishment, J. Calaghan, Scots.
 Churches: Worcester Cathedral, Canon Teignmouth Shore, SunM.
 Churchmen and Their Politics, C. L. Marson, WR.
 Clubs for Workingmen, J. Wells, EconR, Jan.
 Coal Industry in Pennsylvania, The, S. L. W. HC.
 Coal Question and the Nationalization of Mines, H. L. Bellot, WR.
 Cobham Hall, Edwin Oliver, Ata.
 Colombo, A. B. de Guerville, FrL.
 Color, J. G. McPherson, Long.
 Coconut Palm, The, Alan Eric, CanM.
 Cocoonat Palm, The, Alan Eric, CanM.
 Columbia's Bright Outlook, John E. Leet, NAR.
 Columbia River: Up the Columbia in 1837, F. M. Stocking, OM.
 Columbus, Discovery of a Map by, C. Peucker, GJ, Jan.
 Consort, Prince, University Days of, H. W. Wolff, GM.
 Consumption: To Rob Consumption of Its Terrors, H. M. Biggs, P.
 Cookery: Old English Cookery, QR, Jan.
 Coster-Land, Dudley Heath, El, Jan.
 Cotton Loom, Companions of the, Lillie B. C. Wyman, Chaut.
 County Council of London:
 "Betterment" and Local Taxation, QR, Jan.
 The Bitter Cry of the London Ratepayer, CR.
 Cowboys: In the Sierra Madre with the Punchers, F. Remington, Harp.
 Crime, The Philosophy of, W. S. Lilly, CR.
 Crusades, Results of, ER, Jan.
 Cuban Women, Mary E. Springer, NAR.
 Customs Administrative Act, The, C. S. Hamlin, NAR.
 Cyprus, Antiquities of, Major Condon, ScotR, Jan.
 Dancing, Medical Objections to, G. L. Beardsley, San.
 Dante, A. J. Butler, MP.
 Debate, Public Oral, J. M. Buckley, Chaut.
 Deems, Rev. Charles F., D.D., A Tribute to, CT.
 Derby, Late Earl of, Addresses of, ER, Jan.
 Dickens, Charles, Signatures of, J. H. Schooling, Str, Jan.
 Dogmatic History, Harnack's—II, A. F. Hewit, ACQ, Jan.
 Dogs, Something About, C. L. Hildreth, MM.
 Dragons: The Development of Light Cavalry, HC.
 Drawing: Pen and Ink Drawing—I, Maude Richmond, AA.
 Dress: Rational Dress for Women, a Symposium, A.
 Duels, Historic, E. Castle, NewR.
 Dunfermline Abbey, F. T. Hodgson, CanM.
 Education:
 See Contents of EdRA: SRev, Jan.
 Bedford Grammar School, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
 Girton College, Mrs. L. T. Meade, Ata.
 Report on Secondary Education, D. Jan. 16.
 Child-Study, a New Department of Education, F.
 Egypt:
 The Khedive and Lord Cromer, W. S. Blunt, NC.
 The Garden of Balsam, A. E. Dowling, ACQ, Jan.
 Electricity:
 Small Electric Light Stations, J. E. Talbot, EngM.
 Electricity in Suburban Development, Erastus Wiman, EngM.
 The Return Circuit of Electric Railroads, T. J. McTigue, CasM.
 High-Tension, Direct-Current Dynamos, CasM.
 Remarkable Applications of Electricity, CJ.
 Eliot, George, Dorothea Casaubon and, Mdme. Belloc, CR.
 Emigration: Shall Our Sons Emigrate? Arnold White, CFM.
 Engineering: How the Ancients Moved Heavy Masses, W. F. Durfee, EngM.
 English at Yale University, Albert S. Cook, D, Feb. 1.
 Eric the Red, The Saga of, H. H. Boyce, Cos.
 Eton Mission, Hackney Wick, MP.
 Farrar, Archdeacon, on His First Sermon, YM.
 Featherstone Riots, Sheriff Birnie, JurR, Jan.
 Fiction:
 Autobiographical Novel as Illustrated by Charlotte Brontë, Ata.
 Scottish Fiction of To-day, ScotR, Jan.
 Filtration: Sand Filtration at Lawrence, Mass., G. W. Fuller, EngM.
 Financial:
 Effect of the Wilson Bill on the Gold Standard, AJP.
 An Outline of a Monetary Panacea, A. S. Browne, AJP.
 The Gold Basis Fixed by Commerce Itself, Edward Atkinson, F.
 Colorado's Mistake about Silver, SEcon.
 The Crisis and Foreign Investors, SEcon.
 Honest and Dishonest Money, John Davis, A.
 How to Make Money in Wall Street, Henry Clews, G.
 Banking Abuses and Banking Uses, Robert Ewen, WR.
 People's Banks, LQ, Jan.
 Fishing: Trawling with Gloucester Fishermen, J. Z. Rogers, O.
 Flowers: Bulbs, W. J. Gordon, LH.
 Flying: Gliding Flight, L. P. Mouillard, Cos.
 Food: Old English Cookery, QR, Jan.
 Fogs: Their Amelioration and Prevention, E. S. Bruce, DR, Jan.
 France: Round About the Palais Bourbon, A. D. Vandam, PMM.
 Francis, St., of Assisi, Mac.
 Franco-German War:
 Campaign on the Loire, 1870, USM.
 Bazaine's Asserted Alternative, Archibald Forbes, USM.
 Freaks, Charles Robinson, Lipp.
 French Element in American Population, G. A. Rich, SEcon.
 Gambling:
 Science and Monte Carlo, Karl Pearson, FR.
 Chinese Gambling, Henry R. Cutter, CalIM.
 Garbage, Utilization of, Brant, Terme, San.
 Gas as a Sanitarian, Lynn C. D'Oyle, GM.
 Gauchas at Home, TB.
 Genius, Transplanted, S. R. Elliott, D, Feb. 1.
 Geology:
 The Glacial Theory, Duke of Argyll, NC.
 Some Theories of the Ice Age, QR, Jan.
 Germany: The People of Germany, LA.
 Ghosts Before the Law, Andrew Lang, Black.
 Girton College, Mrs. L. T. Meade, Ata.
 Gold: Is the Supply Sufficient? J. E. Fraenkel, F.
 Greece: Ten Days in the Peloponnese, E. F. Benson, PMM.
 Greek Archaeology: The Works and Days, J. B. Bury, ScotR, Jan.

- Gregory, St., the Great and England, M. Hennessy, ACQ, Jan.
Harnack's Dogmatic History—H. A. F. Hewit, ACQ, Jan.
Haslemere: Old Haslemere, H. Candy, GM.
Hastings, Battle of, T. A. Archer and Kate Norgate, EH, Jan.
Hawaii:
The Royalty of Hawaii, H. S. Renton, G.
The Law and Policy for Hawaii, T. S. Woolsey, YW.
The United States and Hawaii, J. A. Donaldson, AJP.
Hawaii and Its Missionaries, B. J. Clinch, ACQ, Jan.
A Review of the Hawaiian Controversy, James Schouler, F.
History: Is History a Science? R. H. Dabney, UM, Jan.
History and Fable, QR, Jan.
Hofer, Andreas, R. Heath, LH.
Holland, Queen of, Str, Jan.
Holy Land, Recovery of the, G. H. Schodde, Treas.
Home Rule: The Demand for All-Round Home Rule, B. Harden, Scots.
Homer: Andrew Lang and Homer, ChQ, Jan.
Homestead Law: The Myth of Land Bill Allen, Washington Gladden, CM.
Honorius and Liberius, Pontiffs, A. F. Maxwell, ACQ, Jan.
Hospitality, Norwegian, Hjalmar H. Boyesen, Lipp.
House of Shelter in London, Harold Boulton, FR.
Huelero, The Home of the, E. W. Perry, O.
Hunting in the Polar Regions, J. M. Mills, O.
Hunting with the Chetah, J. F. Nott, CM.
Hurricanes, The Sea Island, Joel Chandler Harris, Scrib.
Huxley's Whole Art of Infallibility, Ly.
Hypnotism: See contents of Borderland.
Ignorance, The Protection of, D. Feb, 1.
Illustration, Pen and Ink—III, AI.
Immigration:
Is It Practicable to Regulate Immigration? J. Chetwood, Jr., OM.
The Immigration Question, N. P. Chipman, CalIM.
Imperial Federation League, R. Beadon, NatR.
Income Tax in England, Sir John Lubbock, NAR.
India:
Further Reflections on India, H. E. M. James, NatR.
Thirty Years of Shikar, E. Breddon, Black.
Impressions of Rajputana: Jodhpore, TB.
The French in India, USM.
Caste Women of India, Mrs. H. M. N. Armstrong, MisR.
Indians:
The Tuscarora Conspiracy in Carolina, H. M. Thompson, NatM, Jan.
Indian Wars and Warriors, Elaine G. Eastman, Cos.
The American Indians: What and Whence, J. Campbell, CanM.
A Study of Indian Music, John C. Fillmore, CM.
Industrial Conditions in Mexico, John Birkinbine, EngM.
Inebriety, The Psychical Side of, G. F. Ormsby, HC.
Inscriptions, Story of, Mac.
Ireland: A Triangular Talk on Home Rule Across the Irish Sea, Scots.
Iron, Modifications of Carbon in, A. Ledebur, CasM.
Iron, A Bar of, R. R. Bowker, Harp.
Irrigation, Engineering and Practical Features of, JAES, Dec.
Irrigation of the Arid Lands, L. A. Sh Idon, CalIM.
Italy:
Girls' Education in Italy, EdRA.
Italy of To-day, FR.
Popular Literature of Modern Italy, ER, Jan.
Queen of Italy as a Mountaineer, Mrs. E. T. Cook, EI, Jan.
What of the Italian Crisis? P. Villari, Chaut.
Love-Songs of the Tuscan Peasantry, Henrietta C. Dana, CW.
Irving, The Study of, Gertrude F. Adams, SRev, Jan.
Jackson, Stonewall, The Real, D. H. Hill, CM.
Jamaica, Men and Things in, Allan Leigh, CanM.
Japan:
Among the Hairy Ainu, ER, Jan.
Prison Reform in Japan, W. W. Curtis, MisH.
Jefferson and the Social Compact Theory, G. P. Fisher, YW.
Jerusalem: The Valley of Roses, A. L. Rawson, G.
Jews:
The Wandering Jew, M. Ellinger, Men.
Juda Ha-Levi, Rudolph Grossman, Men.
Prejudices of the Romans Against the Jewish Religion, Men.
The Modern Teaching of Judaism, H. Adler, RC, Jan.
Judaism in Fiction, ChQ, Jan.
Josephine, In the Land of, W. L. Beasley, O.
Journalism: Is Anonymity in Journalism Desirable? PMM.
Justice, Free Administration of, Victor Yarros, AJP.
Labor Questions:
How to Help the Unemployed, Henry George, NAR.
Labor's Delusion Regarding Capital, A. H. Peters, EngM.
Conversation with a Labor Leader, Herbert Johnston, Chaut.
Ann Arbor Strike and the Law of Hiring, G. McDermot, CW.
What Shall We Do with the Unemployed? SEcon.
English Labor In and Out of Parliament in 1893, E. Porritt, YW.
European Bureaus of Labor Statistics, E. R. L. Gould, YW.
The Political Future of "Labor," T. R. Threfall, NC.
The Eight Hours' Day and Foreign Competition, CR.
The Stress of Competition, R. Halstead, EconR, Jan.
Employers' Liability Bill, V. Nash, FR.
The Economy of High Wages, ER, Jan.
The Living Wage, Hugh Bell, NatR.
The Coal War, EconR, Jan.
The Featherstone Riots, Sheriff Birnie, JurR, Jan.
Labouchere, Henry, Joseph Hatton, LudM.
Lang, Andrew:
Mr. Lang and Homer, ChQ, Jan.
Mr. Lang and St. Andrews, D. H. Fleming, Bkman.
Lantern in the School, W. H. Flecker, EdRL.
Latin Poetry of the Cæsarean Epoch, QR, Jan.
Law and Lawyers:
Not Proven, CJ.
Winter Assizes, C.
Preparation for the Study and Practice of Law, C. F. Thwing, Ed.
Leather Work as a Handicraft for Women, Evelyn H. Nordhoff, AI.
Legal Reminiscences—V. L. E. Chittenden, GBag, Jan.
Legislative Machinery, Some Defects in Our, YW.
Liberal Party, Position of, J. G. Rogers, NC.
Liberius, Honorius and, A. F. Maxwell, ACQ, Jan.
Libraries of New York, James Bassett, FR.
Lifeboat Institution, Nations and Its Critics, NewR.
Lincoln's Federal Townships, H. Heywood, OM.
Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, John G. Nicolay, CM.
Lincoln's Place in History, John C. Adams, CM.
Literature:
Anarchist Literature, QR, Jan.
The Young Man, CR.
A Menace to Literature, Margaret Deland, NAR.
English Literature of the Victorian Age, Frederic Harrison, F.
Liquor Law, The South Carolina, B. R. Tillman, NAR.
Locke, John, and His Pocket-Book, NewR.
Lowell, James Russell: Lowell's Letters, LQ, Jan.
Love Songs of the Tuscan Peasantry, Henrietta C. Dana, CW.
MacMahon, Marshal, W. O'Connor Morris, ScotR, Jan.
Mahomedanism and Christianity, Max Müller, NC.
Mahomet's Wife, Ayeaah, W. B. Harris, Black.
Manchester Ship Canal, BTJ, Jan.
Mandevil, Sir John, Liar, George S. Layard, PMM.
Mansfield House, F. M. Holmes, GT.
Marriage and Marriage Laws:
The Effect of Divorce on Property, W. C. Smith, JurR, Jan.
Limits of Divorce, C. G. Garrison, CR.
Evils of Early Marriages, Cyrus Edson, NAR.
Martinique: In the Land of Josephine, W. L. Beasley, O.
Mathematics, The Waste of, J. H. Gore, SRev, Jan.
Medieval Habits and Customs, Lady Cook, WR.
Medical Monopoly, The Menace of, B. O. Flower, A.
Medical Schools of Scotland, ScotR, Jan.
Metallurgy of France, The Early, Pierre Mahler, CasM.
Mexico: Industrial Conditions in Mexico, John Birkinbine, EngM.
Miners: Superstitions of the English Miner, S. P. Cadman, G.
Mining: The Miner and his Perils—II, Albert Williams, Jr., Chaut.
Missions:
Progress and Prospects of Church Missions, QR, Jan.
The Gospel in Uganda, Bishop Tucker, SunH.
Models, Artists', George Holme, MM.
Money, Honest and Dishonest, John Davis, A.
Moral Forces, Organization of, Hiram Vrooman, A.
Mount Blanc, The Observatory on, Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.
Municipal Reforms, Needed, C. H. Parkhurst, John W. Goff, NAR.
Music, A Study of Indian, J. C. Fillmore, CM.
Musical Societies of New York, T. M. Prentice, MM.
Napoleon and the American War of 1812, R. S. Guernsey, NatM, Jan.
Napoleon and Wellington, Capt. H. C. Everill, CalIM.
Natural History: Walking Sticks, G. H. Scudder, Harp.
Nationalization of Mines, Coal Question and the, WR.
Navies:
Armed Europe: Sea Power, Gen. A. Allison, Black.
The New Navies, W. Laird Clowes, EI.
The British Navy, WR.
The Children of Nelson, NewR.
Royal Navy under Charles I, EH.
Early Years of the French Navy, G. Winterwood, GW.
Designing and Building of a Warship, W. A. Dobson, Cos.
American Men for the American Navy, F. M. Bennett, US.
The Fastest Cruiser in the World, W. M. McFarland, EngM.
Navigation, Origin and Development of, G. H. Preble, US.
Nervousness: The National Disease of America, E. Wakefield, McCl.
New York: Aspects and Impressions of a Plutocratic City, Cos.
New Zealand Under Female Franchise, R. H. Bakewell, NC.
Niagara, New Development of Power at, W. C. Johnson, CasM.
Nicaragua Canal—Ours or England's, Courtenay de Kalb, F.
Nihilism as It Is, Stepiak, NewR.
Norwegian Hospitality, Hjalmar H. Boyesen, Lipp.
Nurse, The Amateur—An Accomplished Fact, Kate G. Wells, NAR.

- Opera. A. W. H. Buell, CalIM.
 Optical Lanterns : High-Pressure Cylinders, PB.
 Orchids. W. A. Stiles, Scrib.
 Oxford Revisited, Prof. Goldwin Smith, FR.
 Oxford, Undergraduate Life at, Arthur Inkersley, UM, Jan.
 Papacy, Territorial Sovereignty and the, O. B. Reilly, NAR.
 Paris Workingmen's Cafés, A. F. Sanborn, NAR.
 Parliament, The British :
 The Session of 1883, ER, Jan.
 The End of the Session, Black.
 The Peril of Parliament, QR, Jan.
 Lords and Commons, Mac.
 Appeal to the Lords for a Referendum Bill, NatR.
 Representative Government, NewR.
 Impressions of the House of Commons, J. W. Benn, YM.
 The Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, QR, Jan.
 Parliaments of the World, A. F. Robbins, CFM.
 Partridges, T. S. Kpbbl, Mac.
 Pasquier, Chancellor, Memoirs of, ER.
 Peel, Sir Robert, Second Prime Minister of the Queen, NC.
 Pennsylvania, National Guard of, C. A. Booth, O.
 People's Banks, LQ, Jan.
 Perfume Worship of all Ages, Esther Singleton, Cos.
 Persia, Development of, BTJ, Jan.
 Persian Literature : The Garden of Saldi, Long.
 Pessimism : The Youthful Pessimist, H. D. Traill, PMM.
 Phosphate Industry of the United States, BTJ, Jan.
 Photography : See contents of AP, Jan. ; PB ; PA ; WPM.
 Plutocracy : Are We a, W. D. Howells, NAR.
 Political Economy : Economists as Mischief Makers, EconR, Jan.
 Polynesia, Christian Work in, Robert Steele, MisR.
 Pope, Alexander, W. S. Lilly, DR, Jan.
 Poverty, The Onward March of Uninvited, B. O. Flower, A.
 Preaching, Use of Wit and Humor in, J. S. Kennard, HomR.
 Press, Moral Responsibilities of the, John P. Irish, CalIM.
 Press, The Russian Periodical, Victor Yarrows, Chaut.
 Prayers, Our Trinitarian—II, Robert Baggan, HomR.
 Prison Reform in Japan, An Attempt at, W. W. Curtis, MisH.
 Psychic Laws and Forces in Nature—III, S. Jarvis, A.
 Radcliffe, Ann—Lady Mowson, A. M. Davis, NEM.
 Railways :
 Two Great Railroad Exhibits at Chicago, J. C. Trautwine, CasM.
 Decline in Railway Values, SEcon.
 Relief Measures in American Cities, Albert Shaw, RR.
 Religion : Natural Theology and Evolution, ChQ, Jan.
 Religious Teaching in the Board School, CR.
 Renaudot, Theophraste, Edith Sellers, TB.
 Representation, Proportional, W. D. McCrackan, NEM.
 Road-Building in a Southern State, D. A. Tompkins, EngM.
 Roman Society a Century Ago, C. Edwards, NatR.
 Rugs, Oriental, Charles W. Skinner, AI.
 Rural Life, The Poetry of, ER, Jan.
 Ruskin, John :
 A Study in Development, LQ, Jan.
 Ruskin in Relation to Modern Problems, E. T. Cook, NatR.
 St. Andrews, Mr. Lang on, H. Fleming, Bkman.
 Salmon-Files, Herbert Maxwell, Black.
 Schoolmaster, The, James Baldwin, Scrib.
 Schools of the Olden Time, CanM.
 Scotland : The Government and Scottish Affairs, Black.
 Scott, Sir Walter, Familiar Letters of, CJ.
 Sea Life : Study of Life in the Sea, Frederic Houssay, Chaut.
 Sebastopol, Siege of, Count Lyof N. Tolstol, FrL.
 Shorthand : See contents of Sten ; SJ.
 Shorthand Writing in Foreign Lands, G. M. Fraser, WR.
 Siam : Bangkok, G. N. Curzon, PMM.
 Slang and Americanisms, Herbert L. Bryan, HC.
 Smoke and Fume Annihilation, San.
 Snow-Shoers of the Plumas, H. G. Squier, CalIM.
 Sociology :
 Fabian Economics, W. H. Mallock, FR.
 The Social Difficulty, J. S. Vaughan, DR, Jan.
 Some of the Christian Socialists of 1848 and After, EconR, Jan.
 Cardinal Vaughan and the Social Question, WR.
 A Study in Sociology, G. M. W. Bills, AJP.
 South Carolina Liquor Law, B. R. Tillman, NAR.
 Stanley, Dean : Black ; QR, Jan. ; Long ; NatR.
 Steam Engine Designs, Some Recent, G. L. Clark, CasM.
 Steel Castings, H. L. Gantt, CasM.
 Superstitions of the English Miner, S. P. Cadman, G.
 Switzerland, Village Life in, Ewan Macpherson, Chaut.
 Tacoma, Mount : Our New National Wonderland, C. Snyder, RR.
 Tacitus, Recent Editions of, ER, Jan.
 Tariff Question :
 Blunders of Tariff Reform Critics, R. Baker, AJP.
 Wilson Tariff for a Deficit Only, Albert Clarke, F.
 A "Revenue Only" Tariff Unconstitutional, SEcon.
 The Wilson Bill, Roger Q. Mills, NAR.
 Tariff Reform Blunders—A Reply, Daniel Strange, AJP.
 Is Protection Immoral ? M. B. C. True, AJP.
 Taxidermy : A Sportsman's Taxidermy, L. H. Smith, O.
 Teck, Duchess of, Miss Friederichs, YW.
 Tell, William, and Rudolf von Warta, GM.
 Tempest, Marie : From Chorus Girl to Prima Donna, MM.
 Tennyson, Lord, Early Recollections of, TB.
 Terwisak, England : A Co-operative Poultry Village, RC, Jan.
 Thackeray, W. T., A Belle of, Ata.
 Theatre and the Drama :
 Beginnings of American Dramatic Literature, P. L. Ford, NEM.
 Science and Art of Dramatic Expression, Alice W. Rollins, Lipp.
 Some of the Old Actors, P. Fitzgerald, GM.
 The Theatre Libre of Paris, Miss M. A. Belloc, NewR.
 Theodulf of Orleans, ChQ, Jan.
 Theosophy : Among the Adepts of Serinagur—II, M. Hensoldt, A.
 Thespie, Rose Girard, HC.
 Thought, The Origin of, Armando P. Valdés, Cos.
 Tenement Houses and Their Tenants, Kemper Bocock, SEcon.
 Tibet, Miss.
 Tibet, Annie R. Taylor, ScotGM, Jan.
 Tigers : Hunting with the Chetah, J. F. Nott, CM.
 Tramps : The Tramp at Home, Josiah Flynt, CM.
 Trawling with Gloucester Fishermen, J. Z. Rogers, O.
 Tyndall, Prof. John : A Character Sketch, Grant Allen, RR.
 Tyndall, Professor, Herbert Spencer, FR.
 Unemployed, The :
 Relief Measures in American Cities, Albert Shaw, RR.
 How Not to Help the Poor, John H. Finley, Chaut.
 Methods of Relief for the Unemployed, Josephine Lowell, F.
 Universities :
 Oxford Revisited, Goldwin Smith, FR.
 University for Wales, EdRL.
 University Colleges : Their Origin and Methods, ACQ, Jan.
 Usury, Ecclesiastical Treatment of, Henry C. Lea, YW.
 Vaughan, Cardinal, and the Social Question, W. R. Sullivan, WR.
 Vermont, Supreme Court of, R. S. Taft, GBag, Jan.
 Violin-Maker and a Fiddle-Factory, A. Lumas Sorag, HC.
 Voorhees, Senator, Harold Parker, MM.
 Wales : The University for Wales, EdRL.
 War : European Militarism and an Alternative, EconR, Jan.
 Warship, Designing and Building of, W. A. Dobson, Cos.
 Warta, Rudolf von, and William Tell, Kate A. Biggs, GM.
 Washington, President, in Boston, Irving Allen, NEM.
 Washington, Two Unpublished Portraits of, CM.
 Washington : Stuart's Portraits of Washington, W. H. Downes, NEM.
 Water in Relation to Health and Disease, J. W. Axe, JRAS, Dec.
 Water Analysis, Value of, a, San.
 Water Power : New Development of Power at Niagara, CasM.
 Wellington, Napoleon and, Capt. H. C. Everill, CalIM.
 Wenlock and Its Folk-Lore, NC.
 Whitman, Walt, R. F. Horton, GT.
 Whitman, Walt, and His Art, John Burroughs, PL.
 Wiclif Literature, R. Buddensieg, CritR, Jan.
 Women :
 Girls' Education in Italy, EdRA.
 Beginnings of American Dramatic Literature, P. L. Ford, NEM.
 Women in Washington as Newspaper Correspondents, Chaut.
 American Women in Mexico, Marie R. Wright, G.
 Cuban Women, Mary E. Springer, NAR.
 Caste Women of India, Mrs. H. M. N. Armstrong, MisR.
 Women Under Oriental Civilization, Sarah Parker, CalIM.
 Rational Dress for Women, A.
 New Zealand Under Female Suffrage, R. H. Bakewell, NC.
 Women in the Workshop, Ly, Jan.
 The Progress of Women's Work, GOP.
 Rise of the New Profession for Women : Physical Education, GOP.
 Mothers and Daughters, Mrs. Frederic Harrison, NC.
 The Revolt of the Daughters, Lady Jeune, FR.
 The American Girl, Mrs. Hawels, YW.
 Worcester Cathedral, Canon Shore, SunM.
 Workingmen's Cafés, Paris, A. F. Sanborn, NAR.
 World's Fair :
 Massachusetts at the World's Fair, E. C. Hovey, NEM.
 Educational Exhibits at the Columbian Exposition—II, EdRA.
 Two Great Railroad Exhibits at Chicago, J. C. Trautwine, CasM.
 Zinc-Mining : Joplin Zinc-Mining District, H. S. Wicks, EngM.
 Zincography, Photo-Chromo, PB.
 Zola, Emile, George Moore, EI, Jan.

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CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1894.

The Earl of Rosebery.....	Frontispiece	Negro Progress on the Tuskegee Plan.....	436
The Progress of the World—		By Albert Shaw.	
English Versus American Politics.....	387	With portrait of Booker T. Washington, and other illustrations.	
Why the English Game is More Exciting.....	387	A People's University for Southwest London. 444	
Permanence of the Players.....	388	With portraits of Edwin Tate and Sidney H. Wells, and other illustrations.	
Neither System Can Claim Superiority.....	389	A New Work on Municipal Franchises..... 448	
Obstructing the Seigniorage Bill.....	389	By Carroll D. Wright.	
Down With Filibustering!	389	Leading Articles of the Month—	
"Railroading" the Bland Bill Through the Senate.....	390	The Anti-Catholic Crusade.....	449
The Outlook for Bimetallism.....	390	The Birthplace of the Jesuits.....	450
The Wilson Bill in the Senate.....	390	Paradise and the First Sin.....	451
Louisiana Versus Free Sugar.....	391	The Boyhood of Jesus Christ.....	451
Stiffening the Wilson Bill in the Senate.....	391	How Not to Help the Poor.....	452
The Senate Report on Hawaii.....	392	"Union for Public Good".....	453
Annexation Favored.....	393	A Study of City Tramps.....	453
Reciprocity Treaties Threatened.....	393	The Improvement of the Negro.....	455
The Pending Tariff Policy.....	393	Civic Abuses in New York City.....	455
The Late Aggressive Policy.....	394	Electoral Corruption: Its Cause and Cure.....	457
The Democratic Position.....	394	Recent Railroad Failures and Their Lessons.....	458
The Brazilian Republic Triumphs.....	395	The Banks and the Panic of 1893.....	459
The Bluefields Incident.....	396	The Proposed Cables Across the Pacific.....	460
America will Control the Canal.....	396	A Naval Union with Great Britain.....	461
Prosecuting Election Crimes.....	396	Would the Annexation of Mexico be Desirable?.....	462
Republican Hopes and Prospects.....	397	Mr. Wells' Views on the Income Tax.....	462
New York Legislative Topics.....	398	What Englishmen Think of the Referendum.....	463
A Proposed Temperance Law.....	398	Absurd Effort to Make the World Over.....	464
Gladstone's Retirement and the Fight Against the Lords.....	399	Organizing English Village Life.....	464
What the Peers Tried to Do.....	399	The French Villager.....	465
Employers' Liability Discharged.....	399	The Strategic Importance of Asia Minor.....	465
The Retreat of the Peers.....	400	Northeast Sea Route to Siberia.....	466
Ending, Mending, or What?.....	400	With map.	
The First Days of Rosebery's Government.....	400	Our Secondary Schools.....	467
Close of the Russo-German Tariff War.....	401	Common Schools and the Farmers.....	468
Franco-Russian Coolness.....	401	The Place of University Extension.....	469
Putting On the Last Straw.....	402	A Latin Play at Harvard.....	470
The State as Rural Money Lender.....	402	Marvels Science Has in Store.....	471
The Australian Revival.....	402	A Gigantic Search Light.....	471
Silver and Opium.....	402	Flying à la Albatross.....	472
The Verdict of the Cape Elections.....	402	With illustration.	
Blots on the German 'Scutcheon.....	403	Cable Cars versus Horse Cars.....	473
The Late W. F. Poole, of Chicago.....	403	Electric Carriages.....	473
The Death of Louis Kossuth.....	403	The Zulus.....	473
With portraits of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. H. H. Asquith, Miss Margot Tennant, President-elect Prudente de Moraes, Associate Justice White, Senator Blanchard, Assistant District Attorney Wellman, Mr. Isidor Straus, Mr. Lemuel E. Quigg, Mr. Galusha A. Grow, Mr. Henry Labouchere, the late Mr. William Frederick Poole, and the late Louis Kossuth.		Natural Science in Japan.....	473
Current History in Caricature..... 407		Woman Suffrage in New Zealand.....	474
With portrait of the late Mr. Joseph Keppler and reproductions from American and foreign cartoon papers.		With portrait of Mrs. Yates.	
Record of Current Events..... 411		Why Women Ought Not to Work.....	475
With portraits of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Bart., Mr. G. Watts, R.A., the late Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, the late Dr. Hans Von Bülow, the late Professor Michelet, and new members of the Royal Academy, London.		Woman in Clubland.....	476
The Three English Liberal Leaders: Character Sketches.		The Beatification of Jeanne D'Arc.....	476
By W. T. Stead.		A Lady of England.....	477
I. Mr. Gladstone.....	417	"Picturesque Village Homes".....	477
II. The Earl of Rosebery.....	422	A Noted Newspaper Correspondent.....	479
III. Sir William Harcourt.....	429	"La Maréchale".....	479
With portraits of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, and Sir William Harcourt.		With portrait of "La Maréchale."	
The Drift in Australian Politics..... 434		The Women of Hungary.....	480
By Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.		Hildegard Werner.....	480
With portrait of Sir Henry Parkes.		Wagner and Grieg.....	481
		Some Composers.....	482
		Nature in Early American Literature.....	483
		The Periodicals Reviewed..... 484	
		The New Books:	
		Marcella, Mrs. Humphry Ward's New Novel on Socialism and Wealth.....	492
		Mr. Crawford's New Story of New York Society Life.....	493
		Tolstoi as a Christian Anarchist.....	495
		Other Recent American Publications.....	495
		Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 500	
		Index to Periodicals..... 509	



THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.
[FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.]

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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No. 4

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.



*English Versus
American
Politics.*

Our private advices from England, to which allusion was made in these pages last month, proved to be correct; and Mr. Gladstone's retirement from the post of prime minister was consummated early in March. The course of English politics has been keenly interesting every day for

many weeks. Most of the current news from Washington, with Congress in the middle of the most critical session of recent years, has been too dull to read without effort; while the English news has been, even to us in America, the most eagerly scanned of all that has appeared in the newspapers from day to day. Every scrap of fresh information about Mr. Gladstone has been sympathetically welcomed. There has been an unabated desire to know everything that could be learned about the new Premier, Lord Rosebery. Even Sir William Harcourt has at length won the curious and fixed attention of American readers. Anything about Mr. Secretary Asquith and his engagement to Miss Margot Tennant is far more sure to attract the quick notice of newspaper readers in this country than anything that could just now be said about our own Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hoke Smith. Readers on our side of the Atlantic are following the sensational parliamentary career of Mr. Henry Labouchere with much greater zest and appetite than they are watching, for example, the remarkable strategies that Mr. David B. Hill is pursuing at Washington. A great discussion has been raging in this country regarding the relations of the Senate toward the Executive and toward the other House of Congress. Yet unquestionably the contest that begins to fill the air in England regarding the House of Lords and its obstruction of legislation has a dramatic interest even for Americans that the Washington situation does not possess.

*Why the English
Game is More
Exciting.*
daily incidents

Why is it that the great game of politics in England is so much easier to follow and so much more thrilling in its

America? The question has been often asked, and not always intelligently answered. One reason is the full centralization of British political life. Just now we have been witnessing rather lively times politically within the domain of the State of New York, where a legislature is in session, and many questions are before



UNARMING.—From *Punch* (London).

"Unarm!—The long day's task is done!"
(Antony and Cleopatra, Act IV, Scene 12.)

the people. These local issues have engrossed more attention than affairs at Washington. There is much talk about nominations for Governor. A Constitutional convention is soon to assemble. And in many other States, as in Iowa, Colorado, California, New Jersey and Ohio, home political questions and home political personages have filled the public mind to the obscuring of events and men at Washington. Even

when we endeavor to fix our attention upon the course of affairs at the Federal capitol, we find it necessary to change the focus continually. The boy who wants to miss nothing that is done at the circus where simultaneous performances are going on in three rings, finds his eye and brain subjected to a severe and anxious responsibility. And the observer who wishes to miss nothing of the political performance at Washington,—when one House is engaged with a tariff or



MR. H. H. ASQUITH.

coinage bill, when the other is wrestling with a Supreme Court nomination or an anti-option bill, and when the Administration is busy on its own independent account with the issue of a national loan or an attempt to enthrone a Queen,—is facing a well-nigh baffling task. Moreover, the most interesting things go on behind the scenes. The Cabinet never comes before Congress for public cross-examination, and Congress itself does its real work by means of committees rather than by process of open debate. There are really a dozen rings in the Washington political circus, into most of which the spectator is allowed only an occasional unsatisfactory peep. But in England there is absolute unity in the performance. For all practical purposes the Cabinet and Prime Minister,—i. e., the Executive Government,—are a Committee of the House of Commons. Everything is fought out in that one arena. Occasionally, as now, it happens that the Prime Minister is in the House of Lords; and it is always true that several members of the Ministry are Lords. None the less it is a fact that the Government stands or falls with the support or rejection of a majority of the House of Commons, and that the whole political game is played in that one spot. The House of Lords possesses no interest so far as its proceedings are concerned. That is to say, no one ordinarily attaches any importance to its debates or opinions. It is of consequence merely because it may stand in the way now and then as an obstruction. The interesting question that then arises is, What will the House of

Commons do about it? The game may be hindered and its outcome seriously affected by such an outside influence as the House of Lords. But the fact is not altered that the whole game remains in the hands of the Commons and there are really no other participants.

*Permanence
of the
Players.*

Another thing is to be noted. The leading players in the game of British politics do not change very rapidly or frequently, and we come to know them and follow their fortunes with all the warmth of interest that attaches to old friends or old enemies. We cannot keep up with French politics because every Ministerial upheaval lands a fortuitous group of new men on top of the situation. But we do not have to ask who Salisbury, Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Randolph Churchill, Joseph Chamberlain and George J. Goschen are, nor is it difficult to keep track of a party that entrusts its leadership to Gladstone, Rosebery, Harcourt, Morley, Kimberly, James Bryce, Fowler, Asquith, Trevelyan, and their associates. Labouchere is always on hand; Justin McCarthy, John Dillon, Michael Davitt, Tim Healy, Dr. Tanner and other Irish patriots maintain their positions and attitudes. John Redmond, the Harringtons, and their little faction, are clearly located in our minds. We are puzzled somewhat by the shifting groups and factions of so comparatively stable a body as the German Reichstag. But in the English political game we know the men.



Digitized by Google
MISS MARGOT TENNANT.

can estimate their forces, can comprehend the moves, and in short can witness the entertainment with a comfortable and flattering sense of fairly clear comprehension. Now, to be perfectly frank, most of us are not always sure of knowing the men at Washington. A strong man does not drop out of English politics. Mr. McKinley, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Ingalls, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Morton, Mr. Hiscock, Mr. Warner Miller and other prominent Republicans are no longer participants in the game at Washington. Such an exclusion is unknown in England. A seat in the House of Commons can always be found for a prominent member of either leading party. The fighting leaders of the two parties always confront each other. The Ministers of the party in power sit on the front bench of the Governmental side; and the ex-Ministers of the party out of power sit on the front Opposition bench. New men are worked in gradually, but not spasmodically. With us, the change of men is very rapid. Mr. Cleveland's present Cabinet was for the most part composed of men who had never participated at all,—or never with great prominence,—in the political game at Washington. Mr. Carlisle's case was the exception that proved the rule. The House of Representatives, moreover, is full of new men. Even Mr. Wilson himself is a comparatively recent figure in our public life, and yet he is an old stager when compared with many others who are taking most active and prominent parts in our governmental business at Washington.

Neither System Can Claim Superiority.

All of this proves nothing as to the superiority of the one system or the other. The consensus of recent European opinion is inclining towards a preference for the American plan of a separation of the executive power from the law-making body. But nobody can deny that the English system is the more entertaining for the onlooker. If the Senate and House were consolidated into one chamber, and if the Presidential cabinet occupied seats on the floor and were engaged in constant discussion of their own acts and policies and of pending legislation as it related to their various departments, we should see a more exciting political game at Washington; and personality in politics would count for much more than it now does. If, in addition, our laws and customs did not compel a public man to abide by the verdict of the State or district in which he lives, but made it readily possible for him to represent the people of some other State or district, we should not lose out of our public life at the very moment of their highest usefulness such men as Thurman of Ohio, Harlan of Iowa, and plenty of others who could be named. Our system is far more truly representative of the people than the English system, which is essentially aristocratic. And such as it is, our system is with us to remain in all its most characteristic outlines. But it does not furnish us with half as zestful sport as the English system of government by a committee of the dominant party or coalition in the House of Commons.

Obstructing the Seigniorage Bill.

Without any change in the distinctive features of our legislative system, it would be possible, at least, to eliminate some very objectionable practices. The one important measure which has made its way through both houses of Congress since our record closed last month, is Mr. Bland's bill for the coining of the seigniorage,—the purport of which was explained in our March number. The means by which the enemies of this bill retarded its progress in the House deserve emphatic condemnation; and the means by which its friends accelerated its passage through the Senate are not less sharply censurable. For two weeks Mr. Bland and Speaker Crisp were occupied with strenuous attempts to secure a quorum in order to act upon Mr. Bland's motion to fix a date for the final vote. Members absented themselves upon all sorts of trumped-up excuses, and warrants were issued for the arrest in various States of truants who had gone to their homes on divers pretexts. But more provoking even than the recreancy of members who left Washington and scattered themselves in all directions was the conduct of those who remained and who actually occupied their seats, yet by refusal to participate when Mr. Bland's motion was put prevented the securing of a quorum under the rules of the House. It will be remembered that under the last Republican control of the House of Representatives Speaker Reed met and vanquished obstructive filibustering of this particular character by the straightforward device of counting, for purposes of a quorum, every member actually in the room, whether that member admitted his presence by responding to the roll call or not. Mr. Reed simply cut the Gordian knot.

Down with Filibustering!

With due regard for the rights of minorities and the reasonable duration of debate, the majority has a right to legislate; and it has an undoubted right to use masterful methods to break up obstruction through the abominable tactics of "no quorum." Mr. Bland was perhaps too harsh and choleric in the language used by him in the denunciation of this practice, but he was not far from right when he pronounced it essentially anarchistic. Lawmakers who desert their posts in order to prevent the passage of laws they do not like, conspire to effect the total annihilation for the time being of the law-making body. This is a matter to which constituents should look with care. Members who have played these tricks should be asked to renounce them before they are sent back to Congress for another term. The Democrats had made such a record of passionate protest against Speaker Reed's rulings and methods that when they came into authority themselves they were ashamed to make use of his excellent reforms. Their return to obsolete parliamentary methods that make filibustering comparatively easy, now affords the Republican members under Ex-Speaker Reed's leadership a very colorable pretext for retaliation. Nevertheless, we must pro-

test that it is not a high impulse of patriotism that these Republicans are obeying in resorting to parliamentary obstruction; and they deserve the censure of their constituents and of the country. The Republicans, however, were by no means alone in filibustering against the seigniorage bill. The lead was taken by Eastern Democrats. The Democratic majority in Congress is so enormous that, unless the prevailing party is divided against itself, Republican obstruction amounts to nothing whatever. Mr. Bland had a heavy task in whipping in the skulkers; but a quorum was at length procured, and the bill was passed by a vote of 168 to 129 on Thursday, March 1.

On the following Wednesday, March 7, the seigniorage bill was brought up in the Senate. In the ordinary course of things it would have been referred to the Finance Committee, but a motion to this effect was defeated and the bill was hurried through the successive stages required by the rules until it had passed its third reading, was beyond the condition where amendments could be proposed or entertained, and was on the point of submission to final vote. All these processes,—which had required a full month in the other House, and which, in the reasonable nature of the case, should have required at least two or three weeks in the Senate,—were gone through with in about as small a fraction of time as is taken with the writing of these sentences. The result was accomplished, to use plain language, by parliamentary trickery. The opponents of the bill, it is true, ought not to have been caught napping; nevertheless they were designedly thrown under a misapprehension, and were not frankly and openly dealt with. Such performances are not in line with the dignified traditions of the United States Senate. They would be disgraceful in the pettiest parliamentary body that ever existed, and would not be countenanced in a college debating society, where smart parliamentary practice is considered permissible as a matter of training and discipline for after life. Mr. Allison of Iowa moved to reconsider the vote ordering the bill to its third reading and the subject went over to the following Wednesday, when the motion to reconsider was defeated by a vote of twenty-eight to forty-five. On the following day, March 15, the bill was put to its final vote and passed by forty-four yeas and thirty-one nays. The thirty-one adverse votes were given by nine Democrats and twenty-two Republicans. The forty-four votes for the bill were given by thirty Democrats, ten Republicans, and four Populists, counting Senator Stewart as a Populist rather than a Republican. Great interest at once centred about the question whether or not President Cleveland would sign the bill. It was the staunch opinion of those who have been most in accord with President Cleveland's general financial policy that he would unhesitatingly veto this measure. Others asserted that while undoubtedly Mr. Cleveland would not have any pleasurable emotions in allowing the bill to become a law, he would de-

cline to veto it lest such action on his part should provoke a train of very serious consequences. It was claimed that the friends of silver would retaliate against the presidential veto of the seigniorage bill by refusing to pass the Wilson tariff bill in any form through the Senate, and by further bringing in and forcing to a passage through both houses a bill for free silver coinage. The Senate adjourned after passing the seigniorage bill until Monday, March 19, and the measure was not signed by the presiding officers of the two houses and sent to the White House until that date. The strong probabilities seemed to be on the side of those who contended that the President would refuse to affix his signature.

*The Outlook
for
Bimetallism.*

From no point of view has the seigniorage bill seemed to us to be a desirable measure. From the standpoint of those who wish to see silver restored to an important place as a money metal, it ought to be clear that the Bland seigniorage bill is a mere looking backward toward a line of policy that was defeated and abandoned with the passage of the act repealing the Sherman purchase system. A forward movement on new ground is what the bimetallists should favor. An important commission has been sitting in Germany to inquire into the advisability of a larger use of silver in the currency of the German Empire. The deranged condition of the currency in India, and the commercial losses entailed thereby, are leading to a renewed study of all phases of the silver question by British economists and statesmen. The probability of the reassembling of the International Monetary Conference begins to increase, and the times are becoming considerably more auspicious for the active treatment of monetary and coinage questions as international rather than national problems. The best thing for silver men to do, therefore, would be to abandon for the present their futile attempts to rehabilitate the standard silver dollar in this country, and to join forces with those statesmen and economists of all countries who believe in and demand an international solution for the silver question.

*The Wilson Bill
in the Senate.*

The seigniorage bill, however, has been a mere episode of the month in the history of the United States Senate. Real interest has centred in the Senate's treatment of the Wilson bill for revision of the tariff and internal revenue and the establishment of an income tax. It is true that the work upon this measure has been in the Finance Committee room rather than upon the Senate floor. But the public attention has been occupied as fully with the protracted battle in committee as if the contest had been taking place in the full Senate. The Democratic majority in the Senate is not overwhelming as in the House; and there are enough Democratic senators who do not like the Wilson bill for one reason or for another to make very important amendments necessary to insure its passage. The most determined fight was

against the treatment accorded by the Wilson bill to sugar. The McKinley tariff puts sugar on the free list, making it, however, a basis for reciprocity treaties with sugar-producing regions; and in lieu of tariff protection it gives a direct bounty to the American sugar producers, most of whom are in Louisiana. The Wilson bill proposed to abolish the bounty, while doing away with the reciprocity treaties and making sugar imports absolutely free.

*Louisiana
Versus
Free Sugar.*

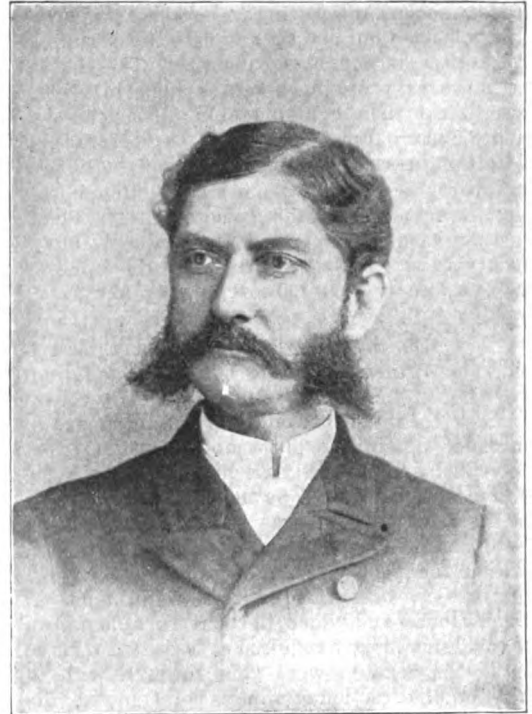
The Louisiana planters, who have prospered greatly under the McKinley arrangements, would undoubtedly have preferred no changes of any kind in existing laws; but they are of course compelled to admit that the bounty system is not in accordance with Democratic doctrines, and



From photograph by Bell, Washington.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE EDWARD D. WHITE.

that a tariff on sugar, ostensibly for revenue but which would also operate to protect American producers, would be the best arrangement they could ask a Democratic congress to accept. For this end the Louisiana senators, Messrs. Cafferty and White, stood out most resolutely and with eventual success. Mr. White had been nominated and confirmed for the vacancy on the Supreme bench, but instead of putting on the ermine immediately, he remained in his place in the Senate until the sugar victory had been won in the Finance Committee. His place as Senator



From photograph by Bell, Washington.

SENATOR J. NEWTON BLANCHARD.

has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. Newton Blanchard, who has for some years been a member of the House of Representatives, and whose position on the sugar question is as firmly that of his Louisiana constituents as was Mr. White's. The new Justice, by the way, was severely criticised in some quarters for remaining several weeks in the senatorial arena after having been confirmed as a member of the Supreme Court, the state of judicial business meanwhile urgently requiring a full bench. Mr. White at one time was a member of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, and is regarded as an accomplished lawyer, being well versed in all that pertains to the theory and practice of law under the Code of his State, which is an adaptation of the French Code, and which is derived from the Roman law rather than from the common law of England which lies at the basis of the law practice and judicial decisions of all our States except Louisiana. It is said that the business of the Supreme Court will be facilitated by the acquisition of a judge who is also familiar with the French and Roman systems of law.

*Stiffening the
Wilson Bill in
the Senate.*

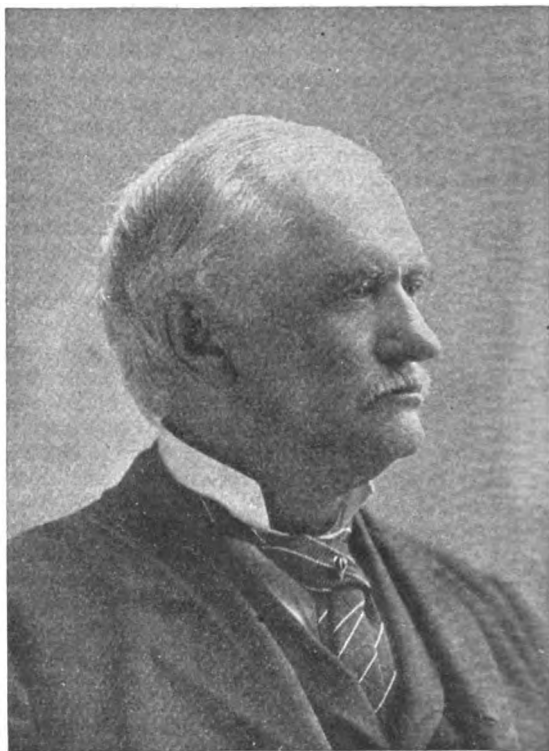
But to continue with the tariff contest in the Senate,—Democratic senators from Maryland, West Virginia, and New Jersey made themselves champions of a duty upon coal and iron ore, these materials having been put upon the free list in Mr. Wilson's bill as it came from the House. The lumber interests also prevailed in their

attempt to restore a part of the McKinley duty that the House Wilson bill had abolished. Wool was left upon the free list by the Senate committee. In very many items the committee increased the duties which had been fixed by Mr. Wilson and his colleagues of the House, while in a few particulars the duties were made still lower. The tax on distilled liquors under the McKinley bill is ninety cents a gallon. The Wilson bill increased it to one dollar, and the Senate committee's revision made it one dollar and ten cents. From the revenue standpoint, the great difference between the House bill and the bill as revised by the Senate committee is the proposed imposition of a tax of about one cent a pound upon all raw sugars, and a somewhat greater duty upon refined sugars for the protection of the American refining trust. It is estimated that this sugar tax will add forty million dollars a year to the national revenues. The Wilson bill as passed by the House was expected so materially to reduce the revenue from imports as to make the income tax necessary for the sake of meeting the government's expenses. The Senate committee did not venture to reject the income tax, but its great increase of the revenue-producing capacity of the bill by the placing of duties upon sugar, coal, iron ore and lumber, could but add very much to the strength of the position of those senators who were prepared to make a determined fight on the floor against the adoption of an income tax in any form. The most outspoken leader in the opposition to the income tax on the Democratic side of the Senate is Mr. Hill of New York. The Republican senators are nearly or quite unanimous against the income tax, and it remains yet to be seen how many Democrats will join Mr. Hill in the attempt to cut away this part of the proposed new revenue system. The long delay and close contest over the sugar schedule in the Senate committee was accompanied by rapid fluctuations in the market price of the stock of the American sugar trust, and wild speculation prevailed in Wall street for several days. Much excitement was created by the charge that senators were using their knowledge of the situation at Washington to participate in the gambling on Wall street. Senator Peffer of Kansas offered a resolution demanding investigation into the sugar speculations of his colleagues, and this motion was only defeated by a narrow majority. A number of senators arose to make personal explanations and excuses. The incident was a humiliating one; and while nothing very scandalous was brought clearly to light, the good name of the Senate did not emerge with any enhanced lustre.

The Senate Report on Hawaii.

Another important incident in the senatorial month which we are reviewing was the report of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate upon the Hawaiian question. Under the chairmanship of Senator Morgan the committee had been conducting a long and very thorough investigation into all the circumstances of our diplomatic connection with Hawaiian affairs since the outbreak of the revolution of January, 1893. The report

consists of a volume of some eight hundred printed pages, the testimony being included in full. Senator Morgan himself drew up the principal document, which in its essential findings is decidedly opposed to the conclusions that Mr. Blount had reached in his famous report to the President. Mr. Morgan fully exonerates Minister Stevens from all blame as to the origin of the Hawaiian revolution, and finds that he was guilty of no misconduct, although disapproving of his proclamation of a protectorate. This action of Mr. Stevens was, however, immediately disavowed



SENATOR MORGAN, OF ALABAMA.

by President Harrison and Secretary Foster, and has not been in controversy at any time since. Senator Morgan takes the ground that President Cleveland committed no impropriety in appointing Mr. Blount, and finds that it was never the intention of President Cleveland to follow up with force his demand that the provisional government should abdicate in favor of Lilioukalani. The four Republican members of the Foreign Committee, Senators Sherman, Frye, Dolph, and Davis, concurred with the Democratic chairman, Senator Morgan, as to the "essential findings" of the Morgan report, but took occasion to file a supplementary report denying the constitutionality of Mr. Blount's appointment and of the placing of the United States naval forces at Honolulu under his orders or under those of Mr. Willis. They also find that the conduct of Messrs. Blount and Willis

in holding communication with the deposed queen was unwarranted and unlawful, and that President Cleveland was wholly unauthorized in his attempted reopening of the question as to the validity of a government which the United States had duly recognized and with which the country was in friendly diplomatic relations. Four Democratic members of the Committee, namely, Senators Butler, Turpie, Daniel, and Gray, dissented wholly from Senator Morgan's report and submitted a minority report which censures Minister Stevens and practically approves from beginning to end every step taken by Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Blount, and Mr. Willis.

Annexation Favored. Far more significant, however, than the mere party loyalty shown in this minority report is the statement which Messrs. Butler and Turpie take pains to add to their general review of the case, in which they avow their belief in the annexation of Hawaii to this country. The position of Senator Morgan and of the four Republican members of the committee as to annexation has already been perfectly well known. It therefore appears that seven out of nine members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have put themselves upon formal record as favorable to annexation as soon as it can be brought about in a manner that would be considered suitable; while it is not clear that the other two members would not also under changed circumstances be in favor of the same course. Now that the attempt of the administration to break down the Provisional Government has been definitely abandoned, the whole episode may as well be dropped from current controversy and left for the calm verdict of the future historian. While we cannot approve of the policy pursued for so many months by Mr. Cleveland's administration, we are glad to avow our belief in the President's absolute sincerity from beginning to end. The relations between Minister Willis and the Provisional Government have for some time been of a growingly friendly character. The report of the Senate committee was received with much rejoicing by the annexationists in Hawaii and with corresponding disgust and wrath by the royalists and by the clique who would like to turn the Sandwich Islands over to the British Empire. President Dole and his colleagues have been engaged in the preparation of a constitution providing for the establishment of a Hawaiian republic. It is probable that the document will be submitted to a constitutional convention for its discussion, amendment and adoption within a very few weeks. There has been much rumor of royalist plots and of an impending uprising against the Provisional Government, but the most reliable advices are to the effect that the existing authorities are in a condition to maintain themselves against their enemies. It is reported that the constitutional convention will be composed of the present members of the governmental councils, eighteen in number, and of eighteen other persons, who will be elected by voters who have held the suffrage under arrangements heretofore existing.

Reciprocity Treaties Threatened. One of the clauses of the Wilson bill directs the President of the United States to give notice to the government of Hawaii that the United States intends to terminate the reciprocity arrangements established under the treaty of 1875. Free trade between this country and the Sandwich Islands has been of decided advantage to both parties to the compact, for nearly twenty years. The breaking off of the arrangement at this time would have all the appearance of sheer malignancy and unfriendliness. The clause ought not to be passed. Upon the strength of this reciprocity treaty great American interests have been built up in the Hawaiian Islands, and it would not seem equitable thus to sacrifice them without any clear reason other than a desire to punish Hawaii and its American residents for having had the temerity to desire still closer arrangements between the two countries. As to the new reciprocity treaties established in conformity with Mr. Blaine's policy as Secretary of State, and under the reciprocity clauses of the McKinley Act, there has been a lively discussion in Washington and in the newspapers of the country over their fate in case the Wilson tariff should become enacted into a law. The prevailing, and seemingly the correct, opinion is that the treaties would fall to the ground without any diplomatic notice of an intention to terminate them, when the new tariff bill came into effect. The value of these treaties to our trade with the West Indies and South America is a question upon which there is the widest diversity of opinion. It seems to us unfortunate that the United States should appear in the eyes of the whole world so capricious, after having entered upon a commercial policy involving treaties with a number of foreign countries, as to smash that policy ruthlessly before it has had a fair opportunity to demonstrate either its success or its failure. Such arbitrary reversals of policy are not statesmanlike.

The Pending Tariff Policy. The Democratic party came into power with so clear a mandate from the people that it is abundantly authorized to make very radical changes in the whole revenue system of the United States. But it certainly had no mandate to cut, slash, tinker and deform for the mere sake of being able to claim that it had at last done something about the tariff. The Wilson bill as it left the House was a high protectionist measure in every principle. The added work of the Senate committee has not made it in any point of principle a more thoroughly protective bill than Mr. Wilson himself made it, but has added to it much more of the character of a log-rolling measure, altered not to conform with any principle, but simply to favor certain special interests that were strong enough to insist upon having themselves protected. The result has been thus far to confuse and disturb the course of trade and industry. If the bill should become a law in one form or another, it would have effected nothing of broad and fundamental importance. It would simply have given us the prospect of a cessation of further actual

changes so long as Mr. Cleveland remains in the White House,—that is, for a few months after the presidential election of 1896. If on the other hand the Democrats had shown something of the courage of their Chicago platform, had thrown discriminating and protective tariffs to the winds, and had adopted a simple, uniform tariff for the sole purpose of producing a revenue,—fixing a future date for its taking effect, so that manufacturers and all others should have time to make their plans accordingly,—the situation would be totally different. Even many Republicans who prefer McKinley protection to its pending Democratic caricature, would gladly support a plan for the total abandonment of discriminating tariffs and the adoption of a lucid and simple revenue system.

*The Late
Aggressive
Policy.*

There is this to be said for the programme of the Republican Congress which enacted the McKinley bill: It was a bold, well-conceived and many-sided policy for the rapid aggrandizement of the United States in its commercial and its political interests. It was intended to make complete in the present decade the unrivaled supremacy of the United States as a manufacturing country. It was expected to round out iron and steel industry by the transfer from Great Britain of that special branch known as the tin-plate manufacture. The addition to our textile manufactures of a great and productive linen industry was part of the programme. It was carefully designed through the bounty system to add sugar to the list of our great crops, partly through the further encouragement of cane growing in the South, but chiefly through the development of the beet sugar industry and the sorghum cane industry in the West. Its reciprocity policy was intended to give our manufacturers a special opportunity to push their wares in the Latin-American countries lying south of us, inasmuch as we were already the principal purchasers of their great exports of sugar, coffee, hides, dye-stuffs, and so on. This same policy looked toward the rapid revival of the American merchant marine through postal subsidies, and believed that reciprocity would lead to a direct traffic between our ports and those of South America,—a traffic that would tend to seek American bottoms. It was a policy which, if the Republicans of the Harrison-Blaine school had remained in power, would have led inevitably to the construction of the Nicaragua canal under exclusive American auspices, would have annexed the Hawaiian islands and developed a great coal and supply station in Pearl Harbor, would have persisted until successful in negotiations for one or more coaling stations in the West Indies, and would in short have pushed at every point the doctrine and principle of our national hegemony in all Western Hemisphere affairs. Such a policy would have led by logical necessity to an early attempt to secure commercial and political union between the United States and Canada. Whether or not an intelligent

American citizen sympathizes with the main principles of this large aggressive public policy, is almost entirely a matter of temperament. Senator Morgan of Alabama happens to be a Democrat by virtue of the geographical argument; but it has long been easy to see that he belongs instinctively to what we may call the American imperial school. There are other Democrats in public life besides Mr. Morgan who belong temperamentally to that same way of thinking. On the other hand there are not a few Republicans who remain in their party through ties of tradition or the convenient logic of locality, who are as devoid of the broad, imaginative, imperial ambition for America, as President Cleveland himself. They have no sympathy whatsoever with the idea of an expansion of our commercial power, or of our influence whether in one half or in both halves of this planet, through aggressive public action.

*The
Democratic
Position.*

It is the misfortune of the Democratic party at the present time not to know just where it stands with reference to a large and expansive American policy. The fact that England, as a small and highly developed manufacturing country, does not find it advantageous to build a tariff wall around herself, has blinded many Americans to the fact that Great Britain, far from pursuing a *laissez faire* course toward British trade and the expansion of British interests, is constantly engaged in promoting, with the whole force of its governmental agencies, the increase of British commerce and influence in all parts of the world. It would be well if our American statesmen of both parties, but particularly those of the Democracy, would devote some study to the larger questions of national policy, in order to find out what they believe and to decide where they will stand. The imaginative and aggressive policy which filled the mind of Mr. Blaine in his last years is a fascinating one—fraught with dangers, but magnificent upon the whole and not too chimerical for practical purposes if deliberately entered upon by the nation. On the other hand, the opposite policy is a safe and honorable one, and has much to commend it. It is a policy which rests upon the principle that it is the business of our government to maintain justice, to do with efficiency those things clearly committed to it as its duties and functions, and for the rest to leave the States to their own devices and private business to its own development in its own way under the great natural laws that affect supply and demand. At present neither one of these two broadly different views of what should be our American national policy for the next quarter century is the exclusive policy of either party, but it is evident that Republican opinion inclines predominantly to the one view, and that the Democratic opinion inclines toward the other, though with misgivings and uncertainty. The Harrison-Blaine-McKinley policy had the imperial and aggressive quality beyond all question. Mr. Wilson, in his position as chairman of the Chicago convention and in the main tenor of his subsequent addresses, has

stood with President Cleveland, Mr. Waterson, Mr. Springer and Mr. Mills upon the principles of the opposite policy. But the Wilson bill, as amended by the Finance Committee of the Senate, represents neither the one policy nor the other, and is without any characteristic quality or guiding or controlling principle of its own. Nobody can at present predict a date when the measure will reach a final vote in the Senate. Still less can it be conjectured when the important Senate amendments will have run the gauntlet of the conference committees of the two houses; when the report agreed upon by the conference can be adopted at the two ends of the Capitol building; or finally when the finished product can be put into the hands of the President for his signature. All this may come to pass in a month, but so speedy an outcome is hardly to be expected.

The Brazilian Republic Triumphs.

The war in Brazil has ended with the complete subjugation of the insurgents. The rank and file of the insurgent soldiers and sailors were accorded full amnesty. The leaders were not included in the general forgiveness. At last accounts Admiral Mello was in hiding, and Admiral Da Gama, who had been the real leader of the insurgents for some time, had taken refuge with his officers on board a Portuguese man-of-war. A presidential election had been held on March 1st, and a distinguished civilian, Mr. Prudente de Moraes, was elected president by a large majority. This gentleman is said to command to an unequalled extent the respect and confidence of the Brazilian people. He has for some time filled the post of president of the senate. He is a man of learning, high personal character and experienced statesmanship, and his election, followed by the speedy capitulation of the insurgent fleet, ends the early chapters of the attempt to establish a republic in Brazil. From this time forth we shall hear nothing more of plots and revolutions having as their object the restoration of monarchical institutions in the greatest and richest of the South American countries. Our fuller appreciation of the late Brazilian troubles makes apparent some interesting facts. For example, it now seems clear that it was only through the representations and active exertions of the United States government that the European powers were prevented from recognizing the insurgents as possessed of belligerent rights. While European governments did not openly recognize the alleged civil government which the insurgents had set up as a basis for their claim to an international standing, it is none the less true that these European powers, Great Britain in particular, manifested a remarkable degree of leniency toward the insolent behavior of the insurgent fleet in the harbor of Rio Janeiro. The British warships absolutely refused to lend any protection to British merchant vessels, and Admiral Benham of the American navy was compelled to assert, for the ships of other nations as well as for our own, the right to carry on without molestation their peaceful commercial activities in the docks and at the wharves. The

cause of the insurgents declined rapidly and inevitably from the moment that it came to be understood that they were receiving pay from the representatives of Brazilian ex-royalty in Europe, and that Da Gama's ultimate object was the restoration of the monarchy. It would seem that Great Britain was in some covert sympathy with this object, as were other European powers, and that the whole affair at bottom was a contest between Western Hemisphere autonomy and republicanism, and the European proclivity for monarchical institutions *plus* the European reluctance to miss any opportunity for interference in cis-Atlantic affairs. On this hypothesis Americans can perhaps view with less poignant regret the fact that Mr. Charles R. Flint's fleet, fitted out at New York under orders from President Peixoto, was so influential in bringing the insurrection to its end. It is true that the dynamite gun of the *Nichteroy* found no opportunity to try its power for destruc-



PRUDENTE DE MORAES.

tion upon the insurgent men-of-war. But this was solely because the rebel fleet struck its colors when the *Nichteroy* and its companion vessels appeared at the entrance to Rio Harbor. The republic of Brazil has certainly gone through distracting and costly experiences. But this civil war has not compared, in the degree of devastation it has wrought, with Balmaceda's war in Chili or with several other South American conflicts of recent years. Let us hope for stable, tranquil and sound republican government in the great Brazilian commonwealth, and for the maintenance of close and cordial relations between that republic and our own. At this juncture it is hardly to be wondered at that there should be Americans who would wish to see the reciprocity treaty with Brazil continued and made yet more inclusive in its scope, and would also like to see a great increase of direct steamship communication between New York and Rio Janeiro under the auspices of the two governments.

The Bluefields Incident.

The failure of the Brazilian insurgents, in spite of European encouragement, has not done away with the demand for Admiral Benham's services in protection of American interests. That gallant officer has been ordered to Bluefields, on the coast of Nicaragua, in order at once to protect American trade endangered by local disturbances and to represent if necessary the American doctrine that European interference in Central American affairs will not be welcomed by the United States government. A portion of Nicaragua known as the Mosquito Coast is occupied by a tribe of Indians exercising self-government in some such anomalous fashion as the Cherokees, for instance, in our Indian Territory. There is a large fruit trade from that coast, chiefly in the hands of citizens of the United States. The seaport is Bluefields, and it lies not very far distant from the Caribbean entrance to the Nicaragua canal. For several months Nicaragua and Honduras have been engaged in one of those Central American wars which are of such frequent occurrence and such slight consequence to the world at large that they usually attract little outside attention. The trade of the Mosquito Coast has suggested a source of revenue that the government of Nicaragua has often contemplated with envious eyes. Some weeks ago Nicaraguan troops marched to the Mosquito Coast and took possession, ostensibly to meet a Honduran force, but more probably with the intention of bringing the reservation under the full jurisdiction for revenue purposes of the central Nicaraguan government. It was under these circumstances that the United States corvette *Kearsarge* was ordered to Bluefields, and it was upon her course thither that she struck upon Roncador reef. Thus we were deprived of a naval representative on the Central American coast, and the news was received at Washington from Minister Lewis Baker that marines from a British war ship had landed and assumed control of the situation. Subsequently, it is said, the commander of the British vessel cabled to London for instructions, and eventually withdrew his marines and left Bluefields. The incident might easily and naturally be interpreted as a kindly act on the part of the British commander, who in view of the accident to the *Kearsarge* and the absence of any other American vessel, undertook to protect American interests and property, along with the comparatively slight interests of other foreign merchants.

America will Control the Canal.

Unfortunately there has been a strong impression that the landing at Bluefields was intended to reassert a fanciful claim to a British protectorate over the Mosquito Indians—a pretense that never had any substantial basis, and that was abandoned a full generation ago. Satisfactory explanations will undoubtedly be forthcoming. Meanwhile, Admiral Benham will have manifested with sufficient distinctness our concern regarding affairs in Central America. The Bluefields situation owes its interest almost wholly to the fact that this point lies

so near the entrance to the ship canal, and that it is the well-matured policy of the United States to control, both commercially and politically, the proposed water passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The United States can have no disposition to wish Great Britain ill in her maintenance of Gibraltar and Malta, her control of Egypt, her firm possession of the Suez canal, and the maintenance at all hazards of her unobstructed route to India and Australia. The United States can look on with indifference, if not rather with positive approval, as Great Britain proceeds to appropriate larger and ever larger areas of South Africa. Nor do we object to the constant widening of British jurisdiction in Asia by the invasion from India of adjacent provinces. But this country cannot view with any satisfaction the disposition of Great Britain from her original limited foothold at the mouth of the Essequibo river to push forward the frontiers of British Guiana by appropriating territory that belongs to Venezuela. We shall naturally give all the benefit of the doubt to the self-governing republic that is on the ground, rather than to the British Empire that ought not to hold sovereignty over a foot of South American soil. The United States, also, will not admit the faintest color of British authority in Central America, nor will this country sanction any British plans for the acquisition of Hawaii.

Prosecuting Election Crimes.

Events of the past few weeks, following the conviction and sentence of McKane, the Coney Island "boss," have progressed cumulatively toward the overthrow of political cor-



ASSOCIATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY WELLMAN.

ruption in and about New York. The efficient work as prosecuting officer performed by Mr. Wellman, one of the New York associate district attorneys, has resulted in the conviction of a long list of offenders who

committed election crimes under Tammany inspiration last November. Such an object lesson has not been given to New York ward politicians since the days of the Tweed overthrow. At that time it was the chief offenders rather than the small fry who were caught in the toils of the law. It is perhaps just as desirable for practical purposes that the petty tools should at this time have been the sufferers. Election inspectors who made false returns, repeaters, perjurers who swore to blindness in order that the district or precinct boss might accompany them into the polling booth and assure himself that the votes were delivered as bought—these are the types of offenders who have been sent to prison for periods varying from a month or two up to five or six years, besides being subjected to considerable fines. Politics will be less zealously pursued by men of this class henceforth in New York. The Coney Island prosecutions meanwhile have been making progress, and Sutherland, the local police justice who was associated with McKane in the conspiracy against the election laws and a fair vote, has in his turn been convicted. In a large number of towns and cities of New York State local elections were held early in March. In the city of Troy there was much disturbance at the polls through outrages committed by precisely the same class of roughs and election criminals as have been under prosecution in New York and Brooklyn. In an assault upon honest men at one of the Troy polling places, a gang of thugs murdered a reputable citizen. This sad event promises to have the good result of leading to a cleansing of the Augean stables of Troy politics. In this connection it should be noted that some weeks ago both houses of Congress passed a bill, which was promptly signed by the President, repealing all vestiges remaining on the statute books of laws which provide for the federal oversight, under certain conditions, of Congressional elections. An end has thus been put to such efforts as those, for instance, of John I. Davenport in New York City, to check illegal registration and voting. But, after all, the recent experiences of New York, Brooklyn, and other cities show conclusively enough that the communities themselves must look out for the honest working of the election laws, and that federal regulation and control could afford no real remedy. The repeal of the federal election laws will not militate against the interests of either party in New York City next November nor in the presidential contest of 1896.

*Republican
Hopes and
Prospects.*

It is not strange that the Republicans are looking forward toward the Congressional elections next November with revived hopes and anticipations. The unprecedented commercial stagnation of the past winter, continuing as it does with little abatement, has been anything but helpful to the party in power. During the discussion of the Wilson bill in the House of Representatives, two special Congressional elections were held in New York City districts. Tammany had made two vacancies at Washington by calling Mr. Fitch home to become City Controller and Colonel Fellows to become Dis-

trict Attorney. It was not supposed that there would be any difficulty in electing Democrats to fill their vacant seats in the House. A short but spirited contest resulted in Republican victory in one of the districts, while nearly all of the usual Democratic majority was swept away in the other district. The successful Republican was Mr. Lemuel E. Quigg, a talented young journalist of the New York *Tribune* staff. The successful Democrat was Mr. Isidor Straus, a prominent dry goods merchant who carries on a great business under the well-known firm name of R. H. Macy & Co., who is highly esteemed as a philanthropist and a political reformer, and who is



HON. LEMUEL E. QUIGG.

eminently worthy of a seat in Congress. Apart from personal considerations, the result of the election in these two districts was immensely encouraging to the Republican party, because it indicated a sweeping reaction. Not long after these New York City elections, a vacant seat in the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation required the choice of a congressman at large. The Republicans nominated Mr. Galusha A. Grow, who had many years ago spent several terms in the House and had at one time filled the office of Speaker. Great interest was shown in this election because the entire State of Pennsylvania was to participate in it, and because the tariff question was to be made the one issue. Mr. Grow was elected by a plurality over the Democratic candidate of nearly 188,000. The Pennsylvania Re-

publican plurality in the presidential election of 1892 had been less than 64,000. Mr. Grow's plurality is much the largest that has ever been given in that State. The local elections in March throughout the State of New York indicated, unmistakably, a strong Republican tide. Spring elections in several other States have shown the same tendency. The Republi-

own financial credit of an underground rapid transit system, the lines to be operated on a lease by a private company, but the property to belong to the city. The bill is feasible in every way and sound to the core. It is almost unanimously supported by the metropolitan press, and it is believed that the Legislature will pass it.



HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.

cans of New York State are counting upon electing a successor to Governor Flower, and the question of a candidate is assuming much interest in party circles.

New York Legislative Topics. The New York State Legislature has had in hand a series of important measures affecting the great metropolis. It has passed a bill authorizing the submission of the question of municipal consolidation to a popular vote of the people of New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and certain other adjacent areas at the next November election. There is every prospect that the people will ratify by a large majority this magnificent proposal for a "Greater New York." The Legislature has also set on foot an investigation into the police system of New York City and the alleged connivance of the police department with crime and election frauds. The inquiry promises to be a very extended one, and it is hoped that it may be thorough. Dr. Parkhurst's society and the New York Chamber of Commerce are actively abetting the work. Some form of newly constituted police supervision is expected to pass the Legislature. All authorities, outside of those who have partisan ends to gain, favor a single police commissioner. The Legislature has been at work upon an improved ballot law and a safer and fairer system of electoral inspection. A very important bill has been drawn up by the New York Chamber of Commerce providing for the construction on the city's

A Proposed Temperance Law. A very interesting measure is a bill which originated with the Hon. John O'Donnell, who has been conspicuously identified with reform legislation in the State of New York for several decades. Mr. O'Donnell's bill is intended to bring together on a practical platform all shades, schools and cliques of temperance people. It may be characterized as an improved form of local prohibition. It provides a plan by which a majority of the legal voters of any town, county, or city ward, together with a preponderance of the tax-paying interest of the community, may sign a petition against the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating liquor. If the petition is sustained both by a majority of all the legal voters and also by men and women who pay more than half the taxes of the community, no



HON. ISIDOR STRAUS.

liquor licenses shall be granted for a period of five years. At the end of five years the success of a like petition would secure prohibition for a further term. Mr. O'Donnell's system has the advantage of taking the saloon question entirely out of party politics, and it provides a method by which the real wishes of a community may be carefully and deliberately ascertained and obeyed. At present, there seems little probability that this bill, the details of which have been worked out with very great care, will receive legislative attention this year. But if the opponents of the saloon throughout the State should

suddenly conclude to join hands and flood the Legislature with petitions in behalf of the O'Donnell bill, something quite surprising and unexpected might happen.

Gladstone's Retirement and the Fight Against the Lords.

The month just gone has forced upon public attention two British topics of commanding moment. One is constitutional, the other is personal; yet, grave as is the constitutional issue, the personal stirs the deeper concern. The conflict between Lords and Commons seems to mark no such turning point in British history as does the retirement of Mr. Gladstone. His noble career is fittingly characterized for our readers this month by Mr. Stead, who also writes with his accustomed perspicacity concerning the new Premier, Lord Rosebery. It is a strange irony of fate which calls a Peer to lead the Liberal Party at the very moment when the Party is nerving itself for what it would like to consider a final conflict with the Peers. It is of a piece with the cynicism of the situation in which the past weeks have set the Upper House. The Lords have been cruelly disillusioned. In throwing out the Home Rule Bill last year they knew they had behind them the majority of the representatives of England in the Lower House. By that fact they felt emboldened to despise the mandate of "the Celtic fringe." They found themselves, as they imagined, rewarded for their courage. When they had destroyed the bill there was scarcely a whisper of popular agitation. By their own side they were lauded to the skies as the very saviors of the Empire. They were held up as models of patriotism and public virtue. The Commons were correspondingly disparaged and vilified. The Lords were told that they were the truly representative chamber; by some inscrutable process they had a better right to speak for the nation than the spokesmen whom the nation itself had chosen. The Peers would not have been mortal had they remained unmoved by such overflowing adulation. Their spirits rose. They began to believe what was told them so eloquently and so oft. No longer a chamber inwardly conscious of existing only on sufferance, they began to consider themselves a real and not a nominal branch of the legislature. Forgetting that a non-elective house is an anomaly and an anachronism in a democratic state, they showed signs of supposing that they were empowered, trusted, honored by the nation not less, perhaps more, than was the other House. They defied the Commons once and again. And still no harm came to them. Demos slumbered heavily, and they mistook his heavy breathing for a murmur of approval. So they took a step further. But that was just one step too far. Semblances gave out. Realities asserted themselves. The dream of the Peers was over. They found they were living in a democracy after all. Not they, the stately and heroic saviors of Empire, but the Commons—the noisy, vulgar, Irish-led Commons—represented the will and the power of the nation. The Lower House was supreme. The Upper House was compelled, however reluctantly, to submit.

What the Peers Tried to Do.

A *résumé* may be valuable. The quarrel between the Houses during February ran this course: On the 1st the Peers began to consider the Parish Councils Bill in committee. When it left their hands on the 11th it had undergone extensive alterations. The most important of these alterations, being likely to afford the occasion of much later discussion in the campaign against the Lords, may as well be enumerated. They form an interesting revelation of the inner attitude of the Lords temporal and spiritual to local self-government.

The Peers' amendments made parish councils optional for all villages having less than 500 inhabitants; thus rendering adoption doubtful in more than four thousand villages.

They took away the right of the Parish Council to hold certain of its meetings in the church schoolroom; thus leaving in a number of cases only the alternative of the public-house. Mr. F. C. Gould hit off the situation in his now almost historic *Westminster* cartoon.

They required the order for compulsory sale or hire of land for allotments to come before Parliament; in many cases an all but prohibitive condition; and the cost was further increased by allowing compensation to be given for compulsory sale.

They limited the local power of adopting adoptive Acts, such as for establishing Free Libraries, etc:

They necessitated the levying of a separate rate to meet the cost of election.

They retained church wardens as trustees of non-ecclesiastical charities, and took away the power to appoint a majority of trustees of such charities.

They excluded the London Vestries from the scope of the Bill.

They took away from the Chairman of the Council the office of justice of the peace.

They allowed only those who paid rates directly (and not in the rent through the landlord) to be eligible as Councillor or Poor Law Guardian; thus excluding most of the agricultural laborers. Lord Salisbury wished similarly to limit the voting qualification—thus disfranchising most of the agricultural laborers—but was prevented by the opposition of the Duke of Devonshire.

The readiness with which the bishops generally supported these anti-democratic amendments has called forth angry remonstrances from radical churchmen, and is certainly not likely to win Hodge's vote for the establishment.

Employers' Liability Discharged.

The House of Commons having reassembled on the 12th, proceeded next day to consider the Employers' Liability, as amended by the Lords. An amendment to allow the privilege of "contracting out" for three years to firms which had already made insurance agreements with their workmen was accepted by the Government as a compromise, but carried only by a majority of 2 (215-213). Earl Dudley's clause permitting "contracting out" was then refused by 219 to 197. On the 19th, the bill came back to the Peers, and once again the Dudley clause was inserted. Next day the unfort-

unated bill reappeared in the Commons. Mr. Gladstone was to have moved that the Lords' amendments be "laid aside," and a great oratorical attack on the Peers was expected; but the Speaker ruled the motion out of order, and the Premier had to content himself and disappoint his followers by meekly moving that the bill be discharged. So the much-debated measure was finally slaughtered. So far the Peers had triumphed. Two out of the three great bills of the session they had directly or indirectly destroyed.

*The Retreat
of
the Peers.*

But over the third they came to grief. The week in which the Commons re-assembled was also the week of the National Liberal Federation at Portsmouth. The chief significance of these meetings was that they gave unmistakable voice to the indignation roused in the country by the Peers' treatment of the Parish Councils Bill. Ministers and delegates confirmed each other in the determination to bring the Upper House to its knees. The Liberal majority gathered in the Commons in full fighting form, but practically there was no foe for them to fight. The Peers were deserted by their own party in the Commons. The Liberal Unionists refused to forswear their democratic principles at the invitation of the Lords. So it was known before the bill was returned to the Upper House almost exactly as it had arrived there three weeks previously, that the Peers were to "climb down." The process of climbing down was done on the 23d. It was performed with great reluctance and with some attempts at securing a compromise. But, except in one or two minor matters, the Commons still declined to make concessions. Again returned to the Peers, Lord Salisbury insisted on again amending the bill, raising from two hundred to three hundred the number of inhabitants requisite to insure the formation of a Council, and handing over to the Charity Commissioners the duty of fixing the number of trustees for parochial charities. On March 1st, Mr. Gladstone ended the game of battledore and shuttlecock by accepting these two amendments under protest, at the same time declaring war against the Lords. Whatever prestige the Peers gained by their rejection of the Home Rule Bill, they have done their best to destroy in their treatment of the Parish Councils Bill. Their best friends can only lament this ungracious attempt to rob the villagers of the right of self-government. This speech of March 1 was Mr. Gladstone's last utterance as Prime Minister, and it made a profound impression. It left a tremendous indictment of the House of Lords, and a demand for its abolition or reconstruction as a legacy to the Liberal party.

*Ending,
Mending or
What?*

The Peers have not disguised their intention of rejecting certain measures which the Government proposes to carry through the Commons in this new session, such as, for example, "One Man One Vote" and "Welsh Disestablishment." If these threats are fulfilled, the agitation against the House of Lords will be kept up until the

dissolution of Parliament, when the fate of the Lords will be the question on which the elections will turn. The precise form which the question will take is being gradually evolved. There are some four leading suggestions:

1. Already an association has been formed for the total abolition of the House of Lords. The example is cited of Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, which have all done away with their second chamber. Only the other week the Lower House of Nova Scotia petitioned the Imperial Government to rid the Colony of its Second Chamber. The intervention is needed because the members of that Second Chamber, although pledged in writing to vote for its abolition, have violated their pledges. This suggests the greater difficulties of "ending" our Second Chamber.

2. A withdrawal of the power of veto from the House of Lords, allowing it to retain all other functions. The veto of the Peers would go the way of the Royal veto.

3. Reconstruction of the House with a restriction of the hereditary and increase of the elective or representative element. Schemes of this nature have been plentifully put forward, occasionally by Gladstonians, oftener by Unionists. The county councils are often suggested as a suitable electoral college.

4. The adoption of the Referendum to settle the fate of bills on which the two Houses fail to agree. Mr. Balfour leans to this idea; Mr. Campbell-Bannerman calls it "an outlandish invention." Each gentleman may perhaps be taken to represent the general feeling of his party.

Of these, the second seems to be securing increasing Gladstonian support, and it can plead the merits of simplicity and continuity.



MR. LABOUCHERE.

*The First Days
of Rosebery's
Government.*

The extreme Radicals, led by Mr. Henry Labouchere, were bitterly averse to Lord Rosebery's succession to the Premiership. They maintained, with a good show of logic, that the prime minister ought, under any circumstances, to be a member of the House of Commons. But at the present moment particularly, when a great fight was pending against the Lords as a co-ordinate branch of the law-making power, Mr. Labouchere contended that the premiership ought to pass to a commoner. The Radicals were not heeded, however, and Lord Rosebery assumed office amidst great enthusiasm. The Cabinet remains practically as under Mr. Gladstone, Lord Kimberley being shifted to the post of Foreign Minister which Lord Rosebery had held, Mr. Fowler succeeding Kimberley as Secretary for India, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre taking the Presidency of the Local Government Board. The new order of things came perilously close to shipwreck in its very first days. The Queen had accepted Mr. Gladstone's resignation on March 3d, and Lord Rosebery had formally taken office on the 6th. The new session of Parliament opened on March 12th. On the morning of that day Lord Rosebery had given the leaders of the Liberal party an outline of his policy

in a speech which left nothing to be desired for frankness. He pledged himself to stand firmly upon Mr. Gladstone's platform as to Home Rule for Ireland, and was even more outspoken than his eminent predecessor in condemnation of the House of Lords. The first business of each session of Parliament is the reading of a little statement of information and of policy known as the "Queen's speech." It is of course drawn up by the Government in power, and its acceptance precisely as it stands is deemed necessary as evidence that the ministry possesses the confidence of a majority of the House. But Mr. Labouchere on the 13th took advantage of the lunch hour and the inadvertence of the unsuspecting Liberal leaders by moving an amendment to the Queen's speech recommending in effect the abolition of the House of Lords. The Irish members and many of the more radical Liberals followed Mr. Labouchere, and the amendment was passed by a vote of 147 to 145. There was great consternation in the Liberal camp, and for a time there seemed nothing for the cabinet to do but to resign in accordance with the undeviating practice which has been to regard the passage of an amendment to the Queen's address as equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the ministry. Sir William Harcourt, however, found a way out of the difficulty. He declared that the question of the House of Lords was one to be considered with great care and deliberation, and that the present Government declined to accept Mr. Labouchere's rash amendment. Sir William thereupon moved the rejection of the address as amended, explaining that he would substitute for it a new address. His proposals were accepted by a satisfactory majority, and Mr. Labouchere found himself left almost completely alone in his position. While the action of Mr. Labouchere had thrown the Commons into turmoil, Lord Rosebery himself was making yet more serious trouble for himself and his cabinet by a speech in the House of Lords which seemed to commit him to the proposition that Ireland was not entitled to Home Rule until a clear majority of the members of Parliament from England alone,—not counting the Irish, Scotch and Welsh members,—should give their consent to a Home Rule bill. This is precisely the position which the House of Lords itself had taken in rejecting Mr. Gladstone's bill sent up from the House of Commons last year. It may be true as an historical forecast that Ireland will not attain Home Rule until the preponderating sentiment of England freely accords the boon. But the Gladstonian contention has been that, as a matter of right and justice, the majority of the total membership of the House of Commons should suffice; and that the Lords should not obstruct the expressed will of such a majority. Lord Rosebery's words created a tremendous excitement, and there was consternation throughout the rank and file of the Liberal party. John Morley, who continues as Irish Secretary, assured the House of Commons that Lord Rosebery's meaning had been misinterpreted; and Lord Rosebery himself, in a great speech at Edinburgh a few days later, set him-

self right with the Liberal and Radical masses. The new Government will have a hard row to hoe; but it is united, talented, courageous and aggressive, and is likely to accomplish much before it retires from the field.

*Close of the
Russo-German
Tariff War.*

Questions of political economy have been dominant during the past month in the international situation. The readjustment of commercial treaties alone promises to put quite a new face on the prospects of European peace. The tariff war which has been waged with much bitterness between Russia and Germany is now practically at an end. The treaty which has just passed the Reichstag substantially reduces the duties on manufactured goods from Germany, such as textiles, pottery and hardware, and abates the tax on Russian grain from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. The two powers stand to each other henceforth on the footing of "the most favored nation," Russia thus entering the league of modified commercial reciprocity, which now includes Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and other minor States. The treaty is concluded for ten years, but is terminable on a year's notice by either Government. It is a great stroke for peace, and is another monument to the pacific purpose of the Czar. As the Kaiser has told us, its concessions to Germany are "entirely due to the personal intervention" of the Russian monarch. The younger Emperor has done his level best to profit by his elder's example. He loudly warned the Reichstag that rejection of the treaty would soon transform the tariff war into a real war. By his return visit to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh he completed the reconciliation which practically deprives the Agrarians of their leader. The prospect of a general election with the alternatives of "the Treaty" or "dear bread and war" destroys the power of the opposition, even though the Agrarian league is said to number 178,000 members. The settlement of the economic quarrel between the two peoples by such determined and puissant peace-makers augurs a deeper and more stable agreement.

*Franco-
Russian
Coolness.*

By a strange coincidence or providence, at the very time that Germany and Russia are breaking down the tariff walls which have divided them, France is busy erecting barriers against the importation of Russian along with all other foreign breadstuffs. The proposal of the French Tariff Committee was to raise the duty on imported cereals from five to ten francs a quintal. The Russian press remarked indignantly on this novel method of attesting the affection which the French had been effusively asserting; and though the Czar silenced these public complaints, yet it is probably due to his remonstrances that the French Government, backed by the Chamber, refused to go beyond a tax of seven francs. Nevertheless, this compromise is said not to satisfy Russian exporters. The net result of the month's fiscal arrangements thus seems to be the weakening of two potent conditions that might make

for war—the Russo-German friction and the Franco-Russian friendship.

*Putting
on the
Last Straw.*

The Budget proposals of the Italian Government could not be of a kind to excite enthusiasm, there being a deficit of \$35,000,000 to face. But Signor Crispi has shown himself the strong man once more; for whatever we may think of his general policy, we cannot deny that he has suppressed the eruption of tumult with remarkable rapidity, and has faced the financial difficulty with a resolute courage which commands respect. The scheme of his Ministry is to reduce expenditure by five million dollars—being given for this purpose a free hand in civil and military reform; to save ten millions by conversion of 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. bonds, and to impose twenty millions of additional taxes. This increase in a load already scarcely bearable threatens to result in the bankruptcy of a yet vaster number of small land-proprietors, and in a perilously enlarged proletariat. Happily the hateful local octroi duties which were a principal cause of the recent risings are to be abolished. Signor Crispi attributes the recent rising wholly to Socialist plotters working in hope of Russian aid. The centre of the disorders was by no means a poor district—the land was owned by the peasants.

*The State as
Rural
Money-Lender.*

The protection of the yeomanry, if not from the tax gatherer, yet from the more ruinous exactions of the money-lender, seems to be a matter of anxiety to several widely-parted States. Even Greece in her insolvency has ventured to start a Government Bank with a fund of nine million drachmas for lending money to fruit-growers at a yearly interest not exceeding eight per cent. And away at the Antipodes the Government of Victoria has determined on advancing from the Savings Bank small loans at five per cent. per annum to farmers in order to enable them to improve their estates. New Zealand has resolved on a similar fostering policy.

*The
Australian
Revival.*

These are some of the measures which warrant the hopes expressed by our Australasian editor:

The sky of the new year (he declares) is for these colonies nearly full of brightness. The banks, with scarcely an exception, are in full and profitable operation again. The colonies, one after another, are blossoming, as trees do in spring time, with new industries. Our labor troubles are losing their bitterness. A new and wise economy is visible in all State administration. The sense of a community of interests betwixt the colonies has been quickened by the troubles in which all have shared, and the prospects of Federation in one shape or another were never before so bright.

This last statement is directly confirmed by Sir Henry Parkes, writing in this number of the REVIEW. He testifies to the universal popularity of the very word "Federal," and he commends the union of Australian States as "the watchword of the great Australian party in every electoral contest in every part of

Australia." This elimination of Shylock, by the State's taking his place, is a measure which might, if successful, effect a most salutary revolution in the economics of agriculture. It might do much to mitigate the grievances which have made anti-Semitism popular in Europe. Even if the borrower succumbed to what has been too often his fate hitherto, and the State from creditor and mortgagee became ultimately proprietor, the community instead of the individual money-lender would be the gainer, and the accumulation of land in a few hands would be further off than ever. A blessing it would be if by some such methods the miserable peasants of India could be relieved from their burdens. But to reinstall the State as landlord, and so to undo the imported mischief of the British system of landlordism, seems to be a goal as remote as the course thither must be painful and laborious.

*Silver and
Opium.*

The immediate and pressing task of the Indian government is to pay its way and get its currency established on a sound basis. The silver crisis grows more and more acute. There is consternation in the monetary circles in India, and the Bank of Bengal has raised its rate of discount at a bound from four to nine per cent. The India Council's bills have been selling so low as to bring only a fraction over fourteenpence for the rupee. The deficit which will appear in the Budget to be presented this month is estimated at 850 lacs of rupees. There are, of course, the powers conferred by Imperial Parliament to borrow as much, if need be, as ten million pounds sterling. But the worst of the situation is that, confronted by a problem and a peril which are simply colossal, everybody—statesman, financier, or merchant—is completely in the dark, and has no inkling which way light lies. Yet political economy is supposed to have been a science for more than a hundred years. It is to be hoped that the Opium Commission will not find itself, at the end of its labor, in an equally hopeless perplexity. The cabled account of the conflicting evidence submitted tends to make the puzzled reader accept the psalmist's sweeping indictment against human veracity. Already serious charges have been advanced against Indian officials of tampering with witnesses, intimidating or otherwise preventing them from giving evidence against the use of the drug. In any case, the Report, when it appears, will be looked for as a curiosity among Blue Books. An outbreak of a religious feud at Yeola, near Bombay, in which Hindu temples and Moslem mosques were destroyed, furnishes a fresh reminder of another permanent aggravation of England's Indian difficulties.

*The Verdict
of the
Cape
Elections.*

The Europeanizing of Africa goes slowly forward, although at a cost both in blood and in morals which is not always sufficiently realized. Thanks to the prompt firmness of Lord Rosebery and the men who represent England in the valley of the Nile, the recalcitrant Khedive has been brought to his senses. The well-

earned knighthoods awarded to General Kitchener and Mr. Scott, judicial adviser, followed with impressive promptitude upon His Highness' indiscretions; and the appointment of Zohrab Pasha, who is an Armenian, a Christian, and a friend of England, as Under Secretary for War in place of the summarily discharged Maher Pasha, shows that the incident is safely over. The same cannot unfortunately be said of Mr. Rhodes' immensely more serious difficulty with the Matabele monarch. In default of certain information, rumor has been very busy with Lobengula, now killing him off with small-pox and stationing guards at his grave, now resuscitating him, only again to pronounce him dead. Whatever view may be taken at home of the campaign which has driven the dusky prince from kraal and kingdom, South African opinion has declared itself practically solid in its support. The General Elections to the Cape Parliament have confirmed Mr. Rhodes in his premiership, and still more unmistakably in his northern policy.

Blots on the German 'Scutcheon.' No doubt persons who think that Mr. Labouchere and his anonymous witnesses outweigh in value the verdict of the entire electorate of the Cape, will not be slow to argue that white men among black men are less likely to judge them fairly than white men far away. The recent history of Africa supplies only too many cases in point. During February it was established that Herr Leist, acting governor of the German colony of the Cameroons, had caused the wives of his black soldiers to be publicly flogged in their presence, not because they, poor women, had been guilty of any offense, but because their husbands had been lazy! The troops, not appreciating the justice of this vicarious punishment, mutinied: to the credit of black manhood be that fact recorded. When faced with the facts, the authorities at Berlin are insisting that "it is imperatively necessary to give the higher officials in Africa considerable freedom of action." Chancellor Caprivi has, moreover, had to admit the truth of the charge that a Hamburg firm had been buying from the King of Dahomey a number of slaves. The measure to make traffic in slaves a criminal offense is promised by the German government. The arms and ammunition which the Dahomeyan obtained in exchange for his slaves he wanted for the war with the French.

Cost of Civilizing Africa. The peaceful partition of Africa, of which so much has been said, is evidently going to be carried out amid a constant sputter of little wars. Even the peaceful partitioners are falling foul of each other by accident, for want of frontiers marked as clearly on the surface of the continent as they are upon the maps at home. The mistake French troops made in British territory on Christmas Eve, British police have, it is alleged, repeated on French soil. And the strong tribes already in possession are not going to be ousted or crushed without a struggle. On January 12, two days after a French column had calmly appropriated Timbuctoo, its commander and a detachment which had

gone reconnoitering with him were simply wiped out by the Tuaregs. The serious disaster which Fodi Silah inflicted upon British troops on the Gambia on February 22 is another proof that, despite all treaties and international precautions, the slave-trade means to die hard. Fifteen men killed and forty wounded, with the loss of artillery and the repulse of a gunboat, make up a heavy bill for a single raid. Yet whatever it costs to wipe Africa clean of slavery, it is the amends civilization is bound to make. That the Sultan of Morocco has at last yielded to the ultimatum of the Spanish Court is accepted as a sign of the close of the Melilla difficulty. The flames of religious war are happily not to be rekindled there.

The Late W. F. Poole, of Chicago. Few Americans of our day have rendered better service to the world than the late Dr. William Frederick Poole, of Chicago, who died on the first of March. Dr. Poole deserved to be called the Nestor of American librarians. He was one of our chief authorities in all matters pertaining to library science and the librarian's profession. He was born seventy-two years ago in Salem, Massachusetts, and graduated from Yale College at the age of twenty-five. During a considerable part of his college course he served as a librarian in one of the literary societies, and at that time conceived and executed the plan of a topical index to the bound volumes of standard reviews and periodicals which rested almost unused upon the library shelves because of the practical difficulty of getting at their contents. Upon leaving college he entered immediately upon his chosen life work of librarian. His first index to periodical literature was published in 1848, and was a small volume. Its last edition, many times larger, with the supplements that have appeared to keep it up to date, has unlocked for English readers everywhere a vast storehouse of literature. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that during the present century more than half of the most valuable literary productions of the men and women who write in English have appeared in the form of contributions to the periodical press. Librarians had managed, whether very scientifically or not, to index their collections of books well enough to make them available for use; but accumulation, through decades upon decades, of bound quarterly and monthly reviews and magazines had baffled them. Thanks to William Frederick Poole, the libraries have been enabled to multiply their working availability by two, if not by three. Dr. Poole lived for many years in Boston, having charge there successively of two great libraries. Subsequently he became the head of the Cincinnati Public Library; and afterward he built up from insignificance to a point of great strength the Public Library of Chicago. He had also at different times, in the capacity of library expert, briefly served various cities in the founding and opening of public libraries. When Mr. Newberry's great bequest of several million dollars for a library in Chicago became available in 1887, Dr. Poole accepted a flattering invitation to take charge of this new establishment.



L. Kossuth

LOUIS KOSSUTH, HUNGARIAN PATRIOT.

He worked out the plans for the great Newberry library building, and meanwhile began the accumulation in temporary quarters of a nucleus of literary treasures. In these six or seven years he has already made the Newberry collection a very remarkable one in several respects. But Dr. Poole was much more than a library expert or a buyer of books. He was a great educator. Whether in Boston, Cincinnati or Chicago, he made the libraries under his charge an essential factor in the intellectual and educational life of the community. He was a teacher of teachers, a sympathetic helper of students and literary workers, an inspiring friend to hosts of young men, and particularly an enthusiastic coadjutor of workers in every department of American history. The intellectual life of Chi-



DR. WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE.

cago owes Dr. Poole a great debt. This brief summary of his services would be very incomplete if due recognition were not given to his position as an original investigator and an American historian. He made himself our first authority upon several subjects. He took advantage of his residence in Boston to delve deeply into early New-England history, and he compelled Boston and the world to accept a wholly new version of the story of New-England witchcraft. His residence in Cincinnati gave him opportunity to study the historical origins of the great region north of the Ohio river, and he became our first authority upon the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. In like manner, his long years of labor at Chicago made him master of more than one field of Western history. His position as historical scholar and writer was recognized by the American Historical Association, of which distinguished body he was president for several

years. It is needless to say that the librarians of the country fully recognized his authoritative place in their profession, and honored him frequently and continuously in their associations and conferences. Although he had been a librarian for nearly half a century, he died, after a short illness, in the very midst of a busy career in which there had been no sign of flagging energy or abatement of force and power.

*The Death
of
Louis Kossuth.*

While the friends of the Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, were on the 20th of March celebrating his ninetieth birthday with many words of deserved eulogy and congratulation, another nonagenarian was dying far from his native land and in circumstances of gloom and sadness. Louis Kossuth died at his home in northern Italy on the evening of Tuesday, March 20th. His career as a public man ended many years ago, and his influence for nearly three decades has been really of the historical and posthumous sort, rather than that of a participant in contemporary affairs. His old age was shrouded in gloom and disappointment because he believed that his life had totally failed to accomplish the great object to which he had devoted it—namely, the political freedom of his beloved Hungary. To his mind, there was no freedom for Hungary short of absolute separation from all connection with Austria and above all, from all allegiance to the house of Hapsburg. In 1848 he had, after fifteen or twenty years of courageous and marvelously brilliant effort, succeeded in winning a brief independence for Hungary, and he was honored with its governorship. But through Russian assistance Hungary was again subdued by Austria. Kossuth fled to Turkey, where he was imprisoned. It is one of the most creditable circumstances in the history of the United States that our government actively intervened to prevent the giving over of Kossuth to Austria by the Turkish authorities, and that we sent one of our war ships to bring him to the United States as the nation's guest. The Emperor Napoleon II would not permit Kossuth on his official visit to America to cross French territory. At least Kossuth lived to see the end of French imperialism, and that was much. His visit to the United States is one of the bright chapters in our history. His eloquence, as described by those who heard him here in 1851, has not been surpassed by any political speaker in this century. Until his dying day he would never admit the rightful sovereignty of the Emperor Francis Joseph over Hungary, and remained therefore an exile, making his home in Italy and supporting himself by his pen and by giving language lessons. It was very unfortunate that Kossuth could never appreciate the fact that by the arrangements established in 1868 Hungary really attained all that was substantial in her demand for freedom, and that now for a full quarter of a century the Hungarians have been as truly self-governing and as totally free from all semblance of a foreign yoke as any nation in Europe. And this condition was really made possible by the earlier work of Kossuth and his associates.



THE LATE MR. JOSEPH KEPPLER, OF "PUCK."

Every reader of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS knows something of the late Mr. Keppler's wonderful gift of caricature. His cartoons, perhaps more than those of any other person, have served to enliven our department "Current History in Caricature." Mr. Keppler was the founder of *Puck*, and, to the day of his death, February 19, its inspiration. He gave to this paper the affection of his whole heart and the full measure of his artistic powers, and through it he established humorous and satirical journalism in this country on a firm basis.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THE CRAZY QUILT.

UNCLE SAM: "This will never protect me from hard weather—I'll freeze to death. And yet some of those idiots call this a protective measure."—From *Judge*.



POLICE INVESTIGATION.

The small end of a large subject.
From *Harper's Weekly*.



TAMMANY AT THE CALIFORNIA FAIR.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN BOSSISM FOR THE POLITICIANS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

CHORUS OF SMALL ONES: "Gimminy Christmas! When will we ever be as big as thes New York fellers!"

From *Wasp*, San Francisco.



THE INDUSTRIAL "COLD SNAP" IS OVER

And the Protectionists can't keep their snow man from rapidly melting away.—From Puck.



THEY DON'T KNOW EACH OTHER!

at time in the history of New South Wales for ten years

MELBOURNE, Thursday.—A demonstration was held to night at the Congregational Church in favor of the extension of the franchise to women. There was a very large attendance of women and girls, and no less than 15 resolutions were carried providing for reforms of a most sweeping and drastic character. The suppression of smoking altogether was one of the modest demands, while the removal of the penny-in-the-slot cigarette machines from railway stations and the abolition of the liquor traffic were asked for. Protests were also entered against theatrical performances and Sunday trains.

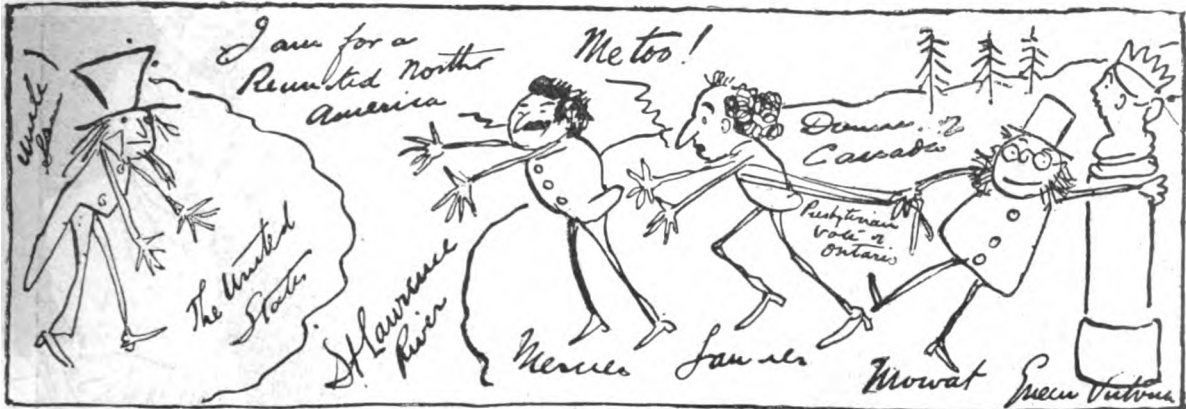


A CLEAN SWEEP.

From The Sydney Bulletin (New South Wales).



THE FUTURE OF THE CHINESE IN QUEENSLAND.



A CARTOON FOR THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AS TO THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

From Grip (Toronto).



"PROPUTTY, PROPUTTY, PROPUTTY."

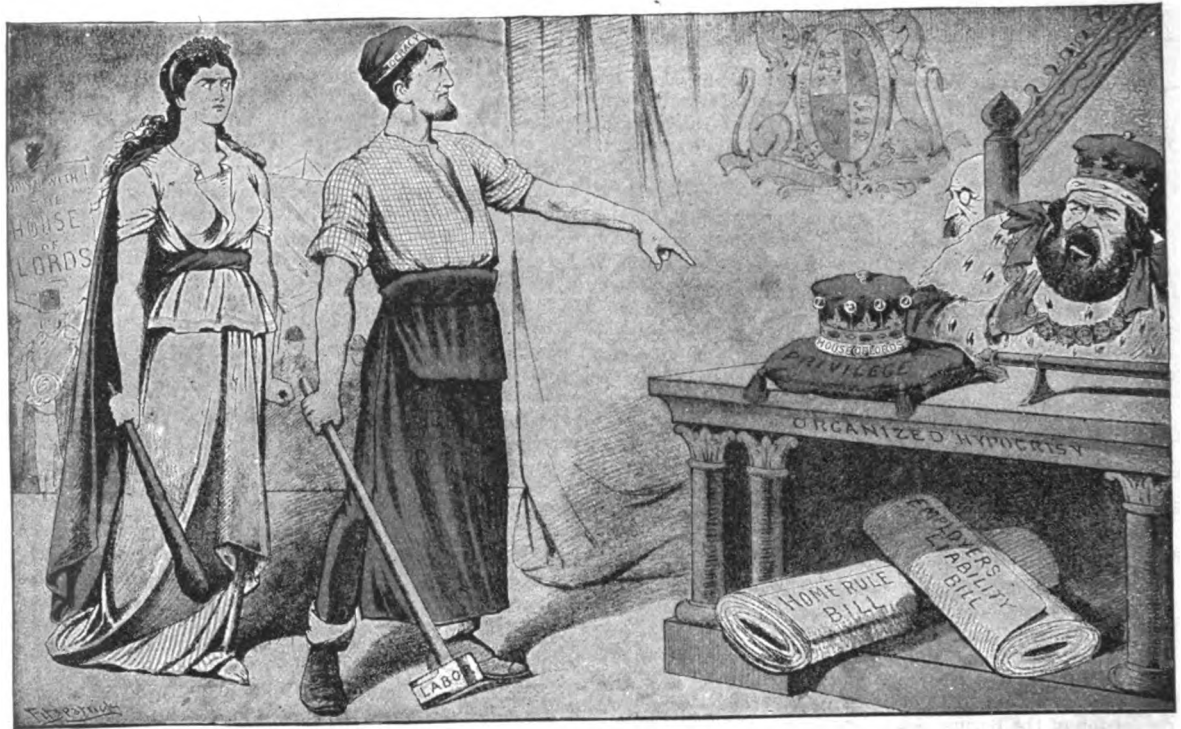
(Apropos of the opposition of Lords and Bishops to democratic control of English parochial affairs.)

Doesn't thou 'ear my 'erse's legs, as they canters awaay?
Proputty, proputty, proputty—that's what I 'ears 'em saay. . .
Proputty, proputty's iv'rything 'ere, an', Sammy, I'm blest

If it isn't the saame oop yonder, fur them as 'as it it's the best. . .
Coomo oop, proputty, proputty—that's what I 'ears 'em saay.
Proputty, proputty, proputty, canter an' canter awaay.

Tennyson's "Northern Farmer: New Style."

From the Westminster Budget (London).



"TAKE AWAY THAT BAUBLE!"
 From *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



JOHN BULL TO THE KHEWIVE: "This is the second time I have had to warn you. This time your speedy repentance saves you, but the third time. . . .!"—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

February 18.—Three thousand miners at Massillon, Ohio, are thrown out of work till they accept the terms of the mine operators. . . Demonstration in Trafalgar Square against the action of the House of Lords with regard to the London vestries.

February 19.—John Y. McKane, the Gravesend (N. Y.) political boss, sentenced to six years at Sing Sing for election frauds and intimidation. . . Anarchists arrested in France. . . Emperor William received by Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh. . . French Chamber continues debate on socialism.

February 20.—Galusha A. Grow elected Congressman-at-Large for Pennsylvania by a plurality of more than 180,000. . . California Labor Congress begins its sessions in San Francisco. . . During the Cornell University freshman banquet, at Ithaca, N. Y., a colored dishwasher is killed by inhaling chlorine gas, and several students are temporarily overcome; it was supposed at first that the gas was introduced into the room by the sophomores, but they disavowed the act, and subsequent investigations did not disclose the real culprits. . . Bomb explosions in Paris. . . Reassembling of Italian Chamber.

February 21.—The unemployed of Boston throng the State House, and are dispersed by order of the Governor; the Massachusetts legislature appoint a committee to consider their demands and to investigate present industrial problems. . . The United States and Great Britain agrees on legislation to give effect to the decision of the Bering Sea arbitrators. . . French Chamber passes bill for increasing corn duty. . . Demonstration in Vienna in favor of universal suffrage.

February 22.—President Peixoto sends to the American legation at Rio a Washington's Birthday greeting. . . National Executive Committee of the People's Party in session at St. Louis. . . A syndicate acting for the Salvation Army buys a tract of 200,000 acres in Chiapas, Southern Mexico, on which 5,000 families from England and the United States are to be settled under the direction of officers of the Army. . . Signor Biancheri elected President of the Italian Chamber.

February 23.—Indictments found against various Michigan State officers for altering returns of elections on salaries amendments to the State constitution. . . British House of Lords accepts certain amendments of the Commons to the Parish Councils bill, but adheres to former position relative to the control of charities. . . The Bengal Chamber of Commerce votes against the reopening of the silver mints. . . In the Anarchist trial at Vienna eight of the accused sentenced to penal servitude. . . The crew of the gun-boat *Widgeon* attacked on the West African Coast; 13 killed, 45 injured.

February 24.—Prendergast, the murderer of Carter Harrison, sentenced to be hanged March 23. . . British sailors killed in ambush by slave dealers on the West Coast of Africa. . . Opening of the Battersea Polytechnic Institute by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

February 25.—President Cleveland starts on a hunting trip in North Carolina.

February 26.—Mr. Bland's bill for the coinage of the silver seigniorage considered in Committee of the Whole. . . The Brazilian insurgent steamer *Venus*, at Rio, sunk by an explosion caused by a sailor dropping a shell in a magazine. . . Debate on the German-Russian commercial treaty begun in the Reichstag. . . Meeting at Calcutta to consider the financial situation of India. . . Victory of British troops in West Africa.

February 27.—Resentment shown by Irish Home Rulers against Hon. John Morley because of his refusal to receive a deputation of evicted tenants.

February 28.—The "Greater New York" bill signed by Gov. Flower; the bill submits to a popular vote of the communities interested on November 6 next the question of consolidation with the metropolis under one municipal incorporation; the annexation proposition not only includes Brooklyn, with a population of nearly 1,000,000, and Richmond County, with over 50,000 inhabitants, but thirteen towns and villages, of which Long Island City, with a population of 30,506, is the most important. . . In a battle between striking miners and men at work in West Virginia, several killed and wounded. . . The state of siege at Rio abolished. . . Extradition treaty with Great Britain adopted by the Roumanian Chamber.

March 1.—Mr. Gladstone, in his final speech as Prime Minister, declares that the nation must decide the questions at issue between the Commons and the Lords. . . The New York Chamber of Commerce indorses ex-Mayor Hewitt's plan for having the city bonded to build underground rapid transit roads. . . Alabama miners hold a caucus, indorse Kolb for Governor, and nominate candidates for the legislature. . . Corbett found not guilty of prize fighting at Jacksonville, Fla. . . The German-Russian treaty further debated in the Reichstag and referred to a committee.

March 2.—Congressman Dunphy, of New York, resigns from the Tammany General Committee, because of alleged illegal election practices. . . Six men sentenced for election crimes at New York, five of them pleading guilty. . . Pope Leo's 84th birthday and the sixteenth anniversary of his coronation. . . Brazilian insurgents defeated at Sarandi, with a loss of 400 killed and many wounded; Moraes and Pereira, candidates for president and vice-president respectively of Brazil, receive heavy majorities. . . A British force lands at Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect autonomy of the Mosquito chief.

March 3.—The Queen accepts Gladstone's resignation, and the premiership passes to Lord Rosebery. . . Striking miners in West Virginia burn a railroad bridge and commit other acts of lawlessness.

March 4.—An attempt to burn another World's Fair building results in the arrest of one of the incendiaries. . . More than 300,000 persons join in a demonstration at Buda-Pesth in favor of the Civil Marriage bill. . . Thirteen anarchists arrested at Paris.

March 5.—Business part of Deadwood, S. Dak., burned. . . Annapolis celebrates its bi-centennial as the capital of Maryland. . . Republicans win in city and town elections in Maine. . . The British Parliament is prorogued; changes in the cabinet are officially announced. . . Nine more anarchists arrested in Paris.

March 6.—Republicans make gains in local New York State elections. . . President Cleveland returns from his hunting trip. . . The American Forestry Association meets in Albany, Secretary Morton presiding. . . Lord Rosebery formally takes office.

March 7.—Senator White, of Louisiana, resigns to take his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and Representative N. C. Blanchard is appointed by the Governor as his successor in the Senate. . . Gen. Brooke, U. S. A., issues an order discharging Capt. Ray's company of Indians. . . The English had another fight with slave dealers in Gambia. . . Collision between the English and the Portuguese on the Zambesi. . . Yellow fever at Rio assumes serious phases.



MR. FRANK BRAMLEY.



MR. G. G. FRAMPTON.



MR. JOHN S. SARGENT (AMERICAN).



MR. JOHN M. SWAN.



MR. ARTHUR HACKETT.

THE
NEW ASSOCIATES

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March 8.—Dan Coughlin acquitted at Chicago of complicity in the assassination of Dr. Cronin....Proceedings are begun in the New Jersey Supreme Court to decide the claims of the rival State Senates....Eight persons seriously wounded by the explosion of a bomb in front of the Chamber of Deputies in Rome; several arrests made....The Parnellites issue a manifesto expressing distrust of the new British Cabinet....The Reichstag Committee adopts the Russian-German commercial treaty as a whole....The Spanish Cabinet resigns on a question relating to tax collection.

March 9.—Testimony before the New York Senate Committee as to police interference in elections....Labor troubles continue in West Virginia....A British force of 34 officers and men massacred by the Abors, in Assam, British India, after fighting two days and nights....The Netherlands Parliament amends the government reform bill so as to destroy the principle of extended suffrage; the bill is then withdrawn.

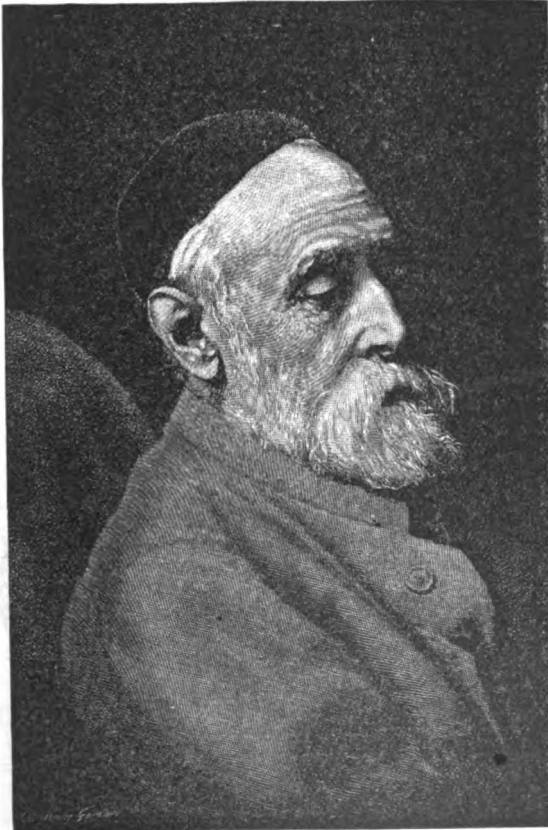
March 10.—Murder results from a contest among Republicans for the Congressional nomination in the Second Tennessee District....Peixoto's whole fleet arrives off Rio....Gen. Manigat's steam yacht *Natalie* seized by Haytiens and her crew shot by order of President Hippo-

lyte....The Russian commercial treaty passes its second reading in the Reichstag by a vote of 200 to 146.

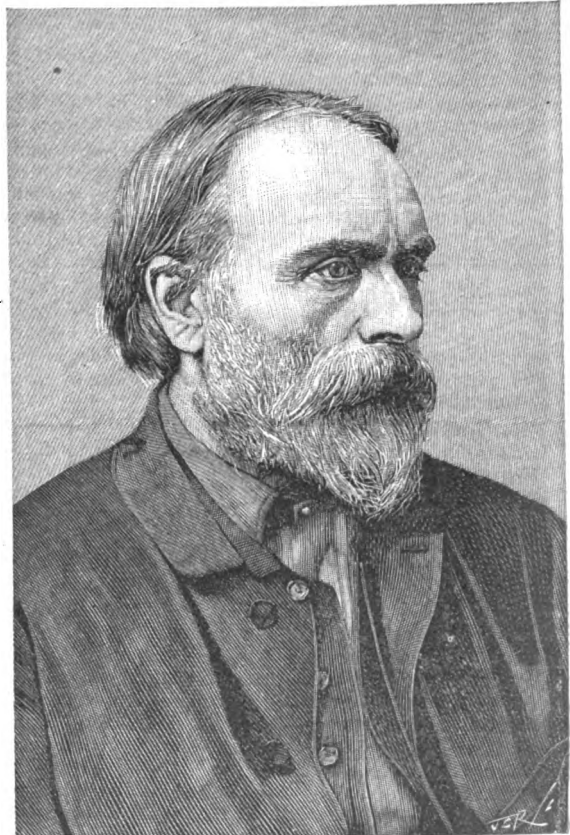
March 11.—Heavy shortages are reported in John Y. McKane's accounts with the town of Gravesend, N. Y.

March 12.—The bodies of four entombed miners are found in the Gaylord mine at Plymouth, Pa....An epidemic of typhoid fever is raging in Buffalo, caused by impurities in the city water supply....Lord Rosebery outlines his policy at a meeting of Liberal leaders, promising to stand by Home Rule; the Queen's speech to Parliament promises the submission of measures relating to Ireland, the Welsh and Scotch church establishments, equalization of rates in London, local government in Scotland, direct local control of the liquor traffic, conciliation of labor disputes, amendment of Factory and Mines act, etc.; Salisbury and Balfour pay tributes to Gladstone....Premier Sagasta forms a new Spanish Ministry....The French Chamber of Deputies votes urgency on a bill forbidding the publication of reports of the anarchists' trials.

March 13.—At Paterson, N. J., a mob of striking dyers invade several dyeing establishments, drive the workmen out, defy the police, and destroy valuable property; the police attack and disperse 5,000 striking weavers at the same place, and break up a parade of



MR. G. F. WATTS, R. A.,
(Who refused a Baronetcy.)



SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES, BART.
(Recently made a Baronet.)

TWO ENGLISH ARTISTS HONORED BY MR. GLADSTONE.

anarchists....The rebels at Rio surrender unconditionally, without a fight; Da Gama and his officers fly when his terms are rejected and fire is opened by the government forces....The House of Commons, by a vote of 147 to 145, passes an amendment moved by Mr. Labouchere to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, recommending the abolition of the veto power of the House of Lords; later the Government takes the ground that this action does not express the mature judgment of the House, and the address as amended is withdrawn.

March 14.—The striking dyers at Paterson, N. J., return to work at the wages demanded....Tramway employees in Vienna go on strike against a lengthening of the hours of labor....The German Kaiser reviews the Czar's crack regiment....Queen Victoria leaves England for Florence....Celebration of the fiftieth birthday of King Humbert of Italy.

March 15.—The Wisconsin roster contract case, involving the Governor and other State officers as defendants, is non-suited in circuit court....Rhode Island State Republican convention renominates Governor Brown....Conflict between State militia and city police at Denver prevented by Gen. McCook ordering out the regular troops from Fort Logan; the trouble grew out of an attempt of Governor Waite to take possession of the police and fire boards' offices....Admiral Benham ordered to touch at Bluefields on his way home from Rio, and to make inquiry as to landing of English marines at that port....The Bland seigniorage bill passed by the Senate, 44 to 31....A bomb carried by an anarchist accidentally explodes at the Church of the Madeleine, Paris, killing its bearer....Dominion Parliament opened at Ottawa.

March 16.—Gov. Waite, of Colorado, agrees to submit the Denver police board matter to the Supreme Court of the State and to abide by the decision....The Russian-German commercial treaty ratified in the Reichstag by a large majority....Portugal refuses to surrender the revolutionist Da Gama to the Brazilian government.

March 17.—Colorado militia ordered to Cripple Creek to restore order among the miners there who are striking for an eight-hour day....Lord Rosebery reaffirms at Edinburgh his intention to work for Irish Home Rule....Oxford wins the annual boat race with Cambridge by three and one-half lengths.

March 18.—Federal troops withdrawn from Denver....London trades unionists hold a demonstration in Hyde Park against the House of Lords and in favor of the Employers' Liability bill....The divorce of ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalie of Servia annulled.

March 19.—It is learned that 500,000 counterfeit silver dollars have been placed in circulation at Omaha, Neb....The report of the New York State Board of Charities sustains most of the charges of cruelty against Superintendent Brockway, of the Elmira Reformatory....Sutherland, the Gravesend (N. Y.) justice of the peace, fails to appear to receive his sentence of one year's imprisonment and \$500 fine for complicity in election frauds....The French Senate approves the creation of a Ministry of the Colonies, thus averting a Cabinet crisis....The Belgian ministry resigns on a question relating to proportional representation....The British budget estimate is over £95,000,000....The United States fleet at Rio is disbanded.

March 20.—The Wilson tariff bill is reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee....The ninetieth birthday of General Neal Dow, the Maine temperance reformer, is celebrated in the United States and England....Rhode Island Democrats nominate David S. Baker for Governor....The New York Chamber of Commerce and

other commercial bodies urge a veto of the Bland seigniorage bill....Cyclones in Texas cause much loss of life and injury to property....The Belgian Ministry remains in office pending the return of the King....Formal ratifications of the Russian-German commercial treaty interchanged between the two governments....Senator Boulanger-Bernet appointed to the new French Ministry of the Colonies.

OBITUARY.

February 18.—John L. Hildreth, a California pioneer.... Joseph Warren de Lano, a noted actor.

February 19.—Joseph Keppler, cartoonist and founder of *Puck*....Ernesto Camillo Sivori, Italian violinist, only pupil of Paganini....Francisco Asenjo Barbieri, Spanish composer of music....Dr. R. W. English, once a prominent Illinois politician and a friend of Abraham Lincoln....Thomas Goddard, of Boston, original builder of the Goddard buggy....W. W. Williams, the publisher, of Cleveland, Ohio.

February 20.—John M. Smith, a horticulturist of national reputation.

February 22.—Commander E. T. Woodward, U.S.N., a prominent officer of the civil war....Henry Warren, of Chicago, a veteran theatrical manager....James L. Mitchell, of Indianapolis, adjutant of Gen. Harrison's regiment through the war....Dr. Wm. B. Lapham, of Augusta, Maine, a writer on historical subjects.

February 23.—Major George A. Hicks, a veteran of the civil war.

February 24.—Norman L. Munro, the New York publisher.

February 25.—Steele Mackaye, playwright and actor, constructor of Madison Square and Lyceum Theatres, New York City, and author of "Hazel Kirke" and other plays....Dr. Prix, Mayor of Vienna.

February 26.—Sir William Meredith, ex-Chief Justice at Quebec.

February 27.—Henry Chapman Ford, a well-known California artist.

February 28.—James Wilson McDill, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, formerly U. S. Senator



THE LATE DR. HANS VON BÜLOW.

from Iowa....Rev. Dr. Patterson, a Presbyterian clergyman of Chicago....Madame Janet Patey, a popular English contralto singer.

March 1.—Dr. William F. Poole, librarian of the Newberry Library of Chicago, originator of "Poole's Index of Periodical Literature"....John Henry Cornell, author, composer and organist....Ex-Gov. John G. Downey, of California.

March 2.—Gen. Jubal A. Early, noted Confederate soldier....Wm. H. Osborn, ex-president Illinois Central Railroad and of recent years well-known in New York City charitable work.

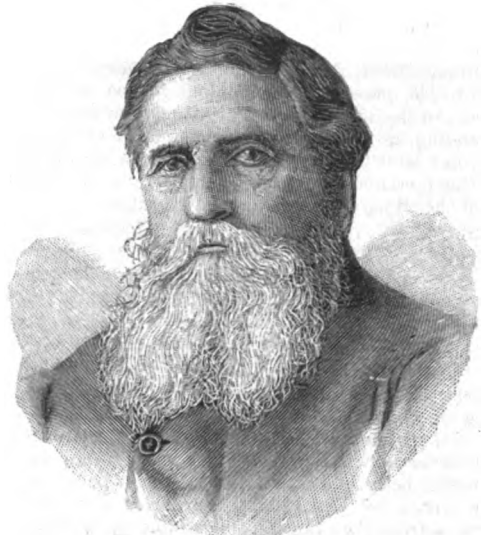
March 4.—James M. Bailey, "the *Danbury News* man"....Dr. Wm. H. Burk, assistant editor of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*; was engaged on a life of G. W. Childs... Bishop John Adams Paddock, of Olympia, Wash.

March 6.—Mrs. Mary Hemenway, of Boston, a woman devoted to educational and philanthropic enterprises; the income of her estate of \$15,000,000 is granted by her will to the undertakings in which she was interested during her life.

March 8.—Caleb S. Bragg, the school-book publisher.

March 9.—The Archbishop of Rouen, Cardinal Leon Benoit Charles Thomas....Cardinal Francesco Ricci Paracciani.

March 11.—Hon. G. W. Stone, Chief Justice of the Ala-



THE LATE MR. R. M. BALLANTYNE.

bama Supreme Court....Ludwig August Frankl, the poet, at Vienna.

March 12.—Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, the English judge who presided at the trial of Mrs. Maybrick; brother of Leslie Stephen and the author of many noted legal works...Gen. James J. Hickman, of Nashville, Tenn., veteran of the Mexican war...John Graham, civil engineer.

March 14.—John T. Ford, of Baltimore, the oldest active theatrical manager in the country, friend of Charles Dickens, Horace Greeley, James G. Blaine, and many other noted men.

March 15.—M. Mouchicourt, of Paris, judicial liquidator of the Panama Canal Company....M. Charles Detaille, the French painter of animals, brother of Edouard Detaille....Judge Artemas Libbey, of the Maine Supreme Court....Captain Frank E. Brownell, who killed the slayer of Colonel Ellsworth at Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1861, thereby avenging the first blood of the civil war shed in the South....General John L. Otis, of Northampton, Mass....Colonel E. Szabad, Hungarian patriot, follower of Kossuth.

March 16.—C. L. Kimball, superintendent of the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad, prominent in Masonic circles....Rev. Dr. Stevens Parker, of New York, a well-known clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

March 17.—James J. Fronheiser, a well-known steel manufacturer of Johnstown, Pa....Thomas S. Negus, president of the New Jersey Pilot Board.

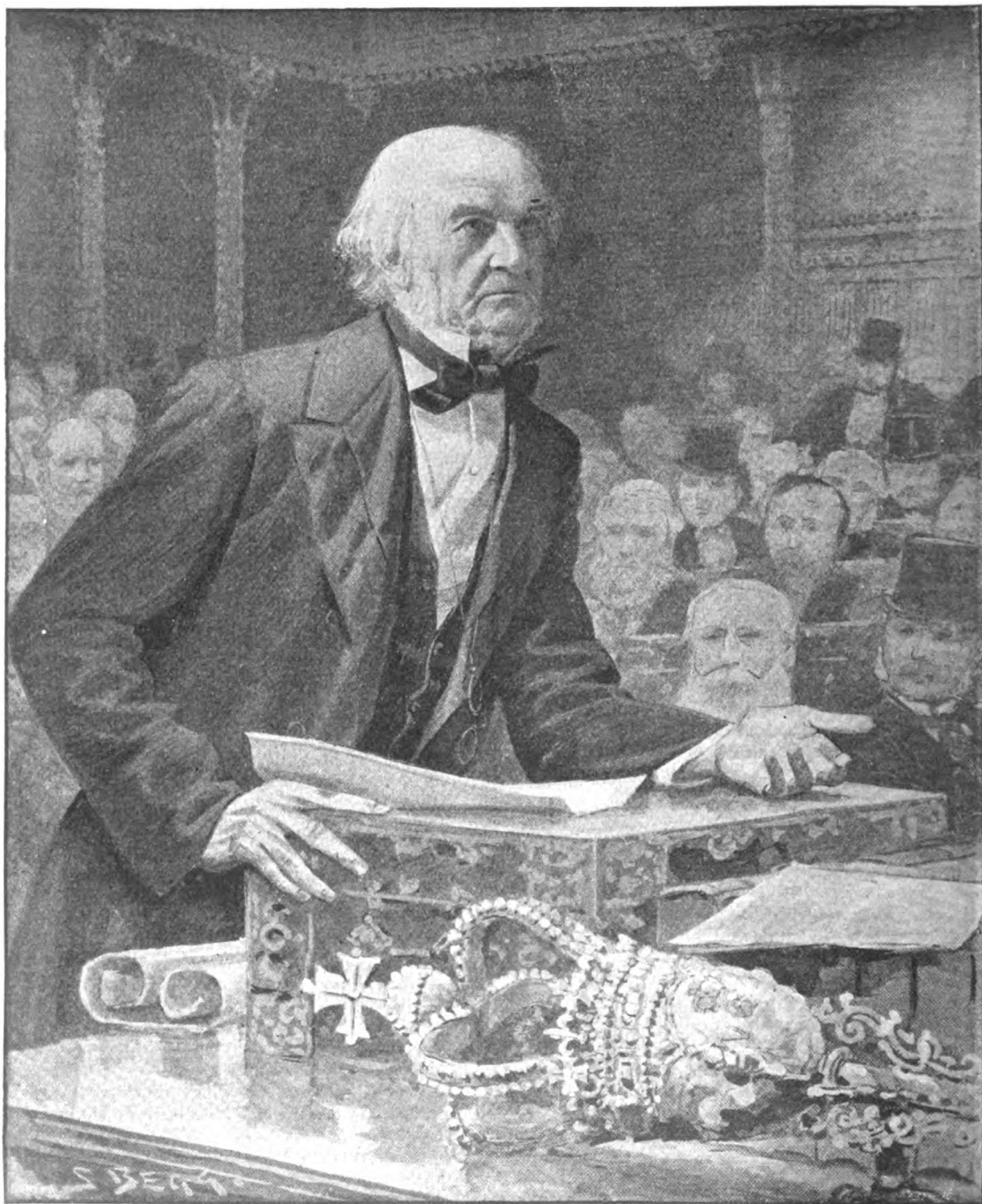
March 18.—Mrs. John W. Noble, wife of the ex-Secretary of the Interior...Allan Campbell, of New York, the engineer who built the first railroad in South America and later acted as chief engineer of construction for the Union Pacific Railroad; succeeded John Kelly as Comptroller of New York City in 1880.

March 19.—Commodore William D. Whiting, retired, of the United States Navy.

March 20.—Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot....L. T. Goodnow, the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kansas.



THE LATE DR. CARL LOUIS MICHELET.
Professor of Philosophy in the University of Berlin.



MR. GLADSTONE INTRODUCING THE HOME RULE BILL, 1893.

THE THREE ENGLISH LIBERAL LEADERS.

MR. GLADSTONE, LORD ROSEBERY AND SIR W. HARCOURT.

CHARACTER SKETCHES BY W. T. STEAD.

I. MR. GLADSTONE.

IT is difficult, not to say impossible, for any of us to realize adequately Mr. Gladstone's final retirement from public life. He retired, it is true, once before. I well remember the feeling of blank dismay and of genuine misery which we all felt when, soon after the general election of 1874, Mr. Gladstone announced that the time had arrived when he must devote his remaining years to preparation for the other world. Yet Mr. Gladstone in 1874 was but a comparatively unimportant figure in the national drama when contrasted with the Mr. Gladstone of to-day. The last twenty years naturally leave a deeper impression on the minds of men than the previous fifty years, but even after making the necessary allowance for the illusions of time and space, the last section of Mr. Gladstone's life is by far the most striking and the most memorable. He was a great man in 1874. To-day he is a hero, already installed, even during his lifetime, in a foremost place among the chosen immortals who for good or for ill influence most deeply the destinies of our English race. How much more poignant, therefore, must be the regret, how much more aching the sense of loss with which we learned that Mr. Gladstone is to lead us no more forever!

AT THE DOME OF ST. PAUL'S.

Politics in England very much resemble the view of Eastern London as I see it every day from Waterloo Bridge. There is crowded life in the busy city and on the restless river. There are palaces and hovels, churches and warehouses, a great multitudinous expanse of offices and of dwellings. But the centre of that great panorama of life is not on the river or on the streets, in palace, or courts, or park. It is in mid-heaven in the great dome which the genius of Wren reared over the Cathedral of St. Paul. No more stately or beautiful dome ever crowned a city's glory and a city's pride. When you are sufficiently far away, the dome of St. Peter's looms majestic against the horizon through the purple haze of the Campagna. But the sense of immensity disappears as you approach it; the dome seems dwarfed by the Cathedral from which it springs. It is far otherwise with St. Paul's. Over the many steepled city and its towering streets, the great dome rises and rests easily regnant, sitting like some great queen enthroned in a purer air far above "streaming London's central roar" which rises from below. What St. Paul's is to

the city, so is Mr. Gladstone to the political world. Imagine St. Paul's blotted out, and in that eyeless socket of the city that would remain we have a picture of Parliament to-day without its chief.

HOW HE IS MISSED.

It was inevitable some time, no doubt, and we all knew that it was drawing nearer every day. But so is death, and so possibly is the advent of Macaulay's New Zealander. Yet we are not prepared for the Maori with his sketch book, and until Fate, as summoner, lays his hand on our heart and bids it rest so that the spirit may live, we go on unthinking. A calamity is seldom less calamitous because it has been predicted. Nor are we any the more reconciled to Mr. Gladstone's departure because we have said and have written many times that it must come before long. For Mr. Gladstone has been so long part and parcel of the life of the English-speaking race that it is as if we were tearing with rude hands a thread woven into the very warp and woof of our national existence. It matters not whether we loved him or whether we hated him, he was a part of us; the most conspicuous and shining part. We had to be talking of him for good or for ill all the time. He was no comet sweeping in wide ellipse through the heavens; he was rather as the sun which was always with us, the centre of our system, the giver of light and warmth. We complained of his heat sometimes, or lamented that he spared us so little of his genial rays, but even when we grumbled most the thought of a sunless world never startled our imagination in nightmare. So it was with Mr. Gladstone. He was always with us. He seemed as if he must be always with us, and his departure seems not so much a disaster but rather as if something had dropped out of the order of nature.

A NATIONAL HERO.

Looking back over the great career which has filled so nobly the canvass of three-quarters of a century, we see much in it to fill the heart with gratitude and praise. The gods have no better boon to give to mortals than a great and good man. As long as England produces men like Mr. Gladstone, the sentiment of loyalty, the habit of trust, the fervor and force of enthusiasm will not die out. The continually increasing and ever widening recognition of the sterling greatness of Mr. Gladstone is a welcome testimony to the soundness of our national judgment. England, like bluff old King



MR. GLADSTONE AT TWENTY-EIGHT.

Hal, dearly loves a man, and in Mr. Gladstone she found a man whom she was proud to follow. There was no servility in her devotion and her pride. Many a time and oft she rebuked her brilliant chief, sometimes wisely, sometimes foolishly, but, even in her most wrathful moments, her indignation was full of regret. She stormed at him all the more because she felt what an incalculable power for good he would have been on the other side. Her very censures were veiled compliments and her fiercest denunciations ungrudging tributes to his genius and his worth. It has been of immense benefit to our democracy that just as it was attaining man's estate and arriving at full enfranchisement the common people had such an uncommon man to lead them. It is indeed of the richest of the Lord's mercies to "God's Englishmen" that for the last quarter of a century they have had such an old man as Mr. Gladstone to teach them how to rule and such an old woman as Her Majesty to teach them how to reign. Between them, Mr. Gladstone and Queen Victoria have done more than any two, or than any two hundred, to give "our crowned republic's crowning common sense" a fair chance to adjust itself to the new conditions of the new time.

There is no necessity for me to attempt in these pages a review of the long, illustrious career of Mr. Gladstone. As for a character sketch, that is equally

unnecessary. We published a sketch of him before the last general election, and to what we said then we have little to add and nothing to take back. What concerns us now is not so much what Mr. Gladstone is or was, but that we are now without the continual inspiration of his presence and the stimulus of his indomitable spirit. For the very wonderful vitality of the man, his omnipresent activity and the immense ascendancy which he rightfully exerted have, like all other things, to be paid for. Nature exacts her compensations without ruth.

We may, if we please, exult in the magnificence of the growth of the mighty cedar, but beneath the shade of its far-spreading branches we must not expect to rear fresh trees. And the penalty of having had for so long so supreme a party leader as Mr. Gladstone is that we have no successor ready to take his place. I remember well fencing with this question when the Czar asked me who was to succeed Mr. Gladstone. I did not wish, as an Englishman, to be humiliated by having to name Sir W. Harcourt as a possible Prime Minister in the Imperial presence, and so I said simply: "Mr. Gladstone can have no successor. We shall no doubt have to put some one in his place after he goes, but successor, no—there is only one Mr. Gladstone." But it is no use repining at the shadows which the sun casts. Better the shadows than no sunshine, and we should be fools indeed not to choose the great man with all his drawbacks rather than consent to drivel on from decade to decade in a wilderness of monotonous mediocrities.

ITS DRAWBACKS AND COMPENSATIONS.

Mr. Gladstone undoubtedly dwarfed his contemporaries and sometimes stunted his colleagues. But



MR. GLADSTONE AT FORTY-FIVE.

the mischief which this all-canopying personality might have done was minimized by the sturdy vigor of the individuality of our race and the enormous expanse of the British Empire. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, has done nothing to cripple, dwarf, or overshadow Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who is, in many respects, the ablest and the most powerful Englishman in the Empire. That was because the Empire is broad enough to afford elbow room for Colonial Cæsars. Neither has he, to all appearance, done Mr. Chamberlain much damage by way of impairing his self-confidence or diminishing his ambitions. It is possible that in his own cabinet he has to some extent atrophied the faculties of some of his colleagues, who have been compelled for years to let him decide many questions which if he had been absent they would have decided for themselves; but even this disadvantage is perhaps more than compensated for by the stimulus which his example has afforded them, and the immense educational influence which mere contact with an administrator so superbly equipped must have exercised upon minds of less culture and less experience. It is, however, vain to speculate upon what we shall all see for ourselves before very long. The experiment of placing all power in the hands of a supremely capable chief does not seem to have had very excellent results in Ireland after the capable chief disappeared. But Mr. Gladstone never dominated his party as Mr. Parnell dominated the Home Rulers. Neither, it may be said, are the English Irish. It may be due to English selfishness, or it may be due to our obtuseness, but the instinct of self-preservation operates so powerfully with English politicians that Mr. Gladstone's party is not likely to go to pieces merely because Mr. Gladstone is no longer at the helm.

A CHURCHMAN AT BOTTOM.

Mr. Gladstone's influence upon his fellow countrymen was more that of a great churchman than that of a statesman. He reminds me much more of Becket or of Laud than of the ordinary secular politician. He was a politician, no doubt, and a wary and a wily one at that. But this astuteness which makes it as easy to catch a weasel asleep as to catch Mr. Gladstone napping is a quality much more highly developed in ecclesiastics than among members of Parliament. It is the product of the conclave much more than of the caucus. Mr. Gladstone was a man of affairs—four times Prime Minister of England, five times leader of the House of Commons—but with all his immersion in this world's business he was a man who dwelt in the other world as much at least as any of the great Cardinals who figure in history. There is about him a certain detachment of mind more natural to the member of a cosmopolitan organization than to the insular statesmen of John Bull. He never altogether seemed to identify himself with England. He represented something else. When I last saw him I mildly hinted that he never seemed to be much enthused with the greatness and magnificence of England's mission. "Well, you know," he said, "if you have a son who is somewhat forward and

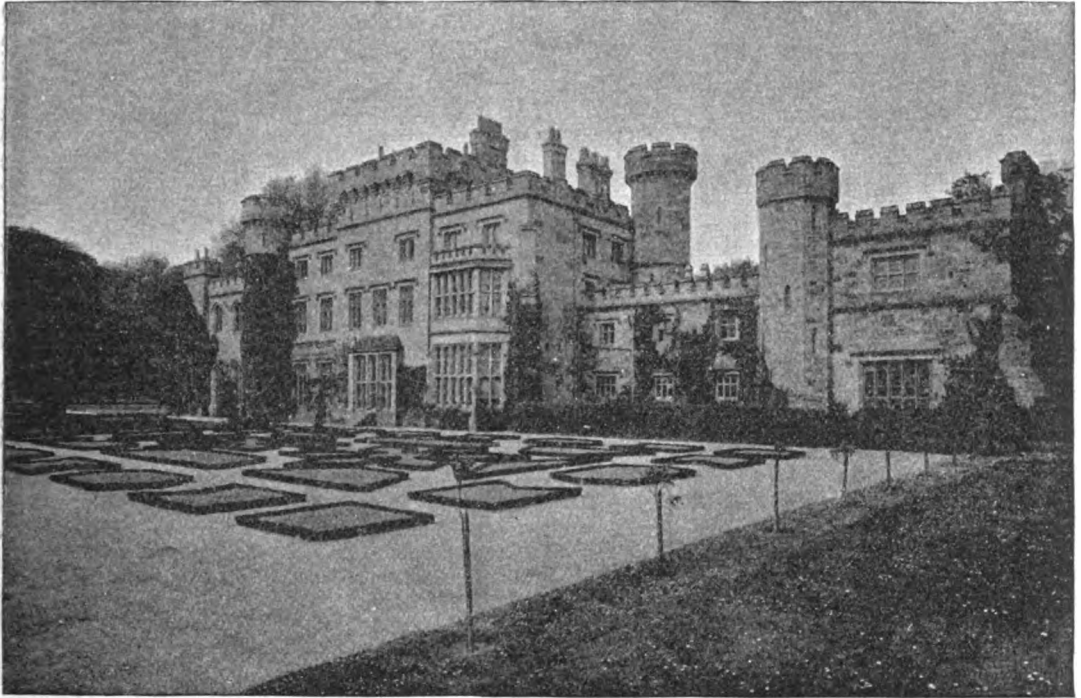




CHRIST-CHURCH, OXFORD. (MR. GLADSTONE'S COLLEGE, 1829-31.)



GENERAL VIEW OF OXFORD, FROM MAGDALEN TOWER.



HAWARDEN CASTLE.

is too self-complacent and you have frequently to chide him for that, you do not like to increase his complacency by sounding his praises too much. You may allow it as a treat, but it ought not to be his daily bread." There was the churchman all over. The man who sees the nation as something outside of himself which he must warn and discipline rather than as an entity of which he is part and parcel.

CONTRASTED WITH MR. MORLEY.

This, it may be said, is true of all men who hold strong views on the moral question. Mr. Morley, for instance, is as much swayed by a sense of this moral pedagogy as Mr. Gladstone; but no one would call Mr. Morley a churchman. Mr. Morley himself used to say that he ought by rights to have been a Puritan preacher, and the echoes of the thunders of Sinai are seldom long absent from his speeches. But he is not a churchman as Mr. Gladstone is. Mr. Gladstone's churchmanship is to Mr. Morley's what the full choral services in a cathedral is to the hearty singing of a Salvation Army meeting. In other words, the ecclesiastical mold is much more manifest in Mr. Gladstone's case than in Mr. Morley's. Both agree in being preachers of righteousness and justice before they are politicians. Both are constantly, in public and in private, appealing to the higher law, and both of them never forget that man is *au fond* a moral being, instead of being, as is too often assumed, a mere patent digester on two legs. But Mr. Morley has very few of the notes of the churchman. Mr.

Gladstone has them all. There have been few greater casuists, even in the Roman Church, than Mr. Gladstone. The subtlety of his intellect, as shown in splitting the finest hairs with the keen edge of almost fantastic distinctions, is the marvel and sometimes the mock of the mundane politician. Mr. Morley is a plain moralist who does no hair splitting, and presents his conclusions rough hewn from the mine. Mr. Gladstone, like all churchmen, is great in the observance of church festivals, of public worship, of fasts, and of the minutiae of ecclesiastical drill and discipline. Whether or not he uses his breviary and says his offices as regularly as a Catholic priest, no one knows; but no one would be astonished if he did. Every one is familiar with his reading the lessons at Hawarden and with the fact that he went to church thrice one Sunday when he was in the very midst of cabinet making. I remember well recalling that incident as I stood in the galleries of the Vatican waiting for the return of the Under Secretary of State. I had an appointment with him about the presentation of my memorandum to the Pope. Mgr. Mocenni was not "on time." The apology for his non-punctuality was that it was the day of some particular saint, and office business had to be suspended until prayers had been attended! Mr. Gladstone was quite capable of doing that. Mr. Morley is not. Mr. Morley, thanks to his Oxford training, is able sometimes to date his letters Maunday Thursday or Shrove Tuesday, but beyond that his acquaintance with ecclesiasticism does not go.

MR. GLADSTONE AS POPE.

Without carrying the parallel and contrast any further, what an interesting theme for imaginative contemplation is afforded us in the suggestion of what Mr. Gladstone might have been had he been called to Holy Orders, as his father at one time proposed! In the English Church he would have been cabined, cribbed and confined. To realize what might have been, we must suppose that the great cataclysm of the sixteenth century had never severed England from the Church of Rome, and that Mr. Gladstone, instead of being Prime Minister of England, had been called to be Pope. He would have made a very good Pope, although, possibly, a little too nimble in his career for the cumbrous and gigantic machinery of Catholicism. But how he would have enjoyed it! How he would have revelled in the hoarded treasures of the Vatican library, and delighted in the endless services of the Roman Church. Where in all the world would he have found so wide a field for the exercise of his wonderfully subtle gifts of making distinctions. Where could he have been able to find such opportunities for explaining away awkward facts and demonstrating triumphantly the absolute truth of two diametrically opposite propositions? And then his Encyclicals! We have had them already—the letter on the Neapolitan prisons, the pamphlet on the Bulgarian atrocities, the article on Vaticanism—were all utterances of the genuine pontifical kind, which had at least as much power and influence as any Bulls which Rome ever forged. But if only Mr. Gladstone had sat in Pope Leo's chair and worn the three-crowned hat!

HIS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL POWER.

All of which brings us to the observation that the position which Mr. Gladstone has so long held among us is much more that of an English Pope than merely that of an English Prime Minister. He is the head of the church for practical purposes, much more than the Archbishop of Canterbury, whom he made, or than the Queen, whose ecclesiastical position is strictly ornamental. Mr. Gladstone's temporal power was nothing to his spiritual power. His temporal power, indeed, may be said to rest on his spiritual power. He can divest himself of the former. The latter will cleave to him while life lasts. He is the only man whose opinion on questions of righteousness weighs much with the masses of our people. He is, therefore, in a very real way the keeper of their consciences. That function he will retain in his retreat at Hawarden, and this spiritual power may yet be used as it was in 1876 to the confounding of those to whom he has handed over the responsibilities of temporal administration.

FAREWELL!

It is, however, impossible, alas! that his successors will have long to anticipate such embarrassing interventions of the oracle from Hawarden in the work which he has abandoned. Eighty-five years weigh heavy on our mortal frame, and the failure of

faculties necessary to active work is the sure precursor of a dissolution which cannot be long delayed. We are all familiar with the apologue of the man who made a covenant with Death that he should not die until he had been warned three times. The man lived long past threescore years, then he became blind and deaf and paralyzed, and at last death came. He protested: "You have never warned me." But Death replied: "My first messenger was named Deafness, my second Blindness and my third Paralysis. Now I am come myself." And the mortal died.

Before Cardinal Manning passed, a continually increasing hardness of hearing was the most significant symptom of the coming change. Mr. Gladstone's hearing and sight have been failing him for some time. Nor is it to be expected that the slackening of the chain of official labor will check, even if it does not expedite, the approach of that event which we all foreknow, but which none the less we all deplore.

II. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.

The difficulties of the succession to the Liberal leadership have been reduced to a minimum by the natural logic of circumstances. Long ago, seeing the possibility of Sir William Harcourt's accession to the leadership, I remember discussing that menaced disaster with Lord Rosebery. He stoutly maintained that I was mistaken; that Sir William was the natural and most capable successor of Mr. Gladstone, and that it was ridiculous and most unjustifiable to put his, Lord Rosebery's, name forward as if he had a shadow of a right to precedence over Sir W. Harcourt. All the same, despite his disclaimers, I cherished the hope that England might be spared the ordeal of having Sir William as prime minister, and that Mr. Gladstone would be able to hold on long enough to make Lord Rosebery's succession certain.

It was fated so to be. The Grand Old Man did not retire until Lord Rosebery was ready to take his seat, and Sir William has acquiesced with more or less good grace in Lord Rosebery's accession. Lord Rosebery is not only Prime Minister in title—he is rightfully the first member in the Cabinet with authority and influence exceeding that of all his colleagues. And it is a matter for national gratitude that it is so.

THE COMING MAN.

For Lord Rosebery is the rising hope of the British democracy. He is the statesman who, more than any other Liberal minister, unites the imperial instinct with the social democratic aspiration. He has been Chairman of the London County Council; he has been Foreign Secretary; he is now Prime Minister. He is a Scot and a peer and a man of means. He is still in the prime of his life—quite a youth, as politicians count years—and, wonderful to relate, has never yet made an enemy. It is difficult to say whether he is more esteemed by the Radicals or by the Tories. By both he is regarded as a security of the first-class for the



LORD ROSEBERY SEVEN YEARS AGO. (*See frontispiece for latest portrait.*)

safety of the Empire and the peace of Europe. I do not know another instance of a man so lavishly dowered with every advantage of rank, age, wealth, culture and opportunity, who has lived so actively and done so much without even exciting an envious enmity on either side of the House. He is a phenomenon, almost unique and as valuable as it is rare.

A MAN WITHOUT ENEMIES.

Mr. Labouchere, true to his part as the belittler of the Empire, rails at him—professionally. But Mr. Labouchere would be the first to admit that Lord Rosebery is a thorough good fellow, whom he would be only too glad to have on his own side, if it be that a Radical Scottish Imperialist could ever so far

change his skin as to become a little Englander of Cockayne. Excluding Mr. Labouchere, there is hardly a voice raised in criticism of the Liberal leader. From the Queen downward he is universally regarded as the right man in the right place. The Czar in the old days did not much like him, believing he was too friendly with the Bismarcks, but he has long ere this forgotten and forgiven the Batoum dispatch, while in every Chancellerie in Europe where peace is sought a report that Lord Rosebery had resigned would send a cold shiver down the diplomatic spine. Only in Paris would there be rejoicing, and naturally. For Paris is the only place in Europe where there are men who want war, and who chafe against the maintenance of the good understanding between England, Germany and Russia which constitutes a triple barrier against the war of revenge. The French appreciate Lord Rosebery's cool, unsleeping vigilance, his imperturbable vindication of British rights, and having a keen perception of his value to England, would naturally prefer to see his place vacant. It is the highest compliment they could pay him.

WHY NOT FOREIGN MINISTER STILL?

Lord Rosebery ought to be Foreign Minister still, but, according to the accepted doctrine of the Gladstonian, a Prime Minister must not be at the Foreign Office. The two offices must not be united. It is stuff and nonsense, although it is also Liberal

orthodoxy. Lord Salisbury united the two well enough and so could Lord Rosebery. The talk about the impossibility of one man being able to do the work of the double office is absurd. No doubt it is a strain. But the work of the Foreign Office is not such a strain either upon mind or nerves or physical strength as the task of leading the House of Commons. If this question were to be decided by the test of which imposed the least strain upon the Prime Minister's strength, no one can doubt for a moment that it would be decided in favor of the portfolio for foreign affairs and against the leadership of the Commons. It might no doubt be better if you could have a Prime Minister who was neither Foreign Secretary nor leader of the Commons. But if he must be one or the other, he

had very much better be as Lord Salisbury than as Mr. Gladstone so far as the question is left to the test of physical exhaustion. Mr. Gladstone, however, thought otherwise, and his dogma will continue for a few months to dominate his party. After another term of the Salisbury combination, it will probably be discovered that the Gladstonian dogma was not an ex-cathedra utterance, but merely a pious opinion in no way binding upon the consciences of the true believers.

THE ADVANTAGE OF BEING A PEER.

A preposterous theory has obtained some currency among those who call themselves Radicals, but who



From a photograph taken at Eaton.

IN HIS SCHOOL-BOY PERIOD.

in reality are mere victims of social jealousy, that it would never do for the Radical party to have its leader seated in the House of Lords. This is class prejudice in an absurd although inverted form. The old aristocrats used to deny the right of any man to be Minister of the Crown unless he were of noble blood. The new democrats would with equal unreason and exclusiveness deny the right of any man to be Prime Minister if he happened to belong to the Peerage. Surely the day for such nonsense is far past. A title which did not prevent Lord Rosebery sitting in the chair of the County Council ought not to disqualify him from being Prime Minister of the Crown. The fact that the House of Commons is the centre and the seat of authority does not demand the presence of the Premier in its midst. The authority of the Premier when the Premier is as capable as Lord Salisbury or Lord Rosebery prevails, though neither of them sits in the House of Commons, not because they are peers, but because they have the con-

fidence of the majority of the Commons. The place where they sit is immaterial so far as the recognition of the authority of the Commons is concerned. The only question is as to the comparative advantages of the two houses as the seat of the Premier. The feeling is growing in the country, a feeling based upon the experience afforded by the hopelessly crowded condition of the order book of the Commons and the exhausting strain which the leadership entails on its chief, that, even if the House of Lords had not existed, it might have been necessary to invent it, if only to afford a place for Prime Ministers to enjoy a respite from endless worry and debate. The only advantage which a seat in the Lords confers is that it disqualifies for a seat in the House of Commons, and that, from our present point of view, is an almost incalculable boon.

HIS DISLIKE OF THE UPPER CHAMBER.

Lord Rosebery, I know, is of a different opinion. He would gladly exchange many of his titular honors for the opportunity of mingling in the fray in the arena where the destinies of parties are decided. His active and militant spirit chafes against the aristocratic frigidarium in which he and his twoscore followers are imprisoned amid ten times their number of Unionists. Ten to one is too heavy odds for fair fighting. But we are all as apt to rebel against the limitations of our lot, which are, after all, the secret of our strength, and Lord Rosebery will probably live to bless God for the House of Lords, if only because it affords him a safe retreat from which he can undertake the government of the country. He is much too valuable, and in one sense too frail an asset to be allowed to risk his health and life by venturing into the gladiatorial fray of the lower house.

MORE THAN PREMIER.

Lord Rosebery's position in the Cabinet is very strong. It is understood that upon all questions relating to England over sea Lord Rosebery is to have the support of Sir W. Harcourt. This is good news for the Empire, but bad news, very bad news, for Mr. Labouchere and those Englishmen who spend their lives in a vain attempt to argue their fellow countrymen into believing they ought to be ashamed of their country and all the appurtenances thereof. For it means that Lord Rosebery has clinched the nail which he drove into the coffin of the old Manchester policy when he made his memorable fight about Uganda. Henceforth, so far as the Liberal party is concerned, there is no such policy as scuttle.

TRIED AND NOT FOUND WANTING.

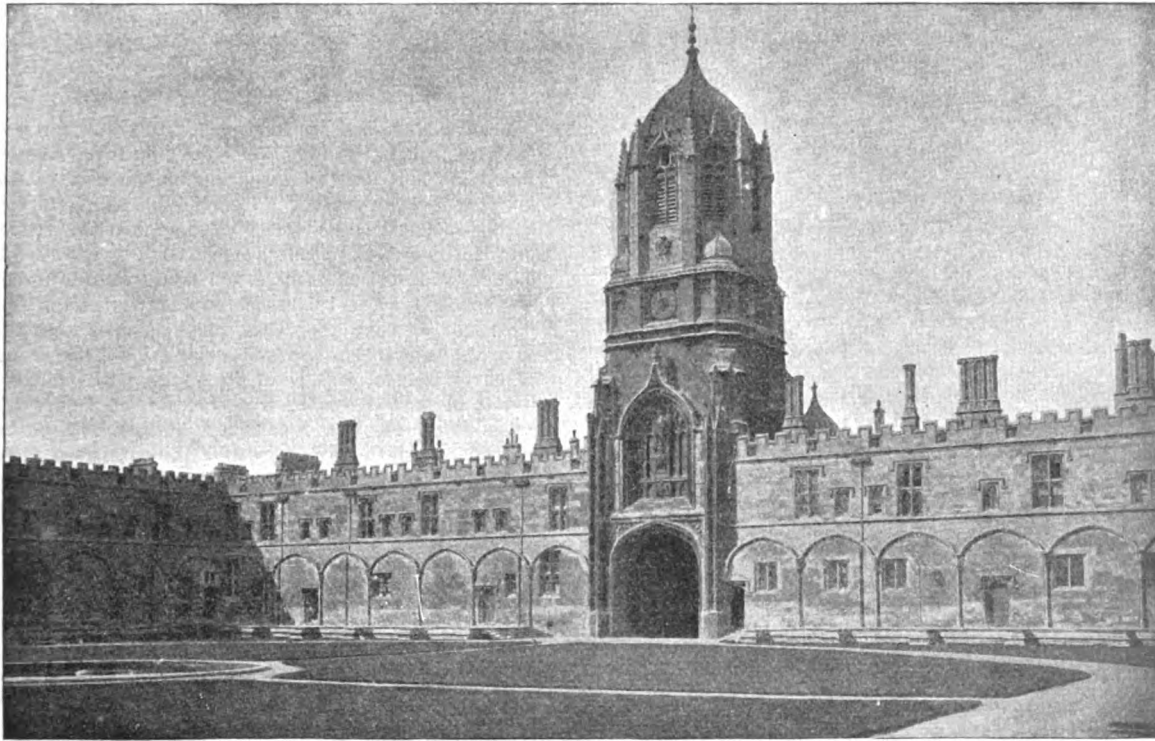
As this is a matter of the very first importance to all Englishmen and Britons beyond the sea, it is as well to recall for a moment the incident which convinced all of us that Lord Rosebery is a lad of mettle who can be relied upon to hold the pass. Two or three years ago we used to say that Rosebery seemed to promise very well, but that everything had gone well with him. Never speak confidently of a man until you have seen him in a tight place, is a good

maxim, and acting upon it, judgment was suspended in the case of Lord Rosebery. But it is suspended no longer. When the Liberal administration was formed Lord Rosebery absolutely refused to enter it. Infinite was the consternation of the Liberal members, frank the dismay of the Court and of the outgoing Cabinet. But Lord Rosebery was deaf to all solicitation. He was not going back to the Foreign Office, nor did he. Why he made this resolute refusal no one has ever quite been able to say. Possibly it was due more to a subtle instinct or an obscure premonition than to any reasoned conviction as to the true cause. At first people doubted it, and said that

saved, the country was safe, and the peace powers of Europe were reassured that there was to be no breach on the continuity of the pacific policy of Lord Salisbury.

THE TEST CASE OF UGANDA.

Lord Rosebery had not been many weeks in office before he made his colleagues understand that as he had yielded reluctantly to their demands for his presence in the Cabinet, it was now their turn to yield to his representations. Mr. Gladstone and other Liberals when in opposition had made more or less foolish declarations about Egypt. Parisians waited, gaping with open mouths, to see whether Mr. Glad-



CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE, OXFORD. (LORD ROSEBERY'S COLLEGE.)

"Rosebery was only foxing!" But when it began to appear that he really meant what he said, every one was aghast. There was more to-do made about his refusal to take office than about any other man in the last fifty years. Everybody, regardless of party or of station, implored him to consent to take an office which has been the goal of many ambitious statesmen. The Queen is said to have commanded. Diplomats entreated, colleagues and friends united with political opponents in insisting that he must take office. And still he would not. It seemed more difficult to make this young Scot accept office than to form a whole Cabinet. At last, no one knows exactly why or under what precise degree of pressure, Lord Rosebery gave way. He took office. A great sigh of relief was heard everywhere. The Ministry was

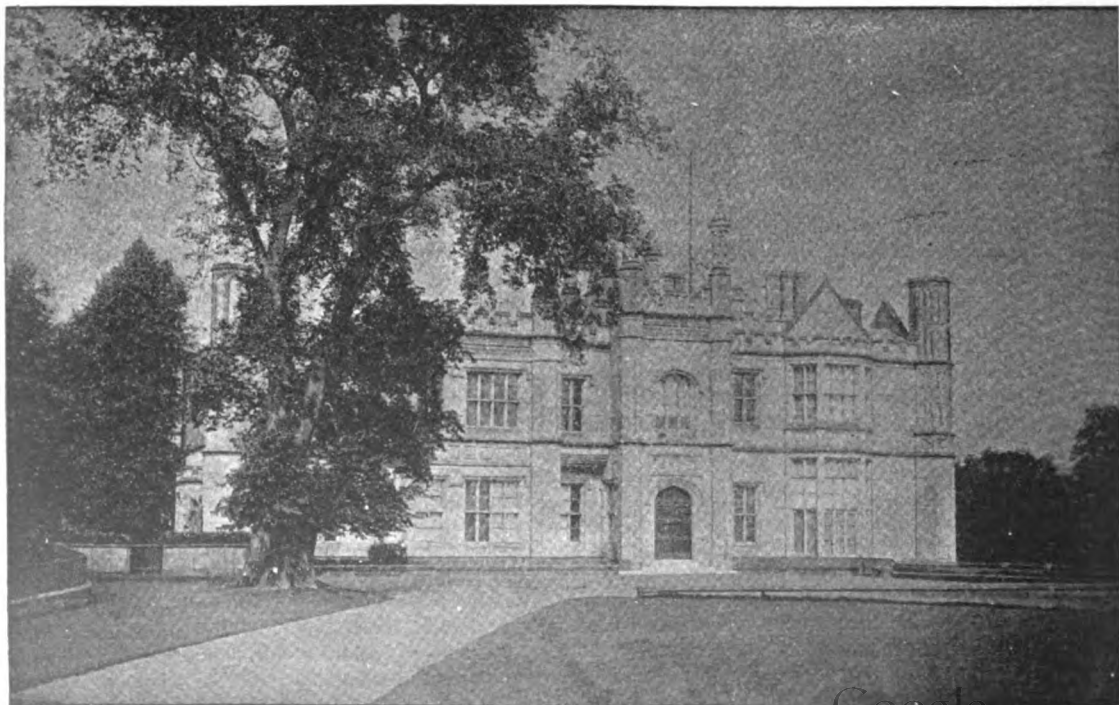
stone would scuttle from the Valley of the Nile. Impatient little Englanders growled indignantly that steps had not already been taken to haul down the Union Jack and withdraw the garrison. It was necessary to give these gentry an object lesson, but it was dangerous, or at least inconvenient, to raise the Egyptian question, even in order to show that it was not to be raised. Fortunately at this moment the Destinies furnished Lord Rosebery with the very opportunity that he needed. The time arrived when Ministers had to decide whether or not they should evacuate the Central African province of Uganda. Lord Rosebery saw, with his usual swift intuition, that even though Uganda itself might matter little, Uganda as an object lesson would be invaluable. It is, I believe, an open secret that with the exception

of Lord Rosebery every member of the Cabinet, Mr. Gladstone included, was against the retention of Uganda. Mr. Gladstone, Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Morley were naturally opposed to such an extension of the vast responsibilities of Great Britain. They represent Matthew Arnold's world-weary Titan. They are very tired of the burden well nigh to be borne, and they were all for laying it down. But Lord Rosebery thought otherwise. To haul down the flag in Uganda would be universally regarded as marking the entry of the Cabinet upon that fatal *facilis descensus Avernî*, from which there is no return. The policy of scuttle begun on Lake Uganda would be clamored for in the Valley of the Nile. "You have cleared out of Uganda, why not out of Egypt?" Lord Rosebery foresaw all that and took his stand calmly but decisively against the very first beginnings of the perilous policy of skeddaddle. *Obsta principiis* is a sound maxim, and Lord Rosebery acted upon it. He insisted upon staying the evacuation upon which his colleagues were bent. He insisted upon the dispatch of Sir G. Portal to the locality for purposes of inquiry, and he staved off all question of retirement until his envoy—now unhappily dead—made his report. His colleagues were indignant, Lord Rosebery was inexorable. If they must evacuate Uganda, of course Uganda must be evacuated. But so in that case would be the Foreign Office. His life would not be worth living as Foreign Secretary if the white flag was run up to the masthead and a policy of skeddaddle inaugurated. It was a rare tight place for Lord Rose-

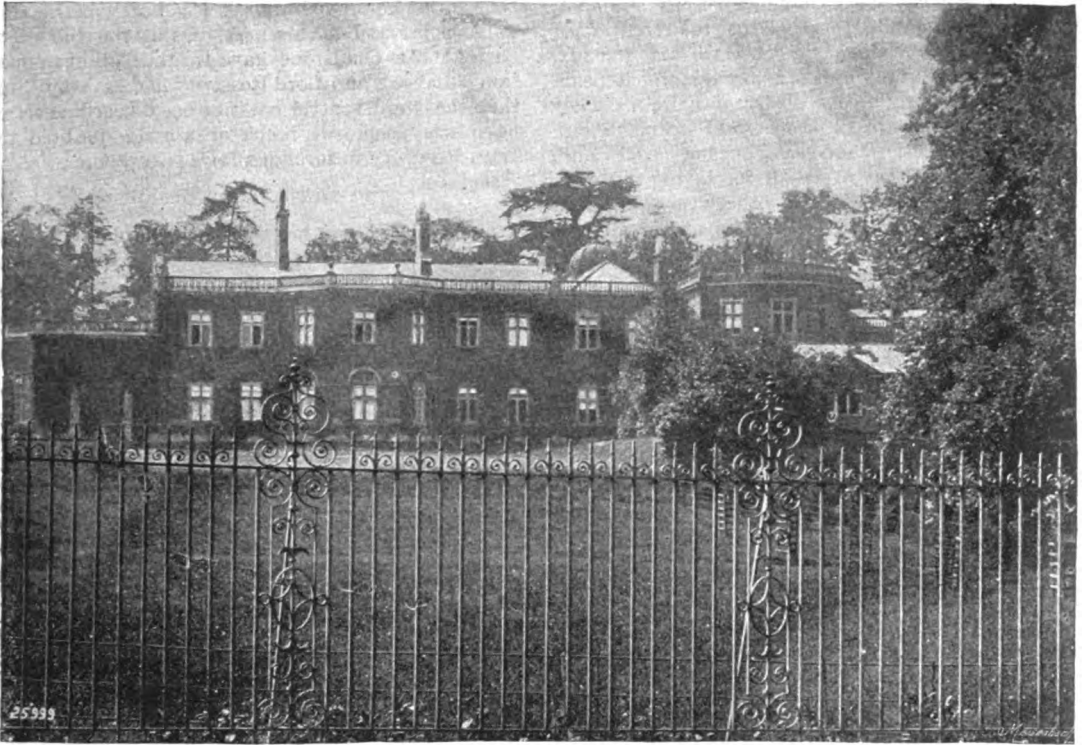
bery. But he proved himself a lad of wax, he stuck to his point and to his post, and at the end of the struggle Mr. Gladstone gave in, the Cabinet opposition collapsed, and Lord Rosebery had his way. Since then the word scuttle has not been heard once, nor have any people at home or abroad doubted that Lord Rosebery in foreign affairs is supreme.

AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Since then things have gone very smoothly at the Foreign Office. The only trouble has been with France. But France is the troubler of Israel, and there never would be peace and tranquility in the world if it depended upon our restless neighbor. For twenty years after Sedan there was a lull, because France had not recovered from the prostration of the war. Since then France has shown an increasing disposition to assert herself wherever and whenever she could find an opportunity. This is natural enough, but it is awkward, and may be dangerous. Lord Rosebery handled the Siamese difficulty with discretion and reserve. The details of that business are not yet public property. But as the French government has kept within bounds, and the French Chauvinistic press was very mad against him, it may be assumed that he did his duty and did it well. The result of the Behring's Sea arbitration in Paris was one of the good fortunes of his administration of foreign affairs. On the whole, Lord Rosebery as Foreign Minister has been successful in a number of little troublesome controversies, which, if they had been less skillfully handled, might have been no



DALMENY: LORD ROSEBERY'S SCOTTISH HOME.



THE DURDANS: LORD ROSEBERY'S HOME AT EPSOM.

longer little. He has vindicated his reputation for good sense, caution and resolution. He has never trailed the flag, nor has he ever flaunted it music hall fashion. He has made every one feel that he was proud of his country, and resolute and able both to defend her interests and to fulfill her obligations. This is no small achievement when it is borne in mind that at least one-half of the disturbers of the world and peace had flattered themselves that Mr. Gladstone's administration would inaugurate a policy of general stampede.

A TRUSTED COUNSELOR OF KING DEMOS.

Lord Rosebery, however successful as Foreign Secretary, is not less remarkable for his keen appreciation of the forces that are factors in the evolution of our social democracy. His experience in the chair of the London County Council was an invaluable training to the future Prime Minister. It was an apprenticeship in practical democracy which no university could have supplied. Probably no other means could have been employed which would have brought the reserved and sensitive patrician into such free, unrestrained and fraternal relations with men like John Burns and Mr. McDougall. London is the heart of the Empire. London's problems are the problems of the civilized world in their acutest shape. London County Council represents the latest and most approved method in which Democracy seeks the solution

of these problems. Lord Rosebery was chairman and is still a member of that Council. Aristocrat as he is by birth and temperament, Lord Rosebery is a democrat at heart. His sympathies, little as he speaks about them, are with the people individually and collectively. He is no professional philanthropist who would feed the masses with Blue Books and Biscuit. There is in him a healthy human appreciation of fundamental human wants and an honest desire to see that they are supplied. Hence he is everywhere in touch with every one to an extent which is almost inconceivable when we remember his extreme sensitiveness and his almost morbid shrinking from confidences.

HIS ACTION IN THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The service which he rendered the community last winter when he was able to bring to a conclusion the most unfortunate dispute that ever paralyzed a nation's industry, was a notable tribute to the universal respect which his uprightness and sagacity had inspired. Mr. Gladstone might possibly have commanded the support of the miners; he would hardly have been trusted by their employers. Lord Rosebery was probably almost the only man in England who could have done what he did. The existence of such a public man in whom the public have such confidence is one of the great sources of national strength and of social stability. That is a truth which I appreciate

much more after spending a few months in Chicago than I was able to do before I crossed the Atlantic. Implicit confidence in the disinterested honesty and transparent sincerity of public men is not exactly the characteristic note of American politics. But alas for the nation or for the society which has lost faith in its leaders, and distrusts the men whom it is compelled to trust with its affairs.

HIS SPEECHES.

Lord Rosebery has a pleasant wit and a genial Scottish humor which makes him a universal favorite as a speaker. He does not speak much, never outstays his welcome and always leaves his audience in a good humor with themselves and with him. The laughter which illuminates his speeches never degenerates into mere purposeless hilarity. He uses his jokes to illustrate his arguments, not merely to set the table in a roar. There is also a subacidity about his humor which in a more gloomy mind might degenerate into the saturnine, but which in his case only lends a more piquant flavor to his speech. He is frank with himself first of all and as frank with his audience as possible under the circumstances. Of this his speech on the second reading of the Home Rule bill, last session, was a notable case in point. Lord Rosebery knew not only that the bill was doomed, but that he would have despised the Peers even more than he does now if they had voted against their convictions in favor of a bill which they loathed and dreaded. So he got out of the difficulty by making a most ingenious speech which amused and enchanted everybody, and did not commit him to a single sentiment that was strained and unreal. Another notable speech of his was that in which he delivered the County Council from the folly which it was meditating in the shape of a costly and extravagant Hotel de Ville. That speech was a very remarkable illustration of the value of the respect which the democracy is not ashamed to pay to honest counsel even when it comes from the mouth of a peer. In the County Council chamber, King Demos only recognized his counselors as citizens. Sometimes when Radicals have escaped from the reaction against snobbery or feudalism gone rotten they will be equally democratic at St. Stephen's.

HIS ESTATES.

Lord Rosebery is a landowner in five counties, and he has residences in three, not including his well-known place in Berkeley Square. The Durdans, Mentmore and Dalmeny have each their charms, but unfortunately not even Lord Rosebery can be in three places at one time, and he discharges as best he can the duties of resident magistrate in Surrey, in Bucks and in Midlothian. Mentmore came to him by the marriage which gave him a conjugal connection with the new Canaan which the Rothschilds have founded for themselves in Hampden's country. At Dalmeny his foot is on his native heath, all Edinburgh lies at his back door, while in front there is spread out before him the vast expanse of the gray Northern Sea.

HIS AUTHORSHIP.

As a writer Lord Rosebery has only published one book. His sketch of Pitt is an admirable specimen of the best English of our time. It is terse, bright, vivid and entertaining. There is perhaps here and there a little straining after the epigrammatic, and no wand then faint echoes of Macaulay's resonant cymbal may be caught in his pages. But the book is good stuff, well put together. The subject was a congenial one. A study of a Prime Minister of the Eighteenth Century by the Prime Minister of the Twentieth could hardly fail to be attractive. Such literary aptitude and historical insight as Lord Rosebery possesses are not likely to be exhausted in writing dispatches. In the approaching period of leisure I hope that Lord Rosebery will resume his pen and give us a fresh contribution to the education of the democracy in the origins of our Imperial heritage.

BEHIND THE SHIELD OF RESERVE.

Lord Rosebery is a man who represents the power of reserve and of self-restraint. Mr. Gladstone is the very opposite. Mr. Gladstone wears his heart upon his sleeve, and makes manifest his likes and dislikes to all the world in a wonderful multitude of methods. Lord Rosebery keeps his likes and dislikes to himself, is shy, reserved and reticent. This is partly due to an excessive sensitiveness which causes him to shrink from the rude shocks and jars which tough pachyderms bear with unruffled composure, and partly to constitutional reserve. Lord Rosebery has traveled much. He has made the tour of the world, and he has studied men and things in many places and under many skies. Everywhere he gave the impression of a kindly, silent, cultivated gentleman, with a quick smile and a shrewd eye. Few of these casual acquaintances of travel have any idea of the *perfidum genium Scotorum* which lies beneath that impenetrable exterior, nor how stout and strong is the resolution within. But Bismarck knew it and respected it. France knows it and dislikes it. Another latent quality of his is the power of prodigious and incessant work.

HIS BEST CHARACTERISTIC.

The best characteristic of Lord Rosebery is the least known and it is one of which I hesitate to write. It would, however, be a wrong to the public to refrain from calling attention to the fact that although Lord Rosebery does not read lessons in his parish church, he is as much dominated by the religious instinct as Mr. Gladstone himself. No one is more conscientious among lay or clerical statesmen of our day. No one, not even Mr. Gladstone himself, scrutinizes more closely the moral aspects of all his policies and all his acts. No one would claim Lord Rosebery as one of the conventional ecclesiastical Christians of his day. But so far as fearing God and working righteousness goes there are few who dwell so much in their Taskmaster's eye as the young peer upon whom has descended the mantle of Mr. Gladstone.

III. SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

Sir William Harcourt will, of course, lead the House of Commons in the place of Mr. Gladstone. He has deserved the promotion. During Mr. Gladstone's absence he has acted as his substitute. And he will now have the sole and undisputed responsibility for the remainder of the session. Some of the



SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT.

American papers, I see, have been suggesting that Mr. Asquith was a possible leader. No doubt this is true, if we can draw upon the future indefinitely. Mr. Gladstone can remember when he first saw Lord Salisbury, and he can never forget that he was then a bright, chubby-faced boy in red frocks. That red-frocked urchin was a possible Prime Minister. But it took time. So it will take time before Mr. Asquith can hope to lead the House. That he should be thought of even by American journalists in that

capacity is a singular tribute to his success at the Home Office, and perhaps not less to the unpopularity of Sir W. Harcourt.

A much better leader of the House than Sir William would be Mr. Campbell Bannerman, who is a very much cleverer W. H. Smith. But Mr. Campbell Bannerman has no ambitions and Sir William Harcourt has. Besides, Sir W. Harcourt is virtually in the saddle, and although there are plenty who would gladly see him anywhere else, there are no Liberals who would risk shattering their party by getting up a cabal about a matter of such small moment as to whether Sir William or another shall for the next few months lead the party down a dolorous way of hardship and misfortune to the inevitable dissolution. The Liberal majority, said Mr. Bryce, when the Ministry was formed, is a little one, but it is a fighter. It is smaller now and its leader is gone, and it will have to fight *volens volens* until it disappears. That it will disappear when the signal is given for the dissolution seems to be almost certain. Apart from the great law of swing-swang which has operated with unswerving regularity for nearly thirty years, the chances are all in favor of the election of a Unionist majority. The Liberals have lost their King Arthur. The Irish show no signs of reunion. The Unionists are cementing their alliance. They will go to the counties full of confidence, fresh from a victorious campaign waged against a parliamentary majority, and will appeal to the English constituencies to rally round the party and the Peers, which for almost the first time represents a majority of the English electorate. The Liberals will fight, of course, and do their best, but

unless something unforeseen happens they will be beaten before the polls open.

THE HOPE FOR HOME RULE.

All our hopes for the immediate future rest upon the degree of success which we can achieve in convincing the Unionists that their true party policy is to give the Irish a system of local self-government so radical and so practical that the Irish may be able to accept it as an installment, and under protest, no

doubt, but still that they may be able to accept it. The Unionists—who this time will have Mr. Chamberlain in the Cabinet—are pledged to introduce a local government bill for Ireland. If they make it a good one Ireland will get nearer Home Rule through Lord Salisbury's government than she could do by any other road short of a great popular uprising that will smash the Peers. There seems little likelihood of

Rule, the defeat of the Liberals will be the immediate precursor of the triumph of Liberal principles. There is nothing strange or farfetched about this. Mr. Bal-four is publicly committed to a local government bill for Ireland. He took his own measure seriously despite the laughter with which it was received. He will be certain to go one better next time he has a chance. Mr. Chamberlain will be in the Cabinet, and he will not lose such an opportunity of showing how faithful he is to his old Radical convictions. On the whole, therefore, the prospect of Home Rule is reassuring, and we may contemplate the immediate future with some considerable complacency.

SIR WILLIAM AND MR. WILLIAM.

It is no doubt this comforting conviction of the probable advent of a Unionist administration pledged to progress in the direction of Irish self-government that enables us to contemplate with more equanimity than would otherwise have been possible the leadership of Sir W. Harcourt in the House of Commons. It is but for a little time and the period of our tribulation will soon be overpast. We cannot pretend to regard Sir W. Harcourt's elevation as anything but a misfortune. For Sir William Harcourt possesses all of the qualities which Mr. William Gladstone has taught us to disregard. He is singularly lacking in those higher gifts which made Mr. Gladstone a national hero. To say that Mr. Gladstone believes in everything and Sir W. Harcourt believes in nothing would be too sweeping an assertion, but it has a semblance of truth. It would not be true, for Sir W. Harcourt undoubtedly believes in one thing—himself, to wit—but for other causes he is singularly devoid of the enthusiasm which is the supreme characteristic of Mr. Gladstone. It is curious that the party of all the enthusiasms should now be led by a politician with none.

A MAN WITHOUT ENTHUSIASMS.

Mr. Labouchere long ago used to say that Sir W. Harcourt was an ideal leader for the Radicals, because he had no nonsense in him about leadership. He would do as he was told, pursue the cult of the jumping cat, and as for the Radicals, they would call upon him every day after breakfast to give him his orders. Mr. Labouchere is always amusing, but sometimes his acidulated exaggerations embody a popular belief. Rightly or wrongly, it is accepted almost universally that Sir W. Harcourt is a mere Dugald Dalgetty, a powerful fighting man who regards political life as a series of campaigns in which the wise man takes sides according to an enlightened sense of self-interest. They may be doing Sir William Harcourt a cruel wrong. He may have the fervor of a Chrysostom, the self-renunciation of a St. Francis, or the zeal of a Loyola hidden beneath his ample waistcoat. There is room enough there, no doubt, and to spare. But if it is hidden, it is hidden so securely that none of his colleagues or contemporaries appears yet to have discovered it. The difference between him and his immediate predecessor is that Mr. Gladstone is so tre-



SIR WILLIAM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

any such popular uprising. Therefore the chance for Home Rule next Parliament is to have a Unionist Ministry weak enough to need support from the Irish, but strong enough to call their Home Rule bill, a bill for the better development of local self-government in Ireland. They will not, could not, and dare not pass a Home Rule bill. But unless all precedents are awry they will pass a measure which will be Home Rule in germ and Home Rule in all but in name.

The outlook, therefore, is cheerful enough for all excepting office seekers. The Liberals will once more go out of office only in order to see their principles carried into effect by their opponents. As it was with Catholic emancipation, with the corn laws, with Jewish emancipation, with household suffrage, with the establishment of county councils and the introduction of free education, so now, as relative to Home

mendously in earnest that he can hear the trumpet of the Archangel in the phrasing of a schedule. Sir W. Harcourt would hardly believe seriously in anything, even though one rose from the dead. It may be that all this is a mistake; I hope it is. But it is none the less a misfortune that Sir W. Harcourt's record should have given ground for such a lamentable misinterpretation of his real nature.

THE ORIGIN OF POPULAR DISTRUST.

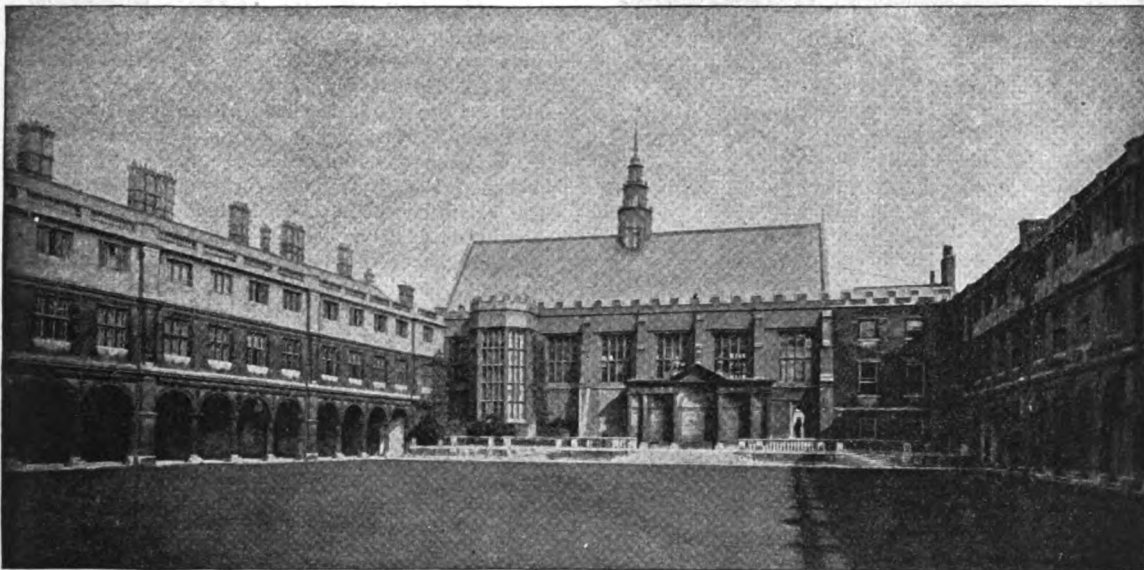
Sir William, then Mr. Vernon Harcourt, first rubbed Radicals the wrong way when he first entered Parliament. He posed as the intensely superior person, learned, cultured and epigrammatic. He first began to be known as a coming personality in English politics when the Gladstone Cabinet of 1869-74 was weakening to its fall. He lifted up his heel against

lain had not opened the way for his accession to the Liberal leadership.

SIR W. HARCOURT'S GOOD POINTS.

All this, however, is ancient history, and somewhat moldy and sour at that. Sir W. Harcourt has almost closed his career, but he has still a few months in which to round off his ambitions. It is pleasanter to look upon his good points and to note the qualities which have enabled him to overcome the prejudices which at one time seemed to place an insurmountable barrier in the way of his success.

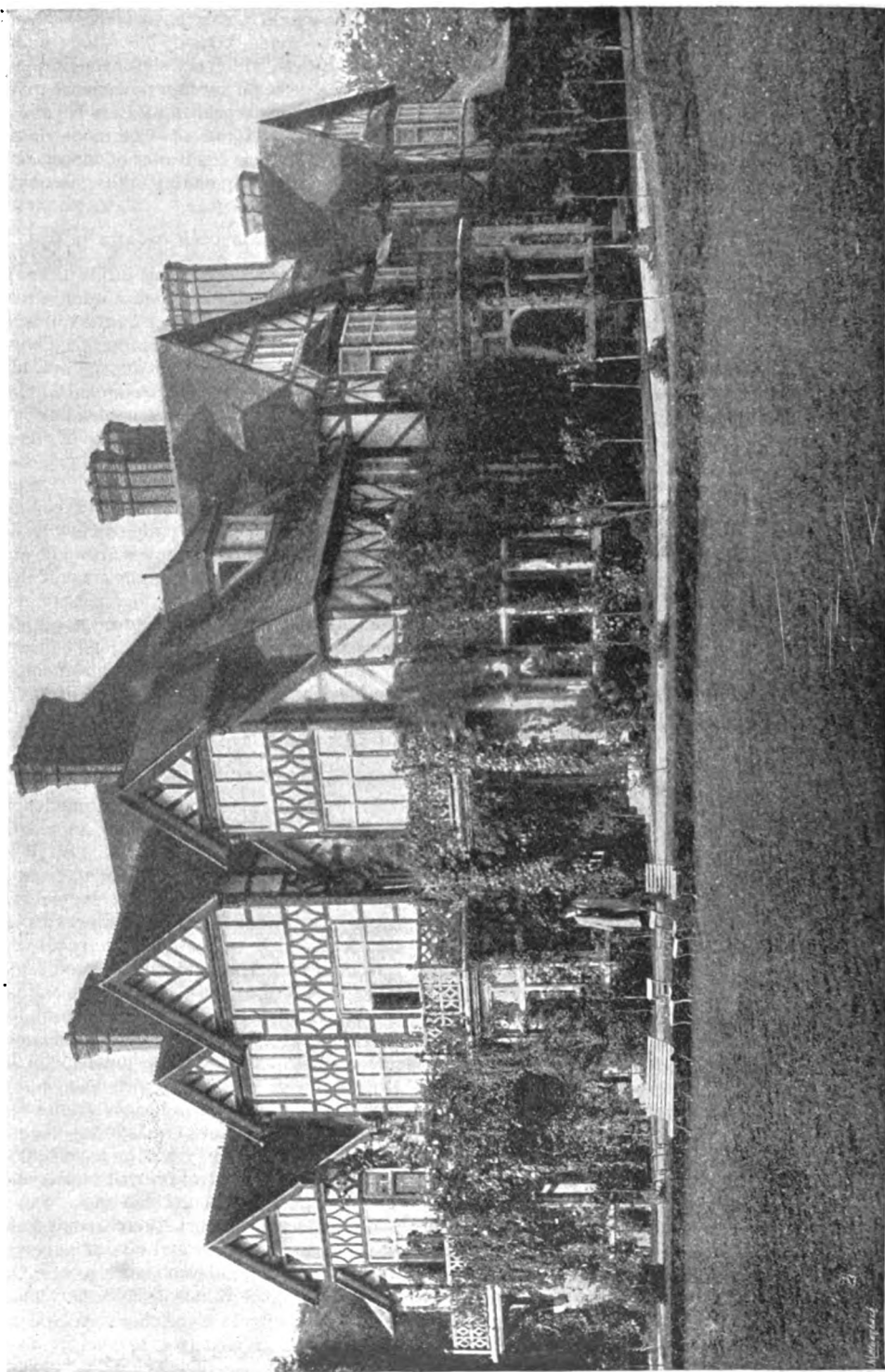
To begin with, Sir William comes of ancient English stock. He is said to be descended from the Plantagenets. He was born in the purple, or rather the snowy lawn of the Anglican hierarchy. He was favored with the best education our universities



TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. (SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S COLLEGE.)

the Government, sneered elaborately in a somewhat Disraelitish fashion against the Liberal chief and earned in consequence the abiding dislike and distrust of all who loved and were loyal to the Prime Minister. He seemed to have an idea in those days that there was an opening for a Liberal Disraeli, and was hated accordingly by all those to whom Disraeli was anathema maranatha. The impression he then created he has never been able to remove. He deepened it rather than otherwise by the way he used to talk of Mr. Gladstone during the Bulgarian agitation, even when he was making his most flamboyant speeches in his support. As Home Secretary he did not particularly distinguish himself, and when he offered to cast in his lot with Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule his enemies were not slow to find out that his decision would probably have been different if the secession of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamber-

could impart. A gentleman by descent, a scholar and a lawyer and a university professor by training, he started in the race with many advantages, of which he had enough mother wit to make the most. There was in him also a certain would-be sympathy with the people which found expression early in his career in attempts to amend the law of conspiracy and to deliver the trade unionists from the tyrannously unjust laws by which they were shackled. These things would, however, have stood him in but little stead were it not that he possessed other talents which are in great demand in the parliamentary ranks. He had the great gift of humorous speech. The House of Commons dearly loves a laugh. As a stump orator he was almost unrivaled for his ability to provoke merriment, and the reports of his speeches were always more punctuated with "laughter" than those of any other occupant of the front bench. He stumbled



"MALWOOD:" SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S RESIDENCE IN THE NEW FOREST.

upon this precious gift early in his career and spent much of his spare time in developing it, in polishing his impromptu epigrams and carefully furbishing up the points of his unpremeditated jokes. But he was more than a mere humorist. He was a terribly hard hitter, a veritable slogger who hit out hard from the shoulder and landed heavily upon his opponent's face. In the rough and tumble of the demagogic arena, where most political reputations are made, Sir W. Harcourt soon achieved renown. At present no one can make so effective a speech to a crowd as Sir William—excepting Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain—providing that he has time for preparation, and as he usually takes care that he has time, the proviso is not of much importance. In the House of Commons he is not so remarkable. Very few of his parliamentary efforts dwell in the memory of men. But we still remember gratefully the way in which he scorched the tinsel of Beaconsfieldism and shriveled up the false pretenses with which the Coercionists sought to evade the real issue of Home Rule.

A GOOD FIGHTER WHO WILL NOT FLINCH.

Sir William's chief virtue is that he is a hard fighter who can be relied upon not to bolt when the battle goes hard against him. He is a good comrade and a staunch ally. His colleagues say he is a good man to have at your back in a fight, and they ought to know. This loyalty to colleagues is due to English instinct rather than from any martyr-like devotion to a cause. Sir William is not the stuff of which martyrs are made. But he is very good stuff for a Tommy Atkins. He is faithful to his salt, and he does his duty as he is expected to do without making phrases about it. An American journalist who had considerable opportunities of observation told me the other day that Sir William seemed to him in many respects the most typical of English politicians. He was more of the type of John Bull, self-complacent, solidly expansive and not very idealistic.

A LITTLE ENGLANDER.

But of what contradictions are we not made? This typical John Bull is only known to be in advance of the general sentiment of the nation on one subject—that of prohibiting the sale of strong drink. This self-complacent Briton is always more or less sitting in dust and ashes over the melancholy spectacle of his country's vices. I sometimes feel as if after all it was not a very bad, at least not the worst, thing that Sir W. Harcourt should not be fanatically devoted to his own convictions. For some of them are very bad ideas of the worst little England school. If he were left to himself, it is to be feared that Sir William would be a little Englander of the Laboucherean type. He is a very poor Imperial-

ist. He would never have reconstructed the navy or have occupied Africa. Fortunately he will not be left to himself, which is well for the Empire, and it will be all the better if foreign powers are given to understand once for all that in matters beyond the sea the leader of the House of Commons does not really count for much as the leader of opposition. The only member who really counts is the present Prime Minister, Lord Rosebery.

AS LEADER OF THE HOUSE.

As a leader in the House Sir William Harcourt is not unpopular. He is a genial man, a ready speaker, and he has a pleasant wit. In the human relations of life he is exemplary. He is fond of country life, and delights to spend his time in the sylvan retreats of the New Forest. He is patriarchal in his household, not caring much to brook contradiction at his own table, but he is beloved by those of his own family, the affection of Lulu, for instance, being almost touching in its beautiful sincerity. On questions relating to women's rights he is as bad as Mr. Gladstone. From a political point of view he could hardly be worse, for the world moves after all, and Mr. Gladstone, whose last act before the general election was to commit himself needlessly against the recognition of woman's citizenship, has to count as his latest achievement the acceptance of the defeat forced upon him by the advocates of the enfranchisement of the sex in the Parish Council's bill. Sir William will not attempt to put the clock back; but neither will he attempt to put it forward.

WINDING UP THE CONCERN.

Of his success as temporary commander of the Liberal forces it is difficult to speak. A good lieutenant is sometimes a very poor captain. Sir Wm. Harcourt solus may be a very different person from Sir William plus Mr. Gladstone. But the chances are that Ministers will pull together as best they can until the dissolution, which every one anticipates will come in a few months. The majority elected to support Mr. Gladstone and to pass Home Rule can hardly be depended upon to remain together more than one session after Mr. Gladstone has gone and Home Rule been relegated to the new Parliament. All that Sir W. Harcourt can do is to try and keep his majority together and to pile up as heavy an indictment as possible against the House of Lords. He will find congenial work in satisfying the local optionists. The crux of the administration will be the budget. If he survives that ordeal and can succeed in conciliating sufficient Irish support there seems to be no reason why he should not round off his career by winding up decorously as Liberal leader in the Commons the work of the Gladstone Administration.

THE DRIFT IN AUSTRALASIAN POLITICS

NO. 1.—WHAT THE DELAYS IN FEDERATION HAVE TAUGHT THE PEOPLE.

BY SIR HENRY PARKES, G.C.M.G.

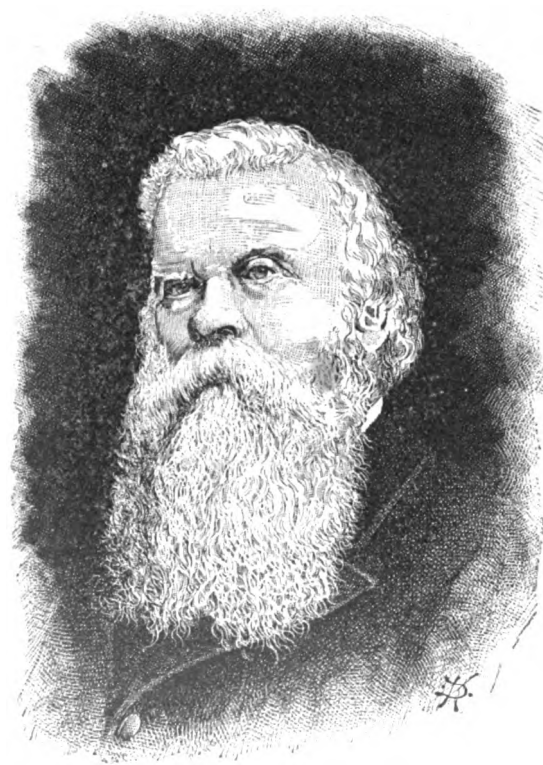
[The REVIEW OF REVIEWS is glad to announce that it has arranged for a series of special articles from the pens of the leading public men and thinkers of Australia and New Zealand, to be published under the general title of "The Drift in Australasian Politics." The series opens with the following brief paper on the Federation of the Australian Colonies, by the distinguished leader in the Union movement, Sir Henry Parkes. The articles that are to follow will cover a very wide range of timely topics.—EDITOR.]

SOME lessons of a valuable character may be learned from the delays in the progress of the cause of Australian Union. It has been made manifest that something more than the preaching of an apostle, or mere championship on the platform or in the senate, is indispensable to the advancement of the cause

thought, the higher aspirations, and the finer natures of the living generations, and is now leaping forward throughout the ranks of the Australian people. The open enemy, the masked assailant that lies in ambush, and the provincial unbeliever cry aloud with much rejoicing that there is no harvest, their distempered vision being too choked by the fungus growths of their narrow views to see the young grain springing up wherever there is fruitful soil to sustain it. This is shown far and wide by one popular fact, the incorporation of the word "federal" in the vocabulary of the people and its universal application to every fresh form of enterprise, every attractive social movement, every new organization, almost every sport and favorite amusement, while no like affinity has in any single instance manifested itself toward the cause of provincialism. As showing more indisputably the growth of national sentiment and the steady formation of a healthy Federal opinion, any argument in support of the cause needs but to be stated clearly and definitely before a public audience to bring out an approving response, the true ring of which can never be mistaken for partisan applause. Then, there is the homage paid to the transcendent greatness of the cause by its enemies, who, in hardly any instance, are daring enough to openly avow their hostility. If it is asked, What has produced the protraction of effort, the dissipation of energy, and the misuse of opportunities during 1892 and 1893? the answer is obvious enough—it is the paltering and insincerity of politicians in high places.

FORESEEN DELAY.

So far as the present writer is concerned, it seems no more than justice to say that in the early infancy of this agitation for complete Federal Government, he foresaw the probability of waste of time and delay. Addressing my constituents on November 6, 1889, after speaking of the magnitude of the work, I used these words: "All this might take time. It was not light work. It was not likely to be done in a day—it ought not to be done in a day. We wanted the question to be pondered by all classes. We wanted to hear all objections in order to meet them. We wanted to hear all adverse reasons in order to answer them. They did not seek to thrust this great thing on the public mind of Australia. They knew it required time; they knew that all consummations of similar magnitude had taken time." On the same



SIR HENRY PARKES.

beyond the academic stage. At the same time it has been made too clear for a blind man not to see that many tongues were let loose in the loud shout for Federation in 1890 and 1891, when the mind failed to form an adequate conception of the complicated vastness of the noble object to be achieved.

But while these results have come about, which are seized upon by the unthinking as proof of intuition, the federal flame has been taking hold of the nobler

occasion, referring to my own efforts, and urging that success did not depend on one man, or on any set of men, but upon the cause rooting itself in the hearts of the people, I am reported to have said: "But casting himself aside, or any one else who might be the chief instrument in this great movement, he said that the cause itself was safe; it might be delayed, but it could not be put back. It did not depend on any man who for the time being held executive office in any of these colonies. It depended on the intelligence and will of the people of these colonies."

Any cause of primal greatness in the affairs of mankind, though independent of contemporary conditions, is nevertheless subject to obstacles arising out of its very grandeur. Its largeness cannot be reached by small minds. The world is full of confirmations of this irrefragable and unmitigable truth, however unpalatable it may be. To the average Australian "public man," the idea of Australian union was big and irreducible, and could not be brought into harmony with the current of his political thoughts. But we may be thankful that all men are not "public men." The newness of the subject was against it with the typical voter and the typical candidate, and it could not be localized for use by the typical wire-puller. Hence we have heard from the meeting, or from the hotel balcony, that Mr. Blank was a strong advocate for Federation, but not on the lines of the bill, or on true democratic lines, or on lines suitable to the wants of the people; and we have seen Mr. Blank resume his seat quite satisfied with himself, and with marks of approval showered upon him, as if he had expounded a belief or had favored his audience with a profound definition. But all this time, as we have said, the roots of Union have been striking deeper and wider into the soil.

NEW MEN AND METHODS.

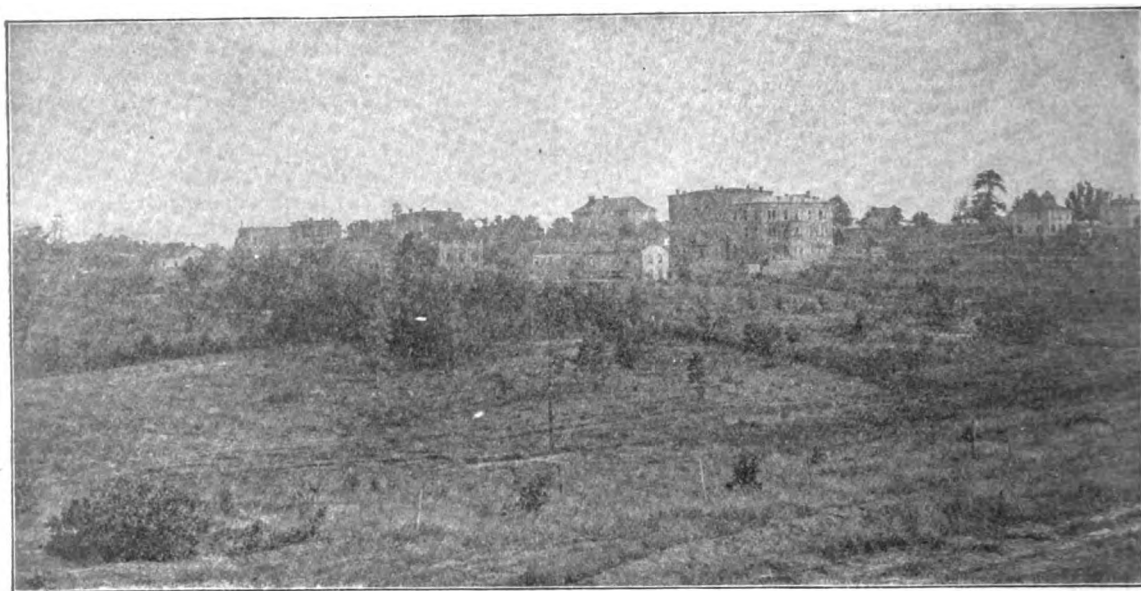
It is a little over four years since what may be called the "new movement" set in—since the agitation for a complete Federal Government, which the united people could mold into conformity with their own aspirations, was originated. In 1890 and 1891 there were men at the head of affairs in the three principal colonies who had definite views and, in different degrees, but with as much agreement as could be looked for, an earnest purpose in regard to Federation. No man of unprejudiced mind could doubt what Mr. Gillies, Sir Samuel Griffith, or the present writer aimed at through those two years. What was done is upon record, and the work surprised the world by its measure of success. Toward the end of 1891 a wild change had taken place, which, in New South Wales by the operation of adventitious circumstances, placed at the head of the Government and at the head of the Parliamentary Opposition, two men who had signalized themselves by their crooked and unscrupulous courses in opposing Federation. It would be difficult to determine which had become most conspicuous in frustrating the cause of union by perverse methods—George Dibbs or George Reid. It was now proclaimed that a gentleman who hitherto had bravely fought under the ban-

ner of Federation, Mr. Edmund Barton, would take charge of that cause as a member of the Anti-Federation Cabinet. Though the thing had a queer look, many persons, including the present writer, believed in Mr. Barton's sincerity, and looked for something being done by some mysterious process which we could not see. Eighteen months passed away without any substantial result from the Barton arrangement, when Mr. Barton, apparently losing faith in his own power as a member of the Dibbs Ministry, sought to repair the mischief by an ill-considered organization outside the Ministry. Another half-year has been added to the length of squandered time since Sir George Dibbs assumed office at the end of October, 1891, and the sham actors in the Federation comedy, under the Anti-Federation Premier, are very much where they were then. In the other colonies little more satisfactory has been done during this dreary period.

HOW VICTORY MUST BE WON.

Those of us who have eyes to see, and ears to hear, cannot fail to gain instruction from this discomfiting past. We are taught that to lead in this, the greatest cause that has arisen in Australia, the man must be in the leading place; that he must be convinced of the nobility of the struggle, and possess the courage of his conviction. No captain can be accepted who is subject to the command of another who is adverse to the objects for which we fight. These decisions involve a recast of the creed of popular statesmanship in the several provinces. The shibboleth of provincial Free Trade, or provincial Protection must fall out of use, and political sympathies must expand beyond the separating borderlands. The oneness of Australian feeling must be fostered and cultivated. The platform for Victoria or New South Wales must embrace questions of wider scope and grander outline. The politician's mind must emancipate itself from local contractions, and master the principles of a high national life. In dealing with the question which is above all other questions, there must be no arrangement in the future to subordinate the greater to the less.

While we see the national idea healthily ripening, the germ of national life opening to the light of progress, we have enough of encouragement to justify the refusal of perfunctory service on the part of pretenders. None other is so dangerous as the half-hearted adherent in a just cause. We do not here pretend to advocate Federation, it does not seem to be necessary; but we urge the adoption of new methods in its advocacy. The union of Australia and the freedom of the sister states should be the watchword of the great Australian party in every electoral contest in every part of Australia, and a cause so sacred can only be intrusted to whole-hearted believers. The period of backsliding and desertion, of temporizing and paltering, of treachery and betrayal, has wrought lessons to us all, and all must profit by them in battling for the achievement and the future security of the Commonwealth.



VIEW OF TUSKEGEE SCHOOL GROUNDS.

NEGRO PROGRESS ON THE TUSKEGEE PLAN.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

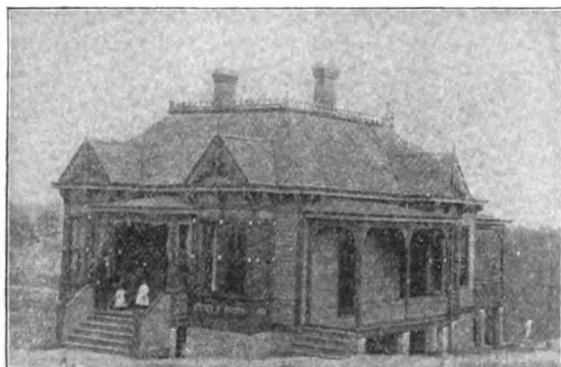
A FEW weeks ago, in the heart of the black belt of Alabama,—a region in which the colored population is far in excess of the white, and in which the negro preponderance is constantly increasing,—there was assembled at Tuskegee a very remarkable gathering. It was an occasion fraught with vital significance; and it deserves to be known and understood both in the South and in the North, in order that sympathy and encouragement may be given to a more general movement upon the methods so successfully introduced at Tuskegee. The assembly to which we refer was the third Tuskegee Negro Conference, which met on the 21st of February. It was held under the auspices of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. The attendants and participants were the negro farmers of that general region. Some of them came from long distances. They filed into Tuskegee in every conceivable sort of vehicle, many of them driving from homes thirty, forty, or even fifty miles away. Fifteen Alabama counties were represented by the more progressive elements of the colored race,—a few ministers, some mechanics, and a considerable sprinkling of colored school teachers mingling with the much larger body of tillers of the rich but not very perfectly cultivated soil of that productive region.

The call to this Conference, as to its predecessors of 1892 and 1893, was issued by Mr. Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Institute—a colored

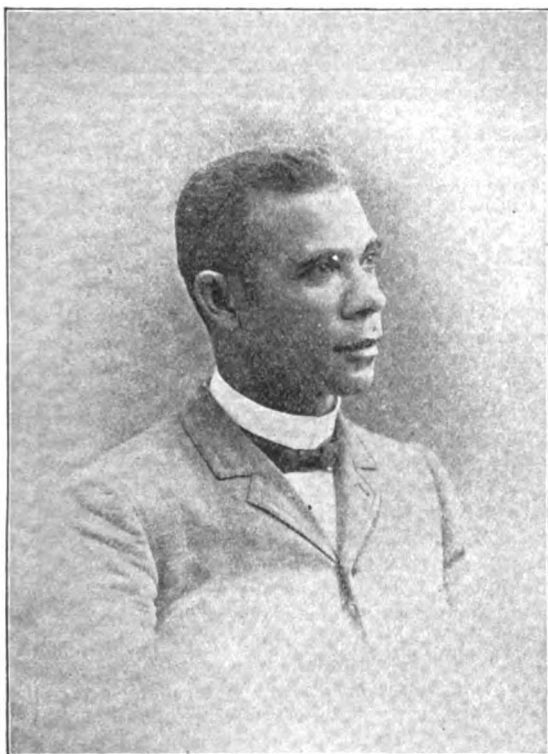
man who deserves to be ranked not merely with the best and truest leaders of his own race in this country, but with our most skillful and successful educational organizers and managers, regardless of race. The late General Armstrong, whose magnificent work for the industrial and intellectual training of young Indians and young negroes at Hampton, Virginia, has left so permanent an impress, was heard to say more than once in his last years that if Hampton had done nothing else worthy of praise, he should have felt that his years of devotion to that undertaking would have been fully repaid in the training and commissioning of so remarkable and useful a man as Booker T. Washington. Young Washington was a colored lad of Virginian antecedents, who found his way to Hampton under the most forlorn conditions and in a state of absolute poverty. He developed rapidly under the inspiring influences of that school, and gave evidence of capacity so great, of prudence and judgment so marked, and of character so high and trustworthy, that General Armstrong and his associates felt no hesitancy in commending the untested young graduate for the post of principal of the new training school it was proposed to found upon the Hampton model in central Alabama, in the midst of a dense population of plantation negroes. Mr. Washington and other Hampton graduates, devoting their lives to the best interests of their own race, founded the Tuskegee School in 1881. It has from

that time until now been wholly in the hands of colored teachers. It began with one teacher and thirty students in a dilapidated old church and an adjacent shanty. It has now about forty resident teachers and officers, and a total enrollment of from nine hundred to a thousand pupils. It has 1,440 acres of land and some fifteen buildings, eight or ten of which are commodious and modern. Its property, at the low prices prevailing in the region, is valued at not far from \$150,000. Such is the bare statistical record of a growth that has been achieved in a little more than a decade. But the Tuskegee School is important not so much by reason of its large number of students and its acquisition of a working educational plant, as by reason of the precise kind of education it gives and the positive character of its influence upon the region over which its beacon light begins to shine with increasing brightness.

Tuskegee has a broad conception of its mission. It is not planted in Central Alabama in order to culti-



A TEACHER'S COTTAGE—BUILT BY THE STUDENTS.



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

vate in the minds of a carefully secluded lot of young negroes the delusive idea that a smattering of Latin, Greek, trigonometry and psychology,—added to a very imperfect knowledge of the rudimentary branches,—can win the battle of life for the colored man in America, either as an individual or as a race. Nothing is more remote from the spirit and methods of Tuskegee than the absurd notion that the thing

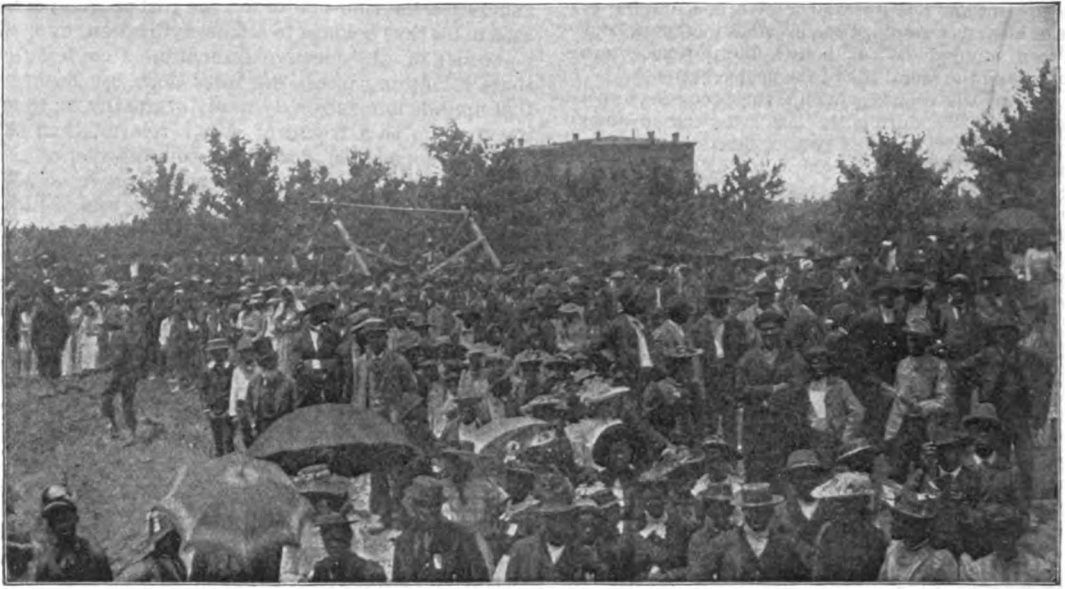
to carry to young plantation negroes in Alabama is the old-fashioned curriculum of the smaller New England college of twenty-five years ago. The Tuskegee School has no desire to educate young negroes away from sympathy with the masses of their own race, nor to spoil them for the practical work that their own region has to offer them. On the other hand, the Tuskegee School is no fomenter of race discords and has no sympathy with the idea of the regeneration of the negro race through politics. It believes in the essential unity of interests of all the population of the South, and seeks to cultivate and perpetuate respect, confidence and mutual good will between the black and white races.

With so much of preface as to the deserved centrality of influence which the Tuskegee School has secured in all the matters that make for the well-being and progress of the colored people of Alabama's black belt, it may be permissible to return to the topic of the recent Conference, and then to make some further remarks as to the school itself, its methods and results. The following sentences made up the call which Mr. Washington sent out early in the present year for the recent Conference, and they throw light at once upon the spirit in which the gathering was conceived, and the practical ends it had in view:

The negro Conference held at Tuskegee, Alabama, the last two years, under the auspices of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, have proved so helpful and instructive in showing the masses of colored people how to lift themselves up in their industrial, educational, moral and religious life, and have created so much general interest throughout the country, that it has been decided to hold another session of this Conference, Wednesday, February 21, 1894.

The aim will be, as in the two previous years; to bring together for a quiet Conference, not the politicians, but the representatives of the common, hard-working farmers and mechanics—the bone and sinew of the negro race—and ministers and teachers.

Two objects will be kept in view—1st, to find out from the people *themselves*, the facts as to their condition and get their ideas as to the remedies for present evils,—2nd, to get information as to how the young men and women now being educated can best use their education in helping the masses.



DELEGATES ENTERING CONFERENCE HALL.



HOW THE DELEGATES CAME TO THE CONFERENCE.

SCENES AT THE THIRD TUSKEGEE NEGRO CONFERENCE, TUSKEGEE, ALA.,
FEBRUARY 21, 1894.

At the last Conference there were nearly 800 representatives present and a large number gave encouraging evidence of how, as a result of the previous meetings, homes had been secured, school houses built, school terms extended and the moral life of the people bettered.

In view of the economy which the people have been forced to practice during the last two years, owing to poor crops and low prices of cotton, this Conference will present an excellent medium through which to teach permanent economy and thrift.

It is planned to devote a portion of the session of this Conference to a Woman's Conference.

On Thursday, February 22, the day following the Conference, there will be a meeting of the officers and teachers of the colored schools in the South, who may be at the Conference, for the purpose of comparing views and taking advantage of lessons that may have been gotten from the Conference the previous day.

It is believed that such a meeting of the workers for the elevation of the negro, held in the Black Belt, with the lessons and impressions of the direct contact with the masses of colored people the previous day fresh before them, can only result in much practical good to the cause of negro education.

Aside from the work to be done in the South in an educational and moral sense, there can be no permanent prosperity till the whole industrial system (especially the "mortgage system") is revolutionized and put on a right basis, and there can be no better way to bring about the desired result than through such organizations as this negro Conference.

Thrift, continuous industry, and a sense of responsibility are what the plantation negroes most need to learn; and it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the foremost object of the Tuskegee Institute is to inculcate these homely virtues. If most of the Tuskegee graduates and ex-students go out to become school teachers in the colored district schools of Alabama and adjoining States, it is not with the mere object of earning their wages by teaching the colored children to read and write. Each teacher regards it as his mission to further the prosperity and civilization of his race, by persuading the colored farmers to buy pieces of land rather than to rent; above all to shun the disastrous practice of mortgaging the crop long before it is harvested and sometimes even before it is planted; to abandon the tumble-down, one-room cabin, and to build decent houses of two rooms and an attic; to work steadily six days in the week, keeping fewer holidays and making fewer errands to town; to raise a greater variety of products, and to depend less upon the proceeds of a single crop. A further mission of these Tuskegee trained teachers is to persuade the district where they plant themselves to build a neat little schoolhouse instead of the decayed log cabin which still does service, as a rule, in the country districts of that section. The young women teachers occupy themselves much with a propaganda for cleanliness and good housekeeping among the mothers of families, and argue powerfully for the two-room house as against the one-room shanty. Mr. Booker Washington, out of the depths of much experience and knowledge of his race, would probably assent to the proposition that the adoption of two-room houses in place of one-room cabins by the plan-

tation negroes of the South would mean in the present generation ten times more for the real progress of the race in all that belongs to a true civilization, than the possession of the elective franchise. I confess that there is nothing in all the work done by Tuskegee that appeals more strongly to my sympathy or to my imagination as a friend of social reform, than this earnest propaganda for the two-room houses as a primary factor in moral and social progress. We have been accustomed to read of the horrors of life in one room in the crowded tenement districts of New York, London, Glasgow, and other great population centres, and most of us have been far less familiar with the idea that the one-room shanty of peasant populations is also an evil thing which must be superseded by better housing arrangements if there is to be any growth in refinement and civilization. A Hampton Institute teacher, Alice M. Bacon, who attended the recent Tuskegee Conference, remarks in a brief letter to the *Congregationalist*:

It was interesting to notice during the discussion how many changes were said to have taken place "since the last conference," or "since the first conference," the Tuskegee farmers' conference evidently furnishing an incentive to whole communities and a date from which events were to be reckoned. Many had been putting up schoolhouses since the last conference. So great a change in the matter of one-room cabins was noted as dating from the conference, that the original fraction used in the declaration that four-fifths of the people were still living in one-room cabins, was changed after the discussion to two-thirds as nearer the present state of affairs.

This percentage in the reduction of the one-room cabins throughout that great region under the influence of the Tuskegee Institute is a splendid and substantial result for which the highest praise is due. The negro is imitative and not without ambition; and the fashion having now been set, it may well be expected that the substitution of decent little homes for filthy hovels will go on at an accelerating pace. Unquestionably the reports at this year's conference will result during the coming twelvemonth in the building of many new homes. The manner of men who constitute the colored peasantry of central Alabama is described so interestingly by Miss Bacon that we are impelled to quote once more from her letter:

To persons who have worked in negro schools for years, and who think themselves fairly well acquainted with the characteristics, both mental and physical, of the race, this assemblage of Alabama cotton farmers is a revelation. One surprise comes in the great size of the men, the deep chests, the mighty muscles, the towering height, qualities which so many years ago represented so many thousand dollars' worth of property, but which to-day, if rightly directed, mean power to seize and to hold for themselves many of the benefits of American civilization.

When the conference sits down and begins its work a new surprise is in store. As one after another of these sons of Anak rises and gives his views of the subjects of everyday practical importance, for the study of which they have come together, the strong common sense, the quaint wit, the childlike simplicity and earnest thoughtfulness that characterize most of the speeches give to

the listeners a new idea of the intelligence of the plantation negro.

Surely Alabama need not despair of the future of a race so sinewy and so well disposed, if properly trained in habits of thrift and industry and brought under sound moral influences and restraints.

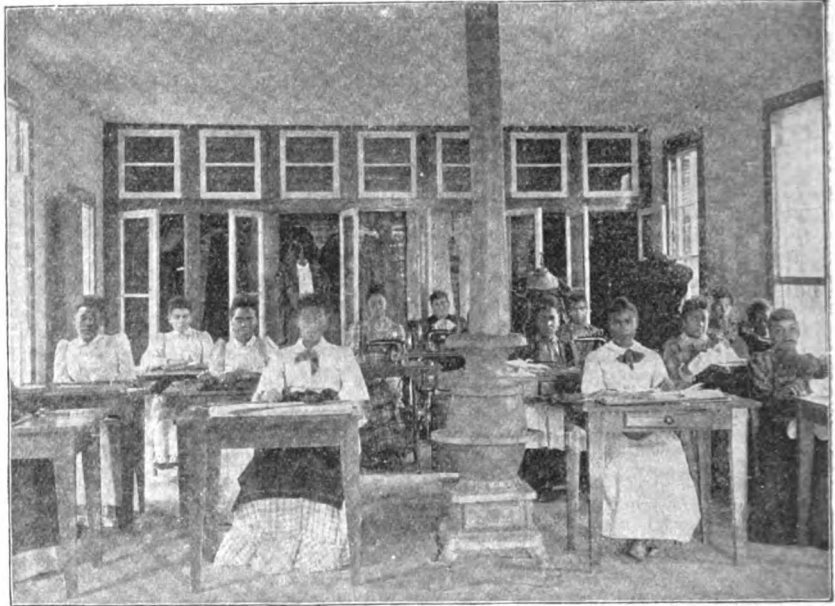
The resolutions which were adopted by the negro conference are abundantly worthy to be quoted in full. Their good sense and clear phraseology are equally remarkable. They are as follows :

We believe education, property and practical religion will eventually give us every right and privilege enjoyed by other citizens, and therefore that our interests can best be served by bending all our energies to securing them rather than by dwelling on the past or by fault-finding or complaining. We desire to make the Tuskegee Negro Conference a gauge of our progress from year to year in these things in the Black Belt.

1. With regard to education, it is still true that the average length of the country school is about three and a half months. There is either no schoolhouse or a very poor one, and the teacher, as a rule, is but little prepared for his work. We would suggest as remedies the raising of money by subscription, to lengthen the school term and to provide more and better schoolhouses. We would also urge upon our schools and colleges for the training of leaders the importance of sending more of their best men and women to the smaller towns and country districts.

2. As regards property, we find that four-fifths of our farmers still practice the habit of mortgaging their unplanted crops for the supplies furnished them, live on rented lands, are in debt, and two-thirds live in one-room cabins. As remedies we recommend the immediate purchase of land, its thorough cultivation, the raising of sufficient food supplies for home use, that we avoid the emigration agent, keep out of the cities, pay our taxes promptly, stop moving from farm to farm every year, work winters as well as summers, Saturdays as well as other days, practice every form of economy and especially avoid the expensive and injurious habit of using liquor, tobacco and snuff, and since our interests are one with the white people among whom we live, we would urge the cultivation, in every manly way, of friendship and good will toward them.

3. While in morals and religion we are far from what we ought to be, we yet note each year real improvement. To help us in this direction we urge a better preparation for the Christian ministry, the settlement of more of our differences outside of the courts; that we draw sharp lines between the virtuous and the immoral; that we refuse to tolerate wrongdoing in our leaders, especially in our ministers and teachers; that we treat our women with more respect and urge upon them the importance of



GIRLS' SEWING ROOM.

giving more time to their home life and less to the streets and public places.

In conclusion, the facts gathered from these three conferences warrant us in saying that each year education is increasing, more and more property is being acquired and gradually religion is becoming less a thing of the emotions and more a matter of upright living. We are glad to note a growing interest on the part of the best white people of the South in our progress.

In the afternoon of the same day there was a conference of negro women under the auspices of the woman's department of the Tuskegee Institute, the meeting being devoted to such subjects as the care of homes and of children. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, which reports in the most favorable and friendly way the main facts regarding the conference, says that there was a general consensus of opinion that the colored people of Alabama could not possibly better their condition by emigrating either to Africa or to any other portion of this country, and that there was general testimony as to the kind treatment received from the best class of white people. The lengthening of the school term is a subject that the Tuskegee Conferences have made conspicuous, and we are informed that the testimony shows some average improvement in this regard. In conclusion the *Times-Democrat* says: "Circulars got out by the Tuskegee school were given to each member of the conference, containing pictures of comfortable homes with directions for building. The teams were harnessed up and the farmers started home with hearty thanks and good-bys to Mr. Washington, and promises to go home and do the things they had learned."

This conference upon their practical affairs by these colored men of central Alabama was followed on the next day by a conference of teachers. There

were present many well known friends and promoters of colored education representing both the North and the South, besides a large number of the district school teachers who have been trained at Tuskegee. This conference was also pronounced a very valuable and interesting one.

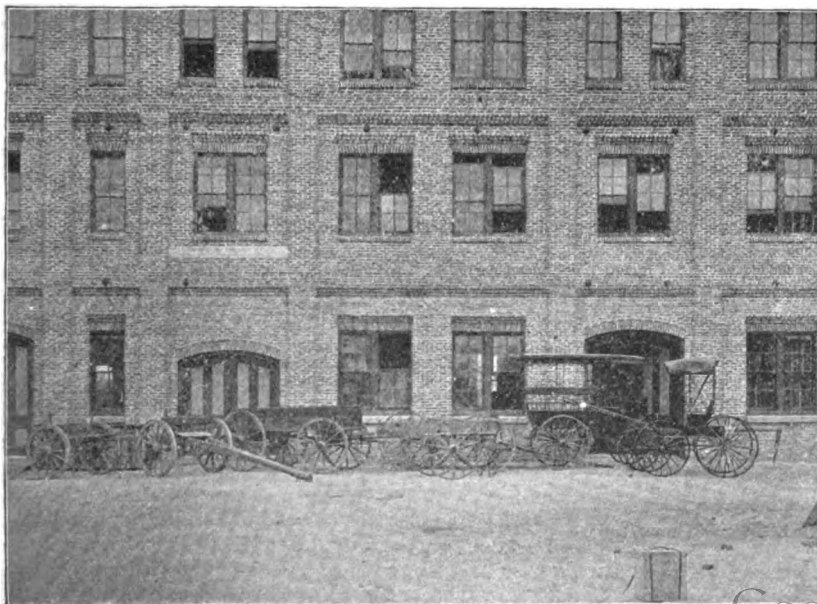
There are two principal advantages in the large landed domain—1,440 acres—which the Tuskegee Institute has acquired. Nearly all of the students come to the school so poor that they are compelled to work their way through. The school farm affords employment for many of these pupils. On the other hand, it is an important part of the work of the school to teach thoroughly the art of practical agriculture. With nearly a thousand persons living in the school dormitories and cottages, many of the products of the farm and gardens can be utilized in the school kitchens. Moreover, a considerable area of land is desirable for the best success of the other practical trades and industries that go to make up the industrial side of life and instruction at such a school as Tuskegee. Thus it happens that one portion of the land affords extensive beds of clay, and the students have made all the bricks that have been used in the construction of several new school buildings, besides making brick for sale to outside purchasers. Most of the important buildings on the grounds have been built wholly by student labor, with the threefold result of good practical training in the several building trades, the giving of work to students who could not otherwise enjoy the advantages of the institution, and the eking out of the school's financial resources. Plastering, as well as brick-making and brick-laying, is practically and regularly taught. So large a farm makes it necessary to own horses and mules and agricultural implements, and this fact affords a basis for the maintenance of

a good shop for horse-shoeing and general blacksmithing—a shop patronized not only by the school farm itself, but by many outside farmers. Wheelwrighting also grows of necessity out of the making and care of the wagons and other vehicles of the farm; and the repair and painting of vehicles for many people in the country round about has resulted, as a testimony to the efficiency of the shop. The practical opportunity for instruction in carpentry is very considerable, where the barns and sheds and most of the more important school buildings have all been constructed by student labor, not to speak of a number of neat residences. A portion of the farm is heavily timbered and affords opportunity for instruction in sawmill work—while the output is at the same time utilized for the supply of materials for buildings, fences and so on. Harness-making, tinning, shoe-making and mattress-making are among the other trades taught, and carried on for the support of students and the profit of the institution. The young women are taught sewing, cooking, laundrying, and all other departments of housekeeping. The printing office is an important adjunct of the institution, and it turns out very creditable specimens of typographical work, doing a large amount of job printing for patrons outside of the institution, besides printing the college catalogues and one or two small journals conducted by the faculty and students.

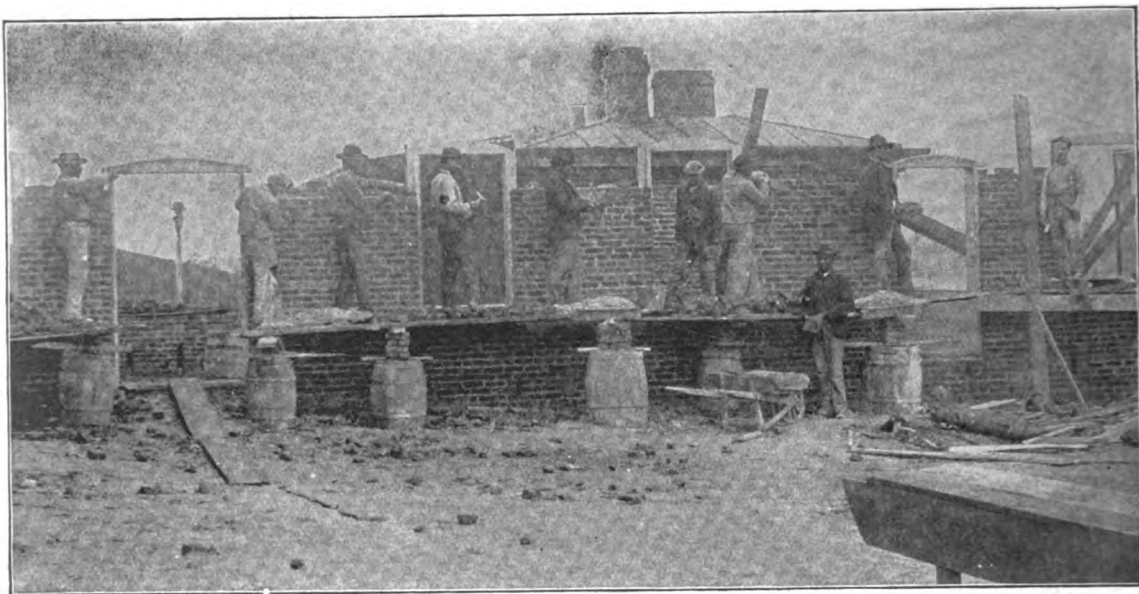
The last number of the *Southern Letter*, a little monthly leaflet published by the Tuskegee school, contains the following editorial note, which will explain the practical nature of the industrial work carried on under Mr. Booker Washington's direction :

About two years ago, a friend of the school living in New York City gave \$10,000 with which to build and furnish Phelps Hall, to be used as a Bible Training School.

Instead of letting out the job by contract, it was taken in charge by the different departments, with Prof. J. H. Washington, General Superintendent of Industries, to oversee the whole. Bricks were made at the brick-yard, lumber at the sawmill, lath, shingles, brackets, moldings, window and door casings got ready, and all were made into the finished building. In the same way it was furnished, even to the mirrors. The work occupied nearly a year, and during that time the students, from the boys that dug the sand and carried the hod to the finest workmen, received \$10,000 worth of help in board, education and skill; yet the full value of the money remains in the building. A gentleman who learned of these facts said, "that \$10,000 was raised to \$20,000." This is a sample of the way all money given to Tuskegee is used.



BUILDING ERECTED AND VEHICLES MADE BY STUDENT LABOR.



STUDENTS LAYING BRICK.

If money is given to pay a teacher's salary, a part of it goes to nourish the student, for he raises and prepares the food the teacher eats, washes and mends and, often, makes his clothing, boots and shoes, and does whatever other work he may need done. Of about \$234,000 received by the school in twelve years, at least \$185,000 appears to-day on the school grounds, in the shape of permanent plant.

The climate of Alabama is said to be very favorable for bee culture, and this has been introduced on the Tuskegee farm with marked success. It is obvious that the institution can only gradually enter upon scientific experiments for the development of Alabama agriculture in new directions; but it can render very constant service by teaching the best methods of plain farming as regards the crops that belong by common consent to that soil and climate.

Some general information about the Tuskegee school as gleaned from the last catalogue may be of interest to our readers. The school continues in session through nine months, and expects its pupils to enter promptly at the beginning and to remain to the end of the session, although by special arrangements students are taken for periods as short as a single month. Tuition is free, the State of Alabama contributing three thousand dollars a year toward this object, and private individuals, largely Northern philanthropists, giving very considerable sums. The price of living at the school, which is uniform for all, is eight dollars per month—this including table board, room rent, fuel, lights, washing, mending of clothes, etc. All students are given an opportunity to work out from one-quarter to one-half of their expenses. In many cases arrangements are made by which students are permitted to work through the day and study in the night training school, thus accumulating

a credit which ultimately pays their way in the day school. It must be remembered that Tuskegee is not primarily a farm or a workshop, but a well-conducted school; and that study and class-room work are the principal tasks of the day, the industrial and farm work entering in as secondary, though not less intrinsically important, parts of the programme. The full course requires four years of study, in addition to a simple but thorough preparatory course, which the institution offers to those who have not received an equivalent preparatory training elsewhere. Students are informed that they will find it to their advantage not to purchase certain portions of their wardrobe before coming to the school, inasmuch as the girls' sewing room can supply them at about cost price. The school has adopted as a uniform for the young men a neat dark blue suit, this being furnished by the girls' sewing room at the bare cost of materials and manufacture. The expense for uniform is about thirteen dollars. Each student is required to wear the school's distinctive uniform cap. It is hardly necessary to explain that the wearing of a neat and tidy uniform has an excellent moral effect upon the young colored students. Moreover, military drill is a part of the regular *régime* of the school upon the ground that "it cultivates habits of order, neatness and unquestioning obedience, besides, the drill is a good physical training, promoting as it does a graceful and manly bearing." "Students are subjected to the drill, guard duty, and such other training as may be thought best. The battalion is divided into five companies which are officered by the students." The library has ten thousand volumes, to which additions are being made as constantly as possible, largely through the gifts of interested friends. The reading



THE TURNIP PATCH.

room is well supplied with journals and periodicals, and students are required to give items of current news every morning. No young man is allowed to leave the grounds without wearing his cap or some other identifying part of his uniform. He must carry with him the plain evidence of his connection with the institution, and must be on his good behavior accordingly.

It is not to be expected that the industrial departments of an institution like this should go far toward meeting current expenses. The growing work at Tuskegee is dependent upon the benevolence of the public to the extent of from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars a year. That Mr. Booker Washington has been able to secure such sums is evidence that those who have looked most carefully into the Tuskegee work are thoroughly convinced of its efficiency and importance. Its affairs are supervised by a board of twelve trustees and three Alabama State commissioners. It happens that at present the three State commissioners are also members of the board of trustees, which includes eight Southern and four Northern men. The four Northerners are Gen.

O. O. Howard, of the United States Army ; Rev. Dr. Gordon and Rev. C. F. Dole, of Boston, and Rev. R. C. Bedford, of Illinois. The school has the warm commendations of the best white citizens of Alabama, and has the strong moral support of such representatives of the Peabody fund, and other endowments for Southern education, as President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, who has revisited it within the past month. The late General Armstrong said of Tuskegee : " It is, I think, the noblest and grandest work of any colored man in the land. What compares with it in genuine value and power for good ? It is on the Hampton plan, combining labor and study ; commands high respect from both races ; flies no denominational flag, but is thoroughly and earnestly Christian ; is out of debt, well managed and organized." Finally it was General Armstrong's plea that this school should have some regularly pledged factors in its annual support, and that the good people of the United States should unite to sustain Mr. Washington in his heavy undertaking, and fix forever a great light in the Black Belt of Alabama. Negro progress on these lines must be approved by every thoughtful mind.



STUDENTS GATHERING CANE.

A PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY FOR SOUTHWEST LONDON :

THE BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

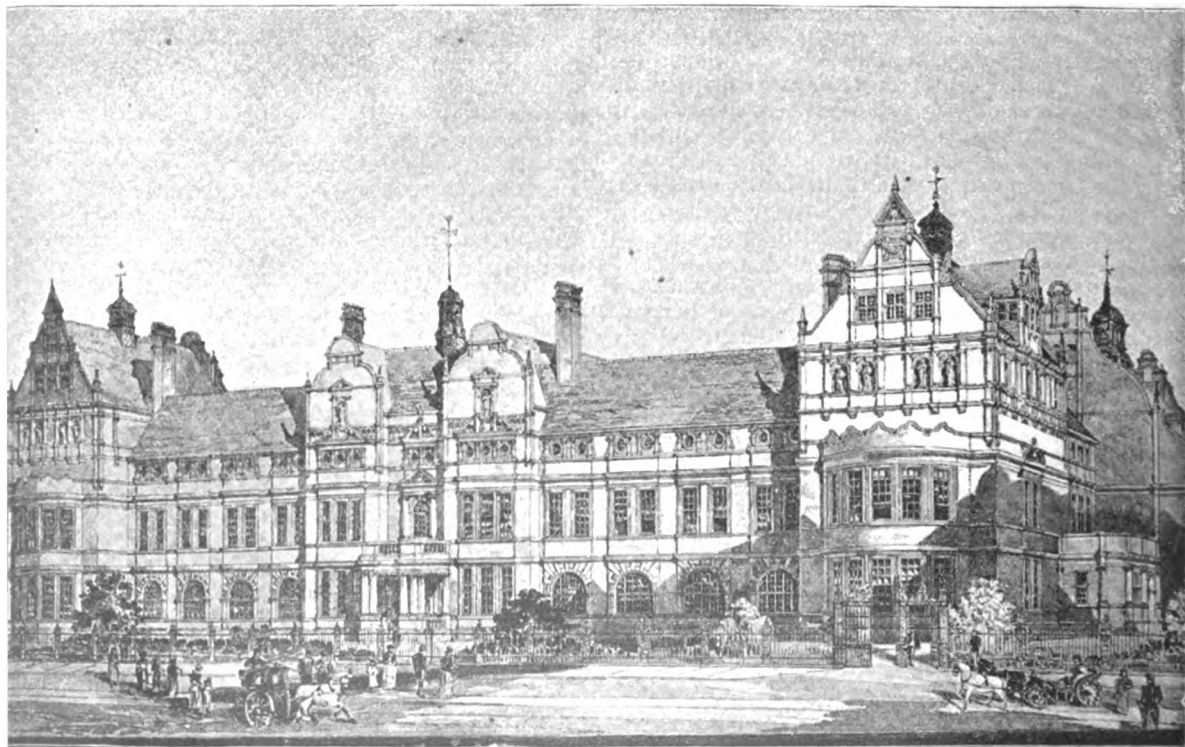
TAKE a map of London—one that shows the principal streets and chief railway lines—and look at the area which lies south of the river. The “silver streaming Thames” runs as softly to-day as it did when Spenser wrote his “Prothalamion,” but how different are its banks to what they were in the “spacious times of great Elizabeth.” Then they were

“ . . . painted all with variable flowers,
And all the meads adorn'd with dainty gems
Fit to deck maidens' bowers,
And crown their paramours.”

In the present year of grace they are marked by wharves, docks, piers, landing stages, warehouses, railway stations, and all else that is essential to the commerce of the greatest city of the greatest Empire in the world. This is as true of the south bank of the river at or in the neighborhood of Battersea, as of the better known portions near London Bridge, Wapping, Rotherhithe, Ratcliff or Shadwell. And the land lying south of the river at Battersea—how changed the picture which it presents upon the map

to-day from that which one may see in (say) Rocque's map of London, published in 1745. In place of the half dozen or more of heaths and commons which then existed, and of fields innumerable, we discern a labyrinthine network of streets, together with railway and tramway systems as perplexing as may be found anywhere upon the habitable globe. For Southwest London, as it is called, has almost as crowded a population as that of the East End. And this population, it may be observed, is for the most part exclusively English.

It has, we believe, been estimated that the three parishes of Battersea, Clapham and Wandsworth contain considerably more than a hundred and fifty thousand people within their borders. The heads of families in these parishes are mainly skilled artisans, clerks or laborers. They constitute beyond all question a very important community—one whose powers for good and for evil in this vast metropolis are very considerable. What has been done to educate them? What measures have been taken to train them to use



BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC.

worthily the powers which they possess? What steps have been taken to make them better workmen, worthier citizens, happier men? Until recently practically no steps have been taken.

Very different has been the fortune of the East End of London. Enthusiastic young graduates have from time to time gone thither to lecture to the people concerning Greek tragedy, the philosophy of Plato, the painters of the Renaissance, or the poetry of Dante; a popular novelist has discovered that Whitechapel, Bow and Stepney have the most romantic associations and has made their people live for us by the never-failing magic of his sympathetic pen. To that novelist is due an institution which, whatever its success may have been or may be, was boldly conceived and (at the beginning) rich in promise for the future. The East End possesses a People's Palace; but south of the river, in the thickly-populated districts of Battersea, Clapham and Wandsworth, where there live folks as deserving as any that are to be found east of Aldgate, there is not—or, rather, there has not been up to the present—an institution of the kind in existence.

But all that is now to be changed.

There was formed some time ago a body termed the South London Polytechnics Committee, which body, under the presidency of Mr. Evan Spicer, set to work to do for South London what Mr. Walter Besant and certain charitable corporations had done for the East End. Two years ago or more that committee dissolved, leaving its work to be continued by the governing body of the Battersea Polytechnic Institute, which included in its membership several well-known gentlemen nominated by the Committee of the South London Polytechnic Institutes, by the governing body of the City Parochial Charities Trust, by the London County Council, by the London School Board, and by "co-optation." This governing body at once began to form an institute which should provide technical and scientific education "with reference to the requirements of the district." Mr. Walter Besant's "school" in the original Palace of Delight, it may be remembered, "consisted of a great number of quite small rooms, fitted with desks, tables, and whatever else might be necessary. Some of these rooms were called music rooms, and were intended for instruction and practice on different instruments. Others were for painting, drawing, sculpture, modeling, wood carving, leather work, brass work, embroidery, lace work, and all manner of small arts." Similarly, the governing body of the Battersea Polytechnic made up their minds to provide workshops for various trades, as well as physical and chemical laboratories, photographic rooms, art rooms, music rooms, and numerous class rooms and lecture halls, and to arrange for instruction in Technology (including arts applicable to plumbing, carpentry, bricklaying, pattern making, mechanical and electrical engineering, and the chemical trades); in science generally, according to the regulations of the Science and Art Department; in art (including wood carving and metal chasing); in music; in com-

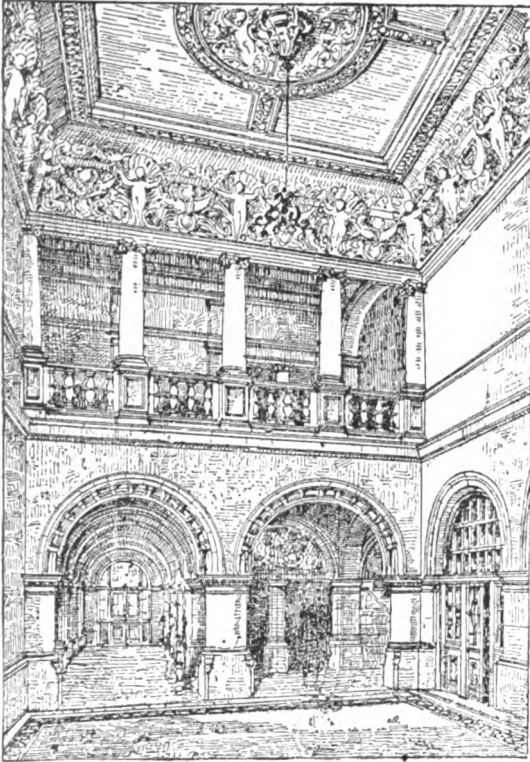
mercial subjects, and in subjects specially interesting to women. The governing body determined, moreover, to give accommodation for social work, for clubs and social rooms, to provide two gymnasias, refreshment and reading rooms, and to build a swimming bath and a great hall.

This was a large order—one which obviously necessitated a very respectable credit balance at the Insti-



MR. EDWIN TATE, OF THE GOVERNING BOARD.

tute's bankers. Vain would have been the untutored eloquence and the far-reaching influence of a John Burns, vain also the wide experience of a Mr. Henry Cunynghame, without money enough to build and support the Institute that had been planned. An appeal to the public for \$300,000 had accordingly to be made; and in response to that appeal more than \$250,000 had been obtained before the close of the autumn of 1891. At present some \$15,000 are required to complete the scheme, and to secure the handsome endowment of \$12,500 a year which the Charity Commissioners have promised toward the permanent support of the Institute. If that sum of \$15,000 be not forthcoming, the annual subsidy from the Commissioners will only amount to \$7,500. For this reason the governing body earnestly appeal to those who are interested in the social and educational welfare of the people to assist them in carrying out to its "fullest extent" the scheme which was prepared with so much care, and in erecting an Institute which in its design and construction shall make complete



THE ENTRANCE HALL.

provision for the social and educational wants of the vast population of South and Southwest London.

With a view to making the same "complete provision for the social and educational wants," etc., the governing body, some two or three years ago, acquired from Mr. Plunket, then Her Majesty's Commissioner of Works, as a site for the Institute, a piece of land of about two and a quarter acres in extent, formerly the property of the Albert Palace Association, whose luckless and deserted structure stands hard by the new building. Having thus got a site, as well as a cool two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the committee looked around for an architect and builder who should between them construct the lordly edifice which they desired to put up. The architect whom they selected was Mr. E. W. Mountford, a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects; while the builders whose tender turned out to be the lowest were Messrs. Holloway Brothers, a local firm held in high repute in Battersea and in the neighborhood. As the money in hand was not sufficient to carry out in its entirety the scheme proposed by Mr. Mountford, it was decided by the governing body to defer the erection of certain portions of the building, and thus bring the scheme within the means available. The raising of the Great Hall, and of sundry other structures, was therefore postponed for the time being. The Institute itself was, however, immediately begun, and is to-day an accomplished fact.

Those who have had occasion to ride along the Battersea Park Road in a tram car—cabs are few and far between in that vicinity—cannot fail to have noticed the imposing structure in brick and freestone that has gradually grown up near the Albert Palace. It consists, as far as the ground floor is concerned, of two blocks of buildings placed parallel to the Battersea Park Road, the front block occupying the whole southern side, and the back the whole of the northern side of the site. Shorter blocks at right angles to these form connecting links with each extremity and in the center, by which connections two spacious quadrangles are formed. Three large corridors suffice for the whole of the ground floor: the south, which is ten feet wide, runs the whole length (some 300 feet) of the front block; the north does the same for the rear block, while another corridor running north and south connects the two centrally.

Upon entering the Institute by way of the door facing the Battersea Park Road, a spacious hall rising through the two floors first attracts attention. The south corridor crosses at the back of this hall, and is here joined by the central corridor, the principal staircase rising from the point of junction. To the right of the entrance is to be found the administrative department—the secretary's office, the clerk's office, and the room set apart for the principal. At the left are numerous social rooms—a reading room, and a common room in which men who are members will be permitted to play draughts, bagatelle, etc., as well as to continue other pursuits of an equally harmless and edifying character. On this same floor are also gymnasia for both men and women, refreshment rooms, and lavatories. A swimming bath will be constructed here in due course, and a large hall for meetings, concerts, and the like ere long be built. At the back of the edifice and on the ground floor are the boiler room, the engine and dynamo room, and the engineers' workshop. For, be it noted, the Battersea Polytechnic intends above all things to consider the

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THE GREAT HALL.

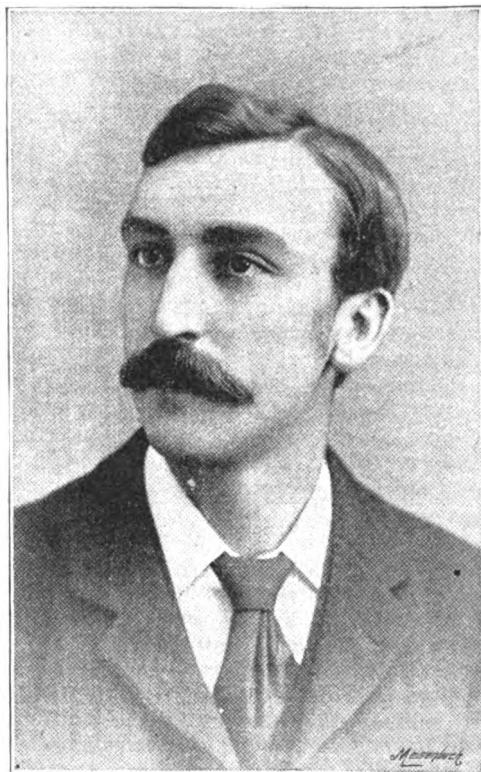
claims of those who are desirous of becoming engineers, especially electrical engineers. The authorities, therefore, deemed it advisable that the Institute should be lighted by electricity, and acting upon the suggestion of Professor Garnett, of the Durham College of Science, fitted up compound engines capable of giving one hundred horse-power, the exhaust steam of which will be utilized for heating the building. The engine room will, moreover, be fitted with a smaller engine, and with two dynamos and accumulators capable of supplying current enough to run 700 lights.

The whole of the first floor of the front block will be occupied by class rooms. Here things many and marvelous will be taught by day and in the evening; here sweet music will from time to time be discoursed (in rooms with double doors and with walls of extra thickness and special impenetrability to sound); here women students and members will have their class, club and reading rooms; here also will be drawing and electrical schools. On the second floor will be found a dozen or more of rooms for the use of those who are studying art and the science of chemistry. Laboratories and lecture theatres, studios (lighted from the north) and rooms for modeling, metal-chasing, wood-carving and photography occupy for the most part the available space at the top of the building.

With regard to the outside of the edifice, one may without any appreciable shock to one's artistic instincts admit that the architect has striven, not unsuccessfully, to bring some beauty of form and of color under the daily observation of the persons who from time to time use or pass by it. The style of the building is modern—"nineteenth century Renaissance" Mr. Mountford calls it. The walls are built of red Suffolk brick and bath stone, while the roofs are covered with red Broseley tiles. The chief ornamental features are ten statues representing Architecture, Sculpture, Painting and Engraving (these four are in the west gable); Poetry, and Music (these fill the two central gables); and Chemistry, Electricity, Mathematics, and Engineering (these adorn the east gable). The central hall is the only ornamented part of the interior of the building. This has an enriched plaster ceiling and a glass mosaic floor made in Battersea.

Such, briefly described, is the structure which the Prince of Wales formally opened on February 24. What do the quarter of a million of inhabitants who, we are assured, swarm in Southwest London propose to do with it? "The experience of existing institutes shows clearly"—we are quoting from an official report for 1892—"that the people will eagerly avail themselves of the benefits afforded by these Polytechnics." And they will probably do so in Battersea and the surrounding district. Judged from the point of view of applied science and of technology, the arrangements that are being made leave little to be desired. There will be a day school, which was opened on the 8th of January, at which a boy will have an opportunity of acquiring a thoroughly sound

and useful knowledge of applied science, while his general education will not be neglected. He will, for example, be trained in mathematics, and he will be taught French, English and drawing. The complete school course for day pupils will extend over the period of three years. The evening classes are intended, of course, to cover a considerably wider range of subjects, and are bound to be popular in a district which contains so many large firms of engineers, founders, chemists, candle and match manufacturers,



MR. SIDNEY H. WELLS, PRINCIPAL.

and builders. There are, moreover, to be special Saturday classes for teachers (men and women), each of which will be devoted to a lecture and to practical work in the laboratories, work rooms, and work shops.

The teaching staff which has been engaged would seem to be a very adequate one. The principal of the Institute (who, by the way, is alone responsible to the governing body) is Mr. Sidney H. Wells, a Whitworth scholar, who was trained at Maudslay's, and who subsequently taught engineering at Dulwich College and at the Yorkshire College, Leeds. Mr. Wells's assistants are Dr. Sumpner, Mr. S. H. Davies, B.Sc., and Mr. W. E. Walker. Mr. W. G. Thomas, formerly Head Master of the St. Thomas Charterhouse School of Art, will be in charge of the Art Department, and Dr. Ralph Dunstan in charge of that devoted to Music.

A NEW WORK ON MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES.

BY CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

THE title of this voluminous work,* which is the result of the great industry of Mr. Allen Ripley Foote, gives the impression that it is a work for lawyers, but an examination of its exceedingly interesting introductory chapters and of the table of contents soon leads to the conclusion that it is a work worthy to be read by all who care to understand the modern developments relative to municipal industries and those carried on under municipal franchises. Mr. Foote discusses with great clearness the economic law of labor and property, the resources of industry, the organization of industry and of municipalities, municipal needs and advantages, and various other topics wherein the intimate relation of statute law and provisions with economic elements is treated. The author says that it is the foundation for a systematic and sustained effort, undertaken in the interest of good government and the well-being of the people, to place the organization, management and control of public industrial corporations upon a true economic basis. In his discussion of the economic principles involved in legislation pertaining to incorporated companies operating under municipal franchises, the author brings out his fundamental ideas as follows :

1st. That the political groups into which society is subdivided for the purposes of government cannot exercise a greater intelligence than is expressed by the political action of the average voter.

2d. That the standards of economic morality by which the governing bodies of the various groups guide their action cannot be higher or truer than the standards by which business affairs are governed.

3d. That since men have not attained to that degree of development which justifies the assumption that they can be depended upon, on all occasions and under all circumstances, to do the right simply because it is right, they cannot be depended upon to be animated by true patriotism in dealing with public affairs.

Under such conditions the author believes that the first requirement of sound economy is to place public service corporations as nearly as possible on the same plane of advantage as the political group itself could attain by assuming ownership of undertakings, and that in consideration for such concessions the public must require a most exact accounting from such corporations and submission to a supervision that will unfailingly secure the fullest possible measure of the public welfare under all conditions and under all circumstances. By such means only those charged with the responsibility of representing and acting for the public can acquire the experience, knowledge of details and data which are absolutely necessary to enable them to supervise such corpora-

tions wisely, and by which they can serve the public well and satisfactorily.

The discussion in late years of whether water-works, gas and electric light works, and some other enterprises for the good of all citizens of a place can better be managed by the municipality than by incorporated companies makes this work of Mr. Foote's one of great interest and value at the present time. Those interested in the relations of labor and capital would do well to study its pages, to enable them to discuss and understand the infinite ramifications of the whole subject. Mr. Foote discusses the economic law of labor and property with intelligence, and draws the varying differences between moral law and economic law, but he believes fully, as do more and more people as enlightenment dawns upon them, that moral law is the foundation of economic law—that economic law simply completes moral law. For this reason the economic law of labor and property cannot be intelligently discussed without presupposing that moral law is understood and accepted as a binding obligation by which conduct is to be guided. This establishes the moral and economic principle that the natural rights of one man are equally the rights of all men. This is the very foundation of economic law. All virtuous habits that enhance the economic value of men develop character, and all vicious habits that impair the economic value of men degrade character. This is sound doctrine under the new school of economics, and is a wide departure from the teachings of the older economists, who believed that moral law had nothing whatever to do with economic law.

Mr. Foote advises the creation in the judicial branch of the State government of a department of municipal administration, to collect and publish statistics of the industrial companies and to be a court of equity wherein complaints may be considered, whether coming from the investors through the private corporation or from consumers through the municipal corporation. He recommends that all future franchises to gas, electric-light and street-car companies shall require the corporation to render uniform accounts and reports and to serve the public with the best methods commercially available ; that all consumers be treated alike ; that the corporate bonds or stocks represent actual investment, and that consumers be charged such rates as shall be fixed by the State from time to time, the rates collected to yield an income sufficient to provide for the payment of all fixed charges, expenses of administration, operation and maintenance, and a reasonable dividend per annum upon actual investment, and, finally, that any surplus remaining shall be divided equally between the municipality and the corporation, and a portion of that going to the corporation shall be divided between employees and investors. By this means, whereby publicity and the fixing of prices to consumers would be secured, Mr. Foote undertakes to solve the problem of municipal industrial corporations.

* The Law of Incorporated Companies operating under Municipal Franchises, such as illuminating gas companies, fuel gas companies, electrical central station companies, telephone companies, street railway companies, water companies, etc. By Allen Ripley Foote. Charles E. Everett, A.M., LL.B., Editing Attorney. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, 1893. Three vols. Law sheep, \$15.00 net.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC CRUSADE.

DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN makes a vigorous protest in the *Century* against what he terms "a most discouraging outbreak of religious rancor" in the very year of the World's Parliament of Religions. Dr. Gladden especially laments the appearance of such a movement at a time when "the occupant of the papal throne is perhaps the most enlightened and the most progressive pontiff who has ever occupied that throne: the whole policy of the Church under his administration has been tending toward a reconciliation with modern civilization, thus in effect reversing the tendencies of the preceding reign; the right of the people to govern themselves under republican forms has been distinctly affirmed by Pope Leo XIII; his deliverances upon the social question have manifested a large intelligence and quick human sympathy; and we are told by those who ought to know that the Pope is not alone in this liberalism—that he is heartily supported by the whole Curia and by public sentiment at Rome. This is the administration which the anti-Catholic zealots have chosen to attack; it is in the presence of these hopeful movements of the Roman ecclesiasticism that they are seeking to uncover the smoldering embers of religious animosity."

EXTENT OF THE MOVEMENT.

"Several secret orders are taking part in this crusade. Just now they are very strong in Ohio and in Michigan and in all the States further West. I learn that many of the local governments in eastern Michigan are in their possession; in some portions of Ohio they have been able to control municipal elections. In my own county, at the last election, every man but one upon the county ticket of one of the parties was reputed to be a member of one of these orders. It was also said, during the campaign, that a large proportion of the legislative candidates of one of the parties belonged to this order."

FORGERIES.

Dr. Gladden quotes certain documents, which, he says, have been widely circulated by these orders, and in which Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, and other American prelates are represented as "viewing with alarm" the spread of education and the rapid diffusion of the English language, and as urging the crowding out of American heretics from employment in every enterprise requiring labor. In another document, Pope Leo XIII is made to issue this astounding proclamation:

"We proclaim the people of the United States to have forfeited all right to rule said republic, and also all dominion, dignity and privileges appertaining to it. We likewise declare that all subjects of every rank and condition in the United States, and every

individual who has taken any oath of loyalty to the United States in any way whatever, may be absolved from said oath, as also from all duty, fidelity or obedience, on or about September 5, 1893, when the Roman Catholic Congress shall convene at Chicago, Ill., as we shall exonerate them from all engagements; and on or about the feast of Ignatius Loyola, in the year of our Lord 1893, it will be the duty of the faithful to exterminate all heretics found within the jurisdiction of the United States.

"This document has been published in many of the anti-Catholic newspapers; in some of them it has been kept standing week by week for months at a time; in leaflets and handbills of every form it has been distributed throughout the whole country."

"These transparent forgeries are taken seriously," says Dr. Gladden, "by tens of thousands of American voters. . . . When the ground has been well prepared by the dissemination of such dreadful documents and such harrowing tales the work of organization proceeds. The meeting places of these orders are intended to be secret; all their operations are carried on in the most stealthy manner. It will be readily seen, however, that a class of persons who could accept as genuine the documents which I have described would not be likely to preserve such secrets, and the existence and main purpose of these orders speedily transpire.

THE A. P. A.

"Chief among these anti-Catholic secret orders is the American Protective Association, better known by its initials. The platform of principles which this order publishes in the newspapers sounds well; most platforms do. It is not, however, always easy to find in its platform the animus of a political party; much less safe is it to accept those statements of its designs which a secret political society publishes in the newspapers. If its real purposes could be published in the newspapers there would appear to be no reason for secrecy.

"The platform of the A. P. A. makes these declarations: 'We attack no man's religion so long as he does not attempt to make his religion an element of political power.

"We are in favor of preserving constitutional liberty and maintaining the government of the United States.

"We regard all religio-political organizations as the enemies of civil and religious liberty."

OATH OF THE ORDER.

"This is the exoteric doctrine. The esoteric differs widely, as may be seen by comparing these statements with the oath taken at their initiation by all members of the order. This oath has been published in several places, having been derived, apparently,

from independent sources. Some verbal differences appear in these versions, but their substantial identity is conclusive evidence of their essential genuineness. The cardinal obligations of this oath are two: 1. A promise never to favor or aid the nomination, election or appointment of a Roman Catholic to any political office. 2. A promise never to employ a Roman Catholic in any capacity if the services of a Protestant can be obtained. The evidence that the oath of the order contains these two obligations is abundant and conclusive. Sane and reputable men, members of the order, in controversy with me upon the subject, have acknowledged this; and the challenge to men of known veracity to come forward and deny it has not been accepted. If the oath is not substantially as published, such a denial would violate no obligation.

"CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY."

"In the light of this oath, which every member of the A. P. A. takes with his hand upon his heart, we must interpret those outgivings printed in the newspapers. When he says that he attacks no man's religion so long as he does not intrude it into politics, we explain his saying as well as we can, in view of his oath that he will not employ a Roman Catholic in any capacity if he can obtain the services of a Protestant, and that he will never countenance or aid the nomination, election or appointment to public office of any Roman Catholic. Not a word is said in this oath about any distinction between Roman Catholics who attempt to make their religion an element of political power and Roman Catholics who do not; Roman Catholics, as such, are sweepingly proscribed. And when the champion of this order tells us in the newspapers that he is 'in favor of preserving constitutional liberty,' we must bear in mind that he has sworn to violate the first principle of American constitutional liberty, which forbids discrimination against men on account of their religious belief. The Constitution of the United States declares that 'no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.' All the State constitutions embody the same principle. The oath of the A. P. A. binds its members to apply a religious test to every candidate for office—to give political office to none but Protestants. This is what they mean when they say that they are 'in favor of preserving constitutional liberty.'

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

"For one, I confess that I can not look with complacency upon the attitude of some of the Roman Catholic leaders toward the public schools; and their attempts, in cities where they have the power, to use the municipal machinery for their own purposes are not reassuring. So far as the schools are concerned, the encouraging fact is that multitudes of the Roman Catholic laymen, and not a few priests, are loyal supporters of our system of public education. Firm and reasonable treatment of the subject will strengthen this element, but a policy like that of the A. P. A. must drive the entire Roman Catholic population into

complete alienism. Could any rational Protestant expect Roman Catholics to send their children to schools under the control of men who have sworn these oaths and disseminated these forgeries?

THE DUTY OF PROTESTANTS.

"That the prevalence of this insanity will be brief is certain; but it may spread widely enough and last long enough to do incalculable mischief. May I not venture to call upon all intelligent Protestants, and especially upon Protestant clergymen, to consider well their responsibilities in relation to this epidemic? Can we afford, as Protestants, to approve by our silence such methods of warfare against Roman Catholics as this society is employing? For the honor of Protestantism is it not high time to separate ourselves from this class of 'patriots'? In any large town, if the leading Protestant clergymen will speak out clearly, the plague will be stayed or abated."

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE JESUITS.

IN the first number of *La Revue de Paris* Pierre Loti contributes an interesting account of a journey taken by him to the great Spanish Convent of St. Ignatius at Loyola, a monastery which may be styled the birthplace of the Jesuits, and where the election of each general of the Order takes place. The convent is far away from town or village, and forms an imposing mass of building surrounding the chapel, which is the form of a basilica, and built of white and black marble. Everything about the monastery is severely simple, if we except the room which was once the cell of the founder of the Jesuits. This apartment is turned into a kind of chapel, and is now, says the French writer, of fairy-like magnificence, hung with red brocade; each object in it is of gold, and in a number of reliquaries are to be seen fragments of the humble habit and pieces of the bones of St. Ignatius Loyola. The monastery, which is also one of the noviceships of the Order, is so large that its numberless passages give the impression of a labyrinth. The walls are whitewashed, and each corridor is lined with the doors opening into narrow cells, on each door being written the name of its present occupant, French, Russian, English and German names being in almost as great predominance as Spanish. The strangest thing about Loyola seems to be the tiny feudal castle around which the monastery was built. The fathers are extremely proud of this strange survival of the Middle Ages. The walls, which are enormously thick, are made of rough stones and red brick, and so careful are the Jesuits of this curious little fortress that nothing is done which could in any way lead to its destruction, and the great monastery built around it and against it gives it the appearance of a pearl in a shell.

The Jesuits' gardens are filled with beds of chrysanthemums, and strange to say are surrounded by no wall nor even a hedge. All are free to come in and out, the very doors of the monastery being left unlocked during the daytime.

PARADISE AND THE FIRST SIN.

THE *Biblical World* (University Press of Chicago) is publishing President Harper's lectures on Genesis which are now attracting so much attention in Chicago. The lecturer's principles of investigation are thus stated by himself: "1. That the Hexateuch, which furnishes the immediate material for our investigation, is a part of a special divine revelation.

"2. That this revelation, according to its own testimony, was given gradually, in an accommodated form, being thus adjusted to the needs and capabilities of the people to whom it first came.

"3. That of necessity the limitations of one kind and another were marked and numerous; the material being, in the nature of the case, in many respects imperfect.

"4. That according to the claims of the Bible itself, we are to expect in it moral and religious truth, not historical or scientific truth.

"5. That the literary form in which this portion of the divine revelation now appears is a compilation of four distinct documents, no one of which goes farther back than 950 B. C.; it being maintained, however, that the essence of the material is Mosaic in its origin; that it is all the outgrowth of Mosaic material, and that it everywhere breathes the Mosaic spirit."

THE STORY OF EDEN.

Concerning the story of Eden, Dr. Harper reaches these conclusions:

"1. The writer of Genesis was ignorant of the real geographical and historical facts. It was not a part of the divine plan to reveal geography and history. The writer teaches that there was a place from which mankind came forth; that man was originally perfect; that he sinned, and that to-day he suffers. It would be possible to convey these truths in many ways. He takes the stories common to all ancient nations. He has no thought of geography or history. He asks simply, How can I best impress these truths upon the minds of men? He does what the prophet always does; he idealizes. There is here no history, no geography.

"2. The story is prophetic in the wide and in the narrow sense. Wilful disobedience, discontent, suspicion and lack of gratitude, a slight turning from the path of rectitude, followed by dire consequences—all this and much more the story illustrates as no page of the world's history illustrates so well. It is a picture into which every man may look and see himself, and shudder at the terrible cost of sin. It is the greatest sermon ever preached to man as a warning against sin; a sermon which millions have read and millions more will read; a sermon which will never cease to be read so long as man is man and God is God. But there is also here a promise; a prediction of a time when man will conquer his great enemy, sin; when light will once more take the place of night; peace, the place of war; life, eternal life, the place of death; the seed of the woman shall eventually gain the victory. This promise is vague. To those to whom it was first given, it must have been very vague indeed; but those to whom it is permitted to

look back upon this struggle of so many thousand years may clearly see, in spite of its vagueness, the germ which has grown, under the fostering care of the God who guided this strange history and this strange people, into Christ the Lord."

THE BOYHOOD OF JESUS CHRIST.

BEGINNING the March *Cosmopolitan* there is a paper of striking interest and of moving eloquence, by Dr. Lyman Abbott, in which, under the title, "The Son of the Carpenter," he traces the life and draws a picture of the surroundings of the boy Jesus. A number of illustrations show the present aspect of the spots connected with Christ's life. While it is scarcely fair to quote but a few paragraphs from an article which should be judged as to its unassuming yet reverential point of view, the lucid historical statements as to Christ's boyhood surroundings are so much the best thing of the sort that we have seen, that we give below certain sentences from them. Dr. Abbott says of the Jewish nation as it existed 1,893 years ago:

"Other nations looked back for their golden age; this nation looked forward. Other nations dreamed of a universal dominion, this nation, on the contrary, dreamed of a universal deliverance that was to come.

"Belonging to this peculiar nation, sharing its faith and hope, were this humble peasant and his wife.

HIS HOME LIFE AND TRAINING.

"They had one son. In accordance with the Jewish law which required every father to give his son a trade, this boy, brought up in his father's house, learned his father's trade—that of a carpenter. His boyhood life was spent in poverty. His home probably contained but a single room; the walls were of sun-dried brick; the roof was of straw. This single room was kitchen, parlor, bedroom, sitting room and workshop. It had neither window of glass nor chimney; a narrow slit in the wall, too narrow to admit the rain, admitted the light. The mother generally cooked without, on a sort of campfire. But the climate was mild; the resources contracted; the cooking slight. The mother ground a little wheat between two stones in a hand mill, and baked a thin cake upon a hot stone—this was their bread. Fruits were plenty and cheap, and an occasional fish served as an article of luxury. Often at night the father would wrap a shawl about him and sleep in the open air. As his son grew up toward manhood the son would do the same.

"There were no pictures on the walls, for the devout Jews gave a literal interpretation to the command, 'Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image,' and confined themselves, as the Arabs do to this day, to geometrical ornamentations, now known as arabesques because they come from Arabia. Books were unknown among the peasant class to which this family belonged. Indeed, literature in the modern sense of the term was almost unknown in the nation.

The sacred books and the commentaries of the religious teachers thereupon were the only literature recognized. The writings of the pagans were looked upon with horror quite as great as that with which a devout Puritan would have regarded a century ago the products of French infidel thought and immoral imagination. The pious Jew would have as little permitted in his home the philosophy of Plato or the dramas of Æschylus, as would a New England deacon the philosophical writings of Voltaire or the comedies of Molière.

"It is probable that there were in this peasant home some fragments of the Old Testament, and it is certain that the son heard it read every Sabbath day in the synagogue, and was taught from it every day in the parish school. For the village synagogue had attached to it a school in which reading, possibly a little arithmetic, certainly the Old Testament and with it more or less of the current theological interpretation, were taught. But nothing more. The children of the peasants were not taught to write. A scribe could always be found in the street, with pen, ink and parchment, to write a letter. Science was not yet born. The only geography taught was that of the province of Palestine."

WHENCE CHRIST'S CONCEPTION OF HIS MISSION CAME.

"There are certain atmospheric influences which are sometimes more potent in affecting character than those which are organized and directed for that purpose. Of the home influence of this boy we know very little. If he had brothers and sisters they were not of a kind to inspire him; did not understand him; until after his death did not recognize his genius. Of the father we know scarcely anything—apparently he died before the boy came to maturity. At all events he disappears entirely from the scene, and Jesus at his death would hardly have committed his mother to the keeping of a friend, as he did, if the father were still living. Of the mother, the biographers of the son give us only glimpses, but they are such as to justify the Church and the world in regarding her as an almost ideal type of womanhood and motherhood. She was a woman of rare force of character—shown in that journey which she took, unattended, from Galilee to Judea, to visit Elizabeth, a dangerous expedition for a woman in those days of rough roads, lawless banditti and scant respect for women. She was a heart student of the Scriptures—shown in the one Psalm of which she is the author and which has remained in the ritual of the Church as an expression of devotion; and she had that patience which is the highest attribute of woman—shown in her standing at the cross, the helpless companion of her suffering son until he breathed his last.

"And yet it seems clear that the son did not get his conception of his mission from his mother; for it was she, who, on the one hand, was impatient for him to inaugurate his ministry by a miracle, and who, on the other hand, when that ministry brought him into conflict with the Pharisees, feared lest his enthusiasm was running into fanaticism, and would

have called him away from danger to safety and repose. In the wider influence of Palestine there is little or nothing to account for the character of this son of the carpenter. The preaching in this synagogue was much like preaching in our day—some of it good, some of it indifferent, some of it very bad. He might have heard in his boyhood from a scribe of the school of Hillel, who told him that to love God and his fellow-men was better than whole burnt offerings, or he might have heard from the scribe of the school of Shammai a discussion of the question whether it were right to eat an egg laid on the first day of the week which presumptively had been prepared by the hen on the Sabbath day. Probably he heard some preaching of both descriptions, but, on the whole, in neither of the three great schools of thought was there much to instruct or inspire—neither in the cynical and superstitious Sadducees, who denied both a personal God and a personal immortality; nor in the Essenes, the Puritans of the first century, who believed the world was hopelessly going wrong and withdrew from it to the wilderness in despair of bettering it; nor in the Pharisees, who knew no road to righteousness but that of compulsion, and so no law of righteousness but that of external statutes."

HOW NOT TO HELP THE POOR.

PRESIDENT JOHN H. FINLEY, of Knox College, continues in the March *Chautauquan* his discussion of the subject, "How Not to Help the Poor." He argues that "the system of compulsory support by the public is dangerous and harmful in that it invites undue reliance upon such support; deprives relief of the benefit which true charity confers both upon the recipient and the giver; tends to make permanent a class of paupers by the very means through which it seeks to ward off pauperism, and to bring others to the same state by the reduction of wages and by forced contributions to the poor fund."

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF CHARITY.

The ten commandments of charity, says President Finley, are:

"Thou shalt have no other motive in giving before the good of the poor.

"Thou shalt not give to the beggar because he is a beggar, for the iniquity of such a gift may be visited unto the third and fourth generations of him who receives it.

"Thou shalt not take the name of charity in vain.

"Thou shalt not tempt son or daughter to thrust father or mother or brother or sister upon the poor rate.

"Remember the spirit of charity to keep it holy.

"Thou shalt not kill the soul of man by feeding his stomach.

"Thou shalt not let mothers bury their shame in an orphan asylum nor fathers hide their greed.

"Thou shalt not rob the poor to feed the pauper.

"Thou shalt not covet the name of philanthropist for thine own glory.

"Thou shalt not let thy giving bear false witness to its motive.

"If these or like commandments were taught by the churches to-day, and were learned by all private as well as corporate and church givers, we should be able to dispense with the historic poor law, the mother of all poor laws, and to substitute for the harmful private charity of the past an organized discriminating charity with the spirit which belongs to the old Greek word from which it is derived, and which belongs also to that word of Anglo-Saxon origin which has been substituted for it in the Revised Version of the New Testament, love."

"UNION FOR PUBLIC GOOD."

"UNION for Practical Progress" is the title of a series of papers which Rev. Hiram Vrooman begins in the February *Arena*. He describes the Baltimore Union for Public Good (formed June 19 last) as the best model for a National Union of Moral Forces.

"This body is composed of delegates from nearly all the religious, philanthropic and reform societies of the city, and its purpose is to make practicable concerted action on the part of all persons interested in the public good, . . . to promote the good government, health and prosperity of the city of Baltimore, to secure useful and prevent injurious legislation affecting its interests, to correct public scandals, grievances and abuses, to restrain all forms of vice and immorality and to encourage the co-operation of individuals and existing societies aiming to advance these ends. Any congregation or society having for its object the moral or social improvement of the community may be affiliated to this association and shall be represented at its meetings by three delegates, to be selected in such manner as each society may determine and provided with credentials signed by its chief officer." Its president is Charles J. Bonaparte, grandnephew of the first Napoleon.

First Steps.

A second paper, advocating this reform movement, appears in the March *Arena*, from the pen of the Rev. Walter Vrooman. The writer describes some of the "First Steps in the Union of Reform Forces." He declares that "three earnest men or women, without wealth or special talents, by attaching themselves to the Union for Practical Progress, can in six months' time revolutionize the methods of religious and moral work in the town or city in which they live."

A definite programme of organization is outlined. The local union is to secure the co-operation of the churches. "Our three or more earnest persons who start the work in each village, town and city, will correspond regularly with the religious teachers of their respective localities; they will arrange meetings, circulate literature, form classes and organize clubs. At first their influence over existing churches and societies will be small, resting only on the wisdom of their programme. But as the years go by, their influ-

ence will increase, men will learn the economy of concerted action, and the Union for Practical Progress will become to the separate churches and reform societies, what our country is to the separate states."

A STUDY OF CITY TRAMPS.

MR. JOSIAH FLYNT continues in the March *Century* his valuable and entertaining studies of tramp life, taking for his subject, this time, "The City Tramp."

"Vagabonds," he says, "specialize nowadays quite as much as other people. The fight for existence makes them do it. Although a few tramps are such all-round men that they can succeed almost anywhere, there are a great many others who find that they must devote their time to one distinct line of begging in order to succeed. So to-day we have all sorts of hoboes. There are house-beggars, office-beggars, street-beggars, old-clothes-beggars, and of late years still another specialization has become popular in vagabondage. It is called 'land-squatting,' which means that the beggar in question has chosen a particular district for his operations. Of course a large number of tramps still go over all the country, but it is becoming quite customary for vagabonds to pick out certain States and counties for their homes. The country, as a whole, is so large that no beggar can ever really know it on business principles, and some clever beggars not long ago decided that it is better to know thoroughly a small district than to have only a general knowledge of the entire continent. Consequently, our large cities have become overrun with tramps who make them their homes the year around, till America can almost compete with England in the number of her 'city vags.' There is no large town in the United States that does not support its share, and it is seldom that these tramps are natives of the towns in which they beg. In New York, for example, there are scores of beggars who were born in Chicago, and *vice versa*. They have simply picked out the city which pleases them most and gone there. After a certain number of years they become so numerous that it is found necessary to specialize still further, and even to divide the town itself into districts, and to assign them to distinct kinds of begging. It is of these specialists in vagrancy that I intend to write in this paper."

"THE TOMATO-CAN VAG."

"The lowest type is what is called in tramp parlance 'the tomato-can vag.' In New York City, which has its full quota of these miserable creatures, they live in boxes, barrels, cellars, and nooks and corners of all sorts, where they can curl up and have a 'doss' (sleep). They get their food, if it can be called that, by picking over the refuse in the slop-barrels and cans of the dirty alleys. They beg very little, asking usually for the stale beer they find now and then in the kegs near saloons. Money is something they seldom touch, and yet a good many of them have been first-class criminals and hoboes in their day.

"I used to know a tomato-can tramp who lived for several months in a hogshead near the east side docks of New York. I visited him one night when on a stroll in that part of the city, and had a talk about his life. After he had reeled off a fine lot of yarns, he said :

" 'Why, I remember jes lots o' things. I's been a crook, I's been a moocher, an' now I's shatin' on me uppers. Why, what I's seen would keep them blokes up there in Cooper Union readin' all winter, I guess.' "

"This was probably true. He had been everywhere, and had seen and done nearly everything which the usual outcast can, and he wound up his life simply 'shatin' on his uppers.' No one will have any dealings with such a tramp except the men and women in his own class. He is hated by all the beggars above him, and they 'do' him every chance they get."

A HIGHER TYPE.

"The next higher type of the town tramp is the two-cent dossier—the man who lives in stale beer shops. In New York he is usually to be found about Mulberry Bend, the last resort of metropolitan outcasts before dropping down into 'the-barrel-and-box kentry.' This district supports a queer kind of lodging-house called by the men who use it 'the two-cent doss.' It is really a makeshift for a restaurant, and is occasionally kept by an Italian. The lodgers come in late in the evening, pay two cents for some stale beer or coffee and then scramble for 'spots' on the benches or floor. All nationalities are represented. I have found in one of these places Chinamen, Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Poles, negroes, Irishmen, Englishmen and 'Mer'cans, and they were all as happy as could be. They beg just enough to keep them in 'booze,' their food being found mainly at 'free lunches.' Like the tomato-can tramp, they have little intercourse with beggars above them. By this I mean, of course, that they know they will not be treated very sociably outside their class, and decide very wisely to remain where they belong. They rarely leave a town which they have picked out as a home, and some of them never even get out of their small district."

THE VARIETIES OF "THE LODGING-HOUSE GANG."

"The other types of city vagabondage can be classified as 'the lodgin'-house gang,' with the exception of the room-beggar. I must therefore consider them in relation to their different styles of begging rather than living; for when once a beggar can live in any sort of lodging house he has a right to belong to the general crowd, no matter what he pays for his bed. The 'seven-center' house, for instance, is considerably lower than the 'ten-center,' but its being a lodging house is sufficient to separate its inmates entirely from the two classes who live in boxes and beer shops. And to make the classifying feature more intelligible, I shall give first a short account of the lodging house in all its grades, omitting only those that are carried on by charity.

"Beginning with the lowest, there is the 'seven-center,' in which hammocks of a bad order are used as beds. The covering is very often the lodger's coat, unless he happens to have a blanket of his own. In winter there is a large stove in the middle of the sleeping room, and this keeps things fairly warm. The usual lodger in this house is the town tramp, although the wandering hobo goes there, too. I have also seen a few genuine seekers of work there, but never two nights running. One night is usually enough, and they sleep out in preference to mixing in such a crowd as the place shelters.

"The 'ten-center' is the next grade above, and is probably the most popular of all in the United States. It is built after various models, the commonest being the 'double-decker,' where the bunks are made of gas-pipe, one right above the other. In this case the bedding is a straw tick and a blanket; that is all, as a rule. Yet I have known sheets to be used. Another model is something like the fore-castle of a ship. Around the walls several tiers of bunks are built, sometimes twelve feet high, and in the middle is the 'sitting-room,' with stove and chairs. Occasionally the only bedding is straw, there being no blanket of any kind. The class of men found in places of this type is hard to describe; the town tramp is there, and so is almost every other kind of vagabond. It is a sort of cesspool into which are drained all sorts of vagabonds, and the only way to distinguish them is to know them personally. Young and old, the intelligent and the ignorant, the criminal and the news-boy, all are found in the 'ten-center.'"

THE TRICKS OF STREET-BEGGARS.

Women very often make the keenest street-beggars. They are more original in posing and dressing, and if with their other talents they can also use their voices cleverly, they do very well.

"The business of the house-beggar is obviously to know a certain number of good houses in his district, just as the street-beggar knows a certain number of people in his street or streets. And if he is a mendicant who can deal with women more successfully than with men, he must know just when to visit houses in order that only the women may be at home. If he is a beggar of this style, he usually carries a 'jigger'—in other words, an artificially made sore, placed usually on an arm or a leg. He calls at the front door and asks for 'the lady.' When she appears he 'sizes her up' as best he can, and decides whether it will pay to use his 'jigger.' If it is necessary, he prefaces this disgusting scene by a little talk about his hardships, and claims that he has been very badly burned. Then he shows his miserable sore, and few women are callous enough to see it without flinching. If they 'squeal,' as the tramp says, he is sure to be rewarded.

"Another trick is to send around pretty little girls and boys to do the begging. A child will succeed at house-begging when an able-bodied man or woman will fail utterly, and the same is true of a very old man—the more of a centenarian he looks, the better."

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEGRO.

GEN. THOMAS. J. MORGAN, commissioner of Indian affairs under President Harrison and at present corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, contributes to the monthly published by that organization an article on the negro question. His views are largely based on observations and inquiries which he made while on a recent tour through the South, and are contained in the following paragraphs:

MORALITY AND RELIGION.

"I believe that I voice the growing sentiment of the best friends of the negroes, who are familiar with all the circumstances, when I say that just now the hope of the negro is neither in the bullet nor the ballot, but rather in the Bible and spelling-book and the hoe. It is of supreme importance to them that they should refrain from crime and from vice. It is not enough for them to be able to say that all the offenses against the white man that can be charged upon the negro are doubly true of the offenses committed against themselves by the whites. Their own hands must be clean before they can successfully resist the outrageous injustice of others. The truest solvent for all their wrongs must be found in the religion of Jesus Christ. When it can be said of the negroes generally that they are not only religious emotionally, but practically; that they are not only law-abiding, but are men of integrity of conduct, and purity of life, they will compel public respect. The best service we can render them, therefore, is in the strengthening of the Baptist churches, the improvement of the instruction in their Sunday schools, and the elevation of the character and attainment of their preachers.

CULTURE.

"Next to religion the great desideratum is education. It should be their aim to secure for their children, through the public schools and by every other available means, a universal common school education. An illiterate negro should be a rarity. An increasing number of them should seek the training that is offered by the academies and colleges. As the general standard of intelligence among them is raised by the common school, there will be an increased necessity for men and women of higher grades of culture who shall act as leaders and guides. The way is now open, or at least is opening, for a vast number of competent men and women in the higher walks of life. The professions of teaching, the ministry, the law, medicine and journalism now call for an increasing number of well trained, competent men and women of broad culture.

THRIFT.

"Next to religion and education, if not prior to both, should be placed as an indispensable condition of the progress of the negro race, the necessity of skilled labor. The negro has been trained by generations of slavery to toil, but his labor has been unintelligent and forced. What is needed now is not so

much a knowledge of the rudiments of work in the field and in the shop, as an intelligent mastery of the elements of industrial success. There is a field for intelligent mechanics, carpenters, blacksmiths, harness makers, machinists; and there is a great opportunity for gardeners, farmers, fruit growers and others, who are able to diversify the industries of the South and supplant the old mechanical methods by modern scientific processes.

LET POLITICS ALONE.

"I am inclined to think that the best thing that the negroes can do for the next ten years is to eschew politics almost *in toto* and to devote themselves assiduously to the improvement of their material, mental and moral condition. They will find ample opportunities for the employment of all their energies in cultivating their fields, improving their homes, building churches, organizing mission work and in establishing and endowing schools, and in fitting themselves for the highest usefulness by the most rigid training in the various schools and colleges now opened to them. In due time there will come to them a recognition such as is always bestowed upon industry, thrift, culture and character."

CIVIC ABUSES IN NEW YORK CITY.

As Seen by Mr. Howells' Altrurian.

ONE does not come away from Mr. Howells' Altrurian letters with any optimistic assurance as to the beauty and justice of the institutions of what we are pleased to call our civilization. The *March Cosmopolitan* publishes the latest epistolary budget from the Altrurian visitor under the title "Plutocratic Contrasts and Contradictions," which lead the novelist into animadversions on the streets, the cable cars, the elevated railroad, the tall apartment houses of the metropolis, and the dress, the poverty and wealth of its people. As to the rapid transit—we can imagine what a humanist and socialist such as Mr. Howells could find to criticise in it. "You have absolutely no experience of noise in the Altrurian life which can enable you to conceive of the hellish din that bursts upon the sense, when at some corner two cars encounter on the parallel tracks below, while two trains roar and shriek and hiss on the rails overhead, and a turmoil of rattling express wagons, heavy drays and trucks, and carts, hacks, carriages and huge vans rolls itself between and beneath the prime agents of the uproar."

THE CIVIC ASPECTS OF NEW YORK RAILWAYS.

"The street car company which took possession of Broadway never paid the abutters anything, I believe, and the elevated railroad companies are still resisting payment of damages on the four avenues which they occupied for their way up and down the city without offering compensation to the property owners along their route. If the community had built these roads, it would have indemnified every one, for the community is always just when it is the expression of the common

honesty here; and if it is ever unjust, it is because the uncommon dishonesty has contrived to corrupt it.

"Yet the Americans trust themselves so little in their civic embodiment that the movement for the public ownership of the railroads makes head slowly against an inconceivable prejudice. Last winter, when the problem of rapid transit pressed sorely upon the New Yorkers, the commission in charge could find no way to solve it but by offering an extension of franchise to the corporation which has already the monopoly of it. There was no question of the city's building the roads and working them at cost; and if there had been, there would have been no question of submitting the project to those whose interests are involved. They have no such thing here as the referendum, and the Americans who are supposed to make their own laws merely elect their representatives, and have no voice themselves in approving or condemning legislation."

ESTHETICS AND THE REAL ESTATE OPERATOR.

"In one place you will see a vast and lofty edifice, of brick or stone, and on each side of it or in front of it a structure one-fourth as high, or a row of scurvy hovels, left there till a purchaser comes, not to pay the honest worth of the land for it, but to yield the price the owner wants. In other places you see long stretches of high board fence, shutting in vacant lots, usually the best lots on the street, which the landlord holds for the rise destined to accrue to him from the building all round and beyond his property. In the meantime he pays a low tax on his land compared with the tax which the improved property pays, and gets some meager return for the use of his fence by the Italian fruiterers who build their stalls into it, and by the bill posters who cover it with a medley of theatrical announcements, picturing the scenes of the different plays and persons of the players. To the Altrurian public the selfishness of a man willing idly to benefit by the industry and energy of others in giving value to his possessions would be unimaginable. Yet this is so common here that it is accepted and honored as a proof of business sagacity; and the man who knows how to hold onto his land, until the very moment when it can enrich him most, though he has neither plowed nor sown it, or laid the foundation of a human dwelling upon it, is honored as a longheaded and solid citizen, who deserves well of his neighbors. There are many things which unite to render the avenues unseemly and unsightly, such as the apparently desperate tastelessness and the apparently instinctive uncleanness of the New Yorkers. But as I stand at some point commanding a long stretch of one of their tiresome perspectives, which is architecturally like nothing so much as a horse's jawbone with the teeth broken or dislodged at intervals, I can blame nothing so much for the hideous effect as the rapacity of the land owner holding on for a rise, as it is called. It is he who breaks the skyline, and keeps the street, mean and poor at the best in design, a defeated purpose, and a chaos come again.

THE WORST OF IT ALL.

"The life of the poor here seemed to me symbolized in a waste and ruined field that I came upon the other day in one of the westward avenues, which had imaginably once been the grounds about a pleasant home, or perhaps a public square. Till I saw this I did not think any piece of our mother earth could have been made to look so brutal and desolate amidst the habitations of men. But every spear of grass had been torn from it; the hardened and barren soil was furrowed and corrugated like a haggard face, and it was all strewn with clubs and stones, as if it had been a savage battleground. A few trees, that seemed beaten back, stood aloof from the borders next the streets, where some courses of an ancient stone wall rose in places above the pavement. I found the sight of it actually depraving; it made me feel ruffianly.

A SUGGESTION ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

"I perceive," continues the Altrurian, "that as long as there is poverty there must be drunkenness, until the State interferes and sells a man only so much as he can safely drink. Yet, knowing as I do from the daily witness of the press and the courts, that drink is the source of most of the crimes and vices which curse this people, I find the private traffic in alcohol infinitely shocking and the spectacle of it incredible. There is scarcely a block on any of the poorer avenues which has not its liquor store, and generally there are two; wherever a street crosses them there is a saloon on at least one of the corners; sometimes on two, sometimes on three, sometimes even on all four. I had one day the curiosity to count the saloons on Sixth avenue, between the Park and the point down town where the avenue properly ends. In a stretch of some two miles I counted ninety of them, besides the eating houses where you can buy drink with your meat; and this avenue is probably far less infested with the traffic than some others.

"You may, therefore, safely suppose that out of the hundred miles of shops, there are ten, or fifteen, or twenty miles of saloons. They have the best places on the avenues, and on the whole they make the handsomest show. They all have a cheerful and inviting look and if you step within you find them cozy, quiet, and for New York, clean. There are commonly tables set about in them, where their frequenters can take their beer or whisky at their ease, and eat the free lunch which is often given in them; in a rear room you see a billiard table. In fact, they form the poor man's clubhouses, and if he might resort to them with his family and be in the control of the State as to the amount he should spend and drink there, I could not think them without their rightful place in an economy which saps the vital forces of the laborer with overwork or keeps him in a fever of despair, as to the chances of getting or not getting work when he has lost it. We at home have so long passed the sad necessity to which such places minister that we sometimes forget it, but you know how in our old competitive days this traffic was one of the first to be taken out of private hands and assumed by

the State, which continued to manage it without a profit so long as the twin crazes of competition and drunkenness endured among us. If you suggested this to the average American, however, he would be horror-struck. He would tell you that what you proposed was little better than anarchy; that in a free country you must always leave private persons free to debauch men's souls and bodies with drink and make money out of their ruin; that anything else was contrary to human nature and an invasion of the sacred rights of the individual."

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION: ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

THIS is the title of an article in the *Cornell Magazine*, by Prof. J. W. Jenks. The writer begins with the assumption that corruption is "the fundamentally inherent vice of democratic government." He believes, however, that the mass of the people wish pure elections, and that corruption may be so limited as to do away with its serious effect on government. He finds the causes of electoral corruption as it exists to-day in "natural motives and often good ones," and illustrates this apparent paradox by citing the influences brought to bear on German officials under Bismarck, to secure support of the government, from patriotic motives, and the subsidizing of the press in France from the secret service fund, presumably in the interest of the country. "In like manner many an employer who, directly or indirectly, has coerced his employees into voting as he believes, feels that only his party's policy is right, and that his act is therefore laudable and in the workmen's interest. Many a party leader who has raised corruption funds and directed their expenditure has sincerely believed that his party could not win without bribery, and that the success of the opposition would be a far more serious evil to the country than the bribing of a few 'floaters' whose moral sense was already blunted. If the influence of bribery ended with the single act, the argument would be strong."

DEGREES OF CORRUPTION.

Prof. Jenks goes on to show that the larger number of bribing politicians have far more selfish aims; they work for money and office; while a large proportion of the ignorant men who receive bribes are not even conscious that they are committing any serious wrong. Even the intelligent classes are not fully awake to the wrong involved, it would seem, since college students often receive traveling expenses to and from the polls from the party committees. "The nature of corruption and the difficulty of controlling it appear more clearly, too, when we consider its extent and the places where it is most prevalent. People who live in districts that are 'safe' for either party, especially if the people are also fairly well-to-do, have no conception of the subject. In such places, there is only here and there a case of corruption, and that is mostly some kind of treating given to add force to an argument, or it is covered under the head of paying for services at the polls. Where, however, the district is a close one and the ignorant voters are

numerous, the proportion treated or bribed is high. In such districts it is not uncommon for twenty-five per cent. to fifty per cent. to be thus managed, while cases are found—as they have been found in similar circumstances in England and elsewhere, for we are no worse by nature than other people—where nearly all the voters are corrupted. As was said at the beginning, corruption is the normal condition of a country with many ignorant voters and great electoral prizes. It will always be found, unless special measures are taken to prevent it."

WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT.

As a preliminary step toward realizing his ideal of independent judgment on the part of the voter, Prof. Jenks would exclude from the suffrage all idiots and insane persons (as is now done) and also paupers, or persons receiving public relief. He would also exclude immigrants till it becomes evident that they really understand our government well enough to be able to form an independent opinion on the issues of the day. This would require a residence of at least three years. Finally, all who give or receive bribes should be thereby disfranchised for two or three years for the first offense, permanently for the second.

The safeguards against corruption which Prof. Jenks recommends—chiefly the secret ballot and "corrupt practices" laws—have been discussed by him in other articles. He further advocates a system of proportional representation. On the whole, he believes that public opinion has been aroused to the importance of the matter, and that the people will act.

Suppression of Bribery in England.

In the *March Century*, Prof. Jenks gives the results of his personal inspection of the workings of the English Corrupt Practices Act, which is frequently cited as a model for American imitation.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS SEEN THROUGH AMERICAN EYES.

"The conclusion of the whole matter is a very clear one. Englishmen are very human. The voters there are often ignorant and careless about their votes, as in every country where the suffrage is a broad one. Often the voters are men who have few high aims, but who have low, selfish appetites that they like to satisfy. The candidates and their agents like to win, and for the sake of winning they will do as the voters wish in many cases, if they dare. They appeal to the higher motives first and most strongly; then to prejudice; then, if need be, at times, to the lowest motives of greed and appetite.

WHAT LAW HAS DONE.

"The law, however, is most rigid, and, on the whole, public opinion is behind it. The risk from corruption is so great that warnings not to violate the law are put forward most prominently by all parties, and the dangers of so doing are fully explained. Without the risk involved in corruption, there would be much more of it. There are still a very little bribery; a little personation; more, but still not very

much, treating; some coercion by employers, some by priests; a good deal of trickery and misrepresentation that is mean but very natural, and which often comes from sincere but narrow prejudice; and a good deal of indirect, and, on the whole, I think very insidious and evil, though not always illegal, corruption committed while 'nursing the constituencies.' This evil is hardly so much political as social.

AS COMPARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

"From all that I can learn, what corrupt practices exist are to be found mostly in the parliamentary elections. Those for the county councils and those more strictly local are, as might be expected perhaps, more free even than the parliamentary from corrupt practices of all kinds. On the whole, speaking broadly and comparatively, the elections of England are pure—probably, on the whole, better than those of France or Germany, far better than those of the United States. I think that one may say that they are purer than in any other of the great States where the political interest is so powerful. There is probably no more bribery or treating or personation in Germany, no more coercion by employers; but the government has sometimes made its coercive power felt more there, and the same thing holds true, in a somewhat different way, in France and Italy.

LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

"England, from a state of the worst corruption, has reached a very enviable condition, and this in good part as the result of her lawmaking. I have shown, I think, the very worst that can be said and I have in a great measure left unsaid the good; but the relative weakness of the bad side brings out the strength of the good.

"The experience of England seems to point out the next step for us to take, for we must not assume that any legislation on that subject will be final.

"There were more petitions to unseat members after the election of 1892 in England than after that of 1885. Presumably the politicians found the law more terrifying when it was new and were therefore unwilling to take so many risks in evading it. This is often the case with such a law. After a time it can be more or less successfully evaded and it must then be amended to meet new tricks. So we shall in the future, perhaps, need much legislation to keep the suffrage pure; civil service reform; some limiting qualifications of the suffrage for immigrants, perhaps, or for the ignorant and corrupt—possibly the proportional system of representation that works so strongly for purity in Switzerland. But, for the immediate future, we can most wisely look to corrupt practices acts, framed in the main on the English model, with, of course, due adaptation to our forms of government and of party organization. Seven of our States have already framed such laws, though most of them will probably need to be made more stringent and detailed. But such laws, with the Australian ballot to aid and a favoring public opinion to enforce them, can, for the present at least, give us within measurable distance a pure ballot."

RECENT RAILROAD FAILURES AND THEIR LESSONS.

ONE who has read from day to day the history of the business failures of the last year is hardly surprised to learn from Mr. Simon Sterne's article in the *Forum* that "since the first of January, 1893, about one-sixth of the total mileage of the railways of the United States, representing a capitalization in bonds and stock of \$750,000,000, has passed from the control of the proprietary interest into the hands of the country to be administered by receivers." This result, says Mr. Sterne, "has not been due to a long series of failures of crops, nor to diminished earning capacity of the railway companies themselves from the over-construction of new lines, nor to any such general public calamity to business enterprises as to make the misfortune to railway investment but part of a general disaster overtaking the country." Nor does he hold the Interstate Commerce act in any but a very remote and an almost unappreciable degree responsible for the extraordinary calamity which has overtaken the railroad interest of the country.

Mr. Sterne's first explanation of the phase of the railroad problem presented by the events of 1893 is that the railroads have outgrown the ability of the community to furnish men of the high moral and intellectual order necessary for their proper administration.

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

Furthermore, it is evident from Mr. Sterne's account that the railway corporations of the United States literally live from hand to mouth and have no working or reserve capital whatever, although it would seem that their business requires it more than any other. "The railways are capitalized for much more than they are worth. Usually the bonded indebtedness of the line, car-trust certificates, equipment and terminal securities, taken at par, represent a value in excess of the cost of the road, and upon them fixed interest is compulsorily payable. Hence, whatever the road earns upon actual cost must, unless it exceed say six per cent., be paid out annually in the shape of interest alone. As interest runs on the bonds long before the completion, during the construction of the road a part of the bonds are issued to cover payments of interest; in other words, a principal indebtedness is created to provide interest during construction, and thus the sum total of funded debt is increased at the outset, representing an expenditure which never can figure as an asset. When the railway is completed, its earning capacity, for better or for worse, as compared with expectation, begins. Usually there is no surplus to make good the depreciation in the value of the instruments of production, the necessity for the replacement of which is, from the start, an important factor of vanishing capital in every modern industrial enterprise. No manufacturer is a conservative business man who does not annually write off at least about ten per cent. of capitalization for depreciation of plant, and who does not provide a corresponding fund to replace old machinery with

new, and existing devices with new inventions, so as to keep pace, in a constantly progressive community, with its march of improvement and invention. If he fails to do this, and keeps in his capital account, on which he must pay interest, amounts representing machines which have gone to the scrap-heap, the first financial storm must topple him over.

NO RESERVE FUND.

"A railway, from the moment it is opened, must re-begin its process of construction, and, indeed, physically rebuild its road as its traffic develops. . . . The original bonded indebtedness, representing ties that have rotted, rails that have been sold, cars that have been broken up, bridges and engines that have disappeared, remains a charge upon the road in the shape of bonds bearing interest."

"All this vicious business produces the result that large floating debts are constantly increasing and the shock of a single bad year affecting their income or credit, produces insolvency; and then the fact is at once apparent that, except in the older parts of the railway systems of the United States, there is between the creditor and the railway no buffer in the way of a reserve fund or a stockholding interest, representing actual money investment in stock, to take up the shock of this disappointment in receipts or credit.

RAILWAY RECEIVERSHIPS.

"Another evil of railroad administration in the United States, lies," says Mr. Sterne, "in the courts themselves in creating railway receiverships. A railway official, in consequence of his incapacity or misfortune or as the victim of a vicious system, brings a railway into bankruptcy. He then—supported often by the trustee of the mortgage—is appointed receiver by the courts, on the application either of the company or of the complacent trustee or of an equally complacent creditor, and, in his capacity as receiver, continues to earn probably a larger salary than he did as president. The only excuse for such an appointment is that such an officer has the requisite knowledge of details necessary for the continued administration of the property. This evil is a monstrous one. When a great property like a railway gets into financial difficulties, there should be no haste in the appointment of a permanent receiver; and, in any event, the executive officer, in whose hands the company defaulted and whose administration should be most rigidly inquired into by the courts, should be the last person to be appointed in that capacity." Mr. Sterne urges that a law be passed by the Congress of the United States and by the various legislatures of States for the purpose of checking what he considers to be the too frequent appointments of receivers.

SUGGESTED REFORMS.

"Finally," says Mr. Sterne, "for the proper financial resuscitation of the railway system of the country after the calamitous events of 1893, and to prevent its recurrence, I believe that a uniform and conservative system of railway legislation, simultaneously enacted by the States of the Union, and

strengthened by Federal legislation, is imperatively necessary. The trustee relation of the majority of the stockholders toward the minority should be recognized and enforced. The minority should, in proportion to their strength, perpetually have a voice in the management; the crude confiscatory and communistic legislation of the Southern and Western States, on these subjects, should give way to scientific and conservative measures. Railways should be secured a field of operations, until public necessities require the construction of additional lines, and in that field held to a strict public accountability so as to prevent oppression; reasonable facilities should be afforded for the development of a fund to meet the public requirements for additional safety and accommodation to railway servants and the public. The trustee character of directors and administrators should be insisted upon, and breaches of such trust severely punished. Pooling should be permitted under the control and supervision of a public body like the National Railway Commission, and the evils of receiverships and the waste of reorganizations limited, if not wholly prevented; an official accounting should be provided for, and some safeguards found against the secret accumulation of floating debt. These reforms cannot be accomplished without work and sacrifice, without which, however, no good things in this world are accomplished."

THE BANKS AND THE PANIC OF 1893.

ALEXANDER D. NOYES considers in the current number of the *Political Science Quarterly* the relations which American banks sustained to the financial disturbances of last summer. After a thoughtful discussion of certain defects in our present banking system, such as the carrying and loaning out, in city banks, of interior banks' legal reserves, Mr. Noyes concludes that many banks were to a certain extent culpable in the inflation that preceded the last panic, while many were themselves victims of outside circumstances. "When we discuss, however, the conduct and policy of the banks after the panic of 1893 had actually begun, we stand on firmer ground. Every banking institution has its own peculiar responsibility placed upon it in time of panic, but the gravest responsibility by far rests on the great city depositories. In 1857, in 1861 and in 1873, the banks of the leading Eastern cities were the first to set an example of general suspension. With one noteworthy exception—the maintenance of payments by the Chicago banks in 1873—the panic record of our city banks, up to the last ten years, is a discreditable chapter of nerveless fright and easy surrender. It is, therefore, a gratifying fact to recognize, that though the violence of panic shock in 1893 was greater than in any preceding year, no general bank suspension followed, and in the Eastern cities no suspension whatever except as a result of actual insolvency.

SOUND PANIC BANKING.

"Nor is this all that can be said in praise. The reserve cities furnished throughout the crisis a memo-

able exposition of the principles of sound panic banking. The time-honored rule established by the 'Bullion Report' to Parliament in 1810, that in time of panic banks should discount freely and fearlessly for all solvent customers, was observed in a remarkable degree. In New York City, in ordinary times, the loan account often falls far below the deposit total; it rarely exceeds it. Between June 4, 1893, the week when panic may be said fairly to have begun, and August 5, which may be called the height of actual panic, deposits in the sixty-four New York clearing house banks decreased \$58,466,000, and actual specie and legal tender holdings \$49,621,800. This was a terribly sudden and violent impairment of reserves, the actual money decrease being thirty-eight per cent. Yet in the face of it, outstanding loans were contracted only \$7,972,700. This remarkable maintenance of bank accommodation to borrowers, in the face of monetary crisis, was made possible by two distinct and wise measures of policy. The first was a firm and continuous curtailment of outstanding loans before the panic's actual outbreak. This was to strengthen cash resources and reduce pressing liabilities. The second measure was the adoption, when once real panic had begun, of a policy almost exactly opposite. This was the issue of clearing house certificates, in order to maintain the loan account."

THE CAUSE OF INCREASED HOARDING.

The restrictions on cash payments to depositors made by the New York banks led, in the writer's opinion, to increased hoarding.

"So completely, under the bank restrictions, did paper money disappear, that by the middle of August business of every kind was being done with specie, and people who in years had never touched a gold piece for their common uses were making daily payments in eagles and double-eagles. This money came not from the 'purchases' from currency hoarders, but from the European gold importations. By the end of August practically all the banks had resumed full payment to depositors. But for a long time hardly any paper currency was paid; and how little the Wall Street purchases contributed to the recovery, the bank exhibits show. From August 5 to September 2—a period covering the existence of the currency premium—the specie holdings of the New York City banks increased by \$10,930,700. But holdings of legal tenders increased only \$1,785,800, and deposits only \$1,064,900."

THE PROPOSED CABLES ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

THE Hawaiian difficulty has called attention prominently to the importance of a Pacific submarine cable. For some time there have been on foot two distinct schemes for cables across the Pacific, one, which may be called the American plan, for a line from California to Japan, via the Sandwich Islands; the other, which may be called the British Canadian-Australian plan, for a line from Vancouver to Australia, via Sandwich, Samoan and

Fiji Islands. The advantages to be secured by the construction of either or both of these cable lines are set forth by Mr. Herbert Laws Webb, in the *Engineering Magazine*.

THE AMERICAN AND IMPERIAL ROUTES.

Of the two proposed routes, Mr. Webb is convinced that the Imperial route, the one from Canada to Australia, is the most attractive. "Apart from the question of joining the colonies together, it has the distinct advantage of containing a greater number of sections, which renders the line easier to operate and also gives greater opportunities for picking up traffic and subsidies. It has five sections, none of them of extraordinary length.

"The American route, on the other hand, has only two sections, one of which is of extraordinary length. The section from Hawaii to Japan will be over thirty-four hundred miles long, nearly a thousand miles more than the longest of the Atlantic cables. Such a long cable would be expensive to operate, as the transmission would be comparatively slow, and any interruptions would be very costly and the making of repairs would be increasingly great."

In spite of the obstacles in the way of operating the so-called American cable, Mr. Webb thinks that before long it will be a necessity of commerce. He shows clearly that from a practical point of view a single line across the Pacific would be unsafe, for the reason that the first requisite in a telegraph service being permanence, the only safeguard against interruptions or breakage of the service is duplication. Moreover, the longer the cables the greater the necessity for providing against interruptions. There seems to be no reason, therefore, why both the Pacific cables should not eventually be laid over both the American and Imperial routes.

ADVANTAGES TO BE SECURED.

"The Pacific cables will find their principal traffic," says Mr. Webb, "through providing a more direct route between Australasia and the American continent. There is already considerable trade between this country and Australia, China and Japan, and more direct communication cannot but give that trade a great incentive. Cables connecting America with Australia and Japan will give her quick communication besides with the Straits Settlements, the Philippines, China, Siam, Tonquin, India and Asiatic Russia. They will provide an alternate route from Great Britain to the extreme East and Australia, and other sources of traffic will be found in Canada and South America. The completion of the trans-Siberian railway, opening up communication across a vast tract of most varied resources, will introduce an important change in the channels of commerce in that part of the world that the cables will draw on for their traffic."

THE WORK ALREADY BEGUN.

The United States government has already made a survey of the section between California and Hawaii, which shows the only difficulty to contend with is the

great depth of the ocean, but this is after all not very much of a difficulty when the evenness of the bottom and its favorable position are taken into account.

A beginning has also been made, in a small way at the distant end of the Imperial line, by the laying of a cable from Queensland to New Caledonia. "This has been laid by a French company—the Société Française des Télégraphes Sousmarins—with the assurance of subsidies from the colonies interested. The cable company proposes to lay further sections to the Fijis, Samoa, the Fannings, Hawaii, and California, and is agitating for subsidies in competition with the promoters of the American and Imperial schemes."

A NAVAL UNION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

MAJOR SIR G. S. CLARKE, K.C.M.G., presents in the *North American Review* an article on "Naval Union with Great Britain," which is in the nature of a reply to Mr. Carnegie's article, "A Look Ahead," in an earlier number. In the prefatory paragraphs Major Clarke announces that he writes in no spirit of mere criticism of Mr. Carnegie's views, but with an earnest desire to find some practical first steps acceptable to both nations capable of being carried into immediate effect. He regards Mr. Carnegie's dream of an Anglo-American commonwealth possible, but the realization of it "hopelessly remote." In the first place, the reunion for which Mr. Carnegie contends ignores the powerful factor of a vigorous distinctive nationality, which has grown up in the hundred and more years which have passed since the North American colonies fought for and achieved their independence. "To me," says Major Clarke, "mountains loom where Mr. Carnegie sees only the light mists of morning. They are not impassable, but the paths are not yet clear and the way is long. In Mr. Carnegie's vision the British Empire, parceled off apparently into separate States, is bodily incorporated with the Union, thus changing a form of government which has been the growth of centuries, abandoning at one stroke the position of a sovereign state held for nearly a thousand years, and claiming henceforth only a minority representation in a new national parliament which might vote away the old flag. It is all conceivable; the mutual benefits would be enormous; but for England, at least, it is a revolution such as the world has never seen, and even the great republic which swallows with ease an Arizona or an Idaho, would reel under the shock." Before England could enter the union she must first abandon her responsibilities in India or wait until India is self-governed. Major Clarke states positively that England will never flinch from responsibilities in the East, and furthermore states that it may be hundreds of years before a transformation to self-government in India is accomplished. "Must all wait," he exclaims, "until the British monarchy has passed away and India is self-governed?"

THE FIRST STEP TOWARD REUNION.

Concluding that "reunion" as presented by Mr. Carnegie is at present impossible, Major Clarke passes

on to a consideration of some immediate step which might be taken toward practicable union. A basis for present union which will endure, he finds in the common desire of both the United States and England that the ocean routes of the world should be inviolate and inviolable. In other words, he advocates the establishment of a naval union between the United States and Great Britain for protecting the commerce of the seas. The United States and Great Britain alone of nations, he asserts, satisfy every requirement of a true present union. Their instincts derived from a common ancestry, are essentially commercial, and their mutual interests enormously exceed those of any other two nations, the total British trade with the United States in 1891 being over 168,000,000 pounds.

Past combinations of naval forces have never been able to exert power proportionate to their numerical strength for want of full harmony and of mutual understanding. A naval league between the United States and Great Britain, however, "would be powerful far beyond the mere roll of their fighting ships. Sentiment, and the deep mutual confidence which kinship inspires, would confer on this unparalleled union an irresistible moral strength, to which the position and the territorial isolation of naval bases would lend supreme strategical advantage. Again, no two nations have ever yet been fully organized in peace with a view to joint action. Their combinations have been fortuitous and unprepared, their operations enfeebled by jealousy or distrust. The Anglo-American league of peace would exclude any such source of weakness. Scattered all over the world are British harbors, ready to become resting, coaling and refitting stations for United States ships. The Navy Department and the Admiralty would be brought into close communication; the two intelligence departments would exchange information. The distribution of ships in given contingencies would be the subject of joint consideration. A free interchange of ideas as to construction and armament would prevail. Finally, the basis of the league would be essentially democratic; since the welfare of the masses is intimately bound up with the security of sea-borne trade, even though neither democracy has yet fully grasped the fact."

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN COUNCIL OF ARBITRATION.

Major Clarke suggests in conclusion another important first step toward reunion which might be entered upon at once: "We have long grown accustomed to arbitration as the only intelligent method of laying to rest our small disputes; we have not as yet resorted to free discussion as its most natural form. There is a certain indignity involved in admitting the foreigner to intervention in our family affairs. We know each other as he knows neither, and an Anglo-American council could effectively deal with most questions likely to arise. Four members on either side, including the respective highest legal authorities, a president appointed for five years from each nation alternately, continuous renewal of members on the principle

of the United States Senate, and complete dissociation from party politics are the necessary conditions of the constitution of a high tribunal which would command universal confidence. To such a body, meeting once a year, would be referred, by joint consent, all questions not necessarily controversial, but of mutual arrangement; and the misunderstandings which the interchange of diplomatic notes inevitably promotes, together with the friction on the manufacture of which some newspapers thrive, would cease. In the last resort arbitration would still be available. The substitution of personal conference for smart dispatch-writing would mark an era in the relations of the two nations."

WOULD THE ANNEXATION OF MEXICO BE DESIRABLE?

MR. HENRY WARE ALLEN, whom many of our readers will remember as the author of the article "President Diaz and the Mexico of To-day," appearing in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, January, 1893, discusses in the *Arena* the question "Would the Annexation of Mexico be Desirable?" At the present time the desirability of living north of the Rio Grande is so great as to make a vast difference between the land values of Northern Mexico and Southwestern Texas. It would seem, therefore, that an annexation to the United States would be of as great advantage to Mexico of to-day as it proved to the Territories of California and Texas. Mexico is fortunate in having a President and Cabinet whose great purpose is to promote the best welfare of the republic, but she is unfortunate, says Mr. Allen, "in that the ruling class is not inclined to sustain these gentlemen in their efforts for reform. She is unfortunate in having her soil with its vast unearned increment owned by comparatively a few individuals, whose interests the law favors in every way." The chief means of government revenue of Mexico to-day is the custom house tariff, and if Mexico should be annexed to the United States, the question presents itself, how can the revenue which would be lost to both countries through the abolition of the boundary custom house be made good? Mr. Allen argues to show that so far as Mexico is concerned the revenue could be secured by the application of the single tax system in lieu of the custom house.

MEXICO OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

Having stated the argument in favor of annexation and pointed out how the tariff obstacle could be surmounted, Mr. Allen goes on to say that it so happens Mexico wants no annexation to the United States. "No greater mistake could be made than for the government at Washington to entertain for an instant the proposition of annexing Mexico. President Diaz rules a people whose traditions, customs, and prejudices are entirely different from those of their northern neighbors. The Mexican people are patriotic; and would resent the protection of any other flag than their own—especially the flag that invaded their country in a war generally conceded to

have been a shame to the aggressive nation. The annexation of Mexico would inaugurate a season of turmoil, friction, and rebellion worse than any Mexico has yet experienced. It would be utterly impossible for the population of Mexico to be successfully governed, directly or indirectly, from Washington. As well might the United States be brought under Mexican rule.

COMMERCIAL UNION DESIRABLE.

"But commercial union," he adds, "is of the utmost desirability. Absolute free-trade is what is wanted, and is all that is wanted, in the way of annexation. Free-trade is all that the annexationists of Canada want, if they only knew it; and the author of 'Progressive Democracy,' in his recent proposition that England and the United States be re-united as one nation, is really actuated by a knowledge of the advantages of free-trade. He resorts to the clumsy expedient of joining the two nations, as he might advocate the annexation of Mexico, because of the cruel consistency that binds him to the fetish of protection—to the theory that as free-trade within a nation is all right, the only way to enjoy free-trade with foreigners is to make them fellow citizens."

MR. WELLS' VIEWS ON THE INCOME TAX.

IN the *Forum*, Mr. David A. Wells, the well-known writer and authority on economic and financial subjects, gives his views on the income tax, which, in short, are that theoretically it is one of the fairest taxes that could be devised, but that taking into account human nature as it exists, this method of raising revenue cannot be successfully administered.

THE ESSENCE OF PERSONAL TAXATION.

The first reason why human nature does not like the income tax, says Mr. Wells, is that it is the very essence of personal taxation. "Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that it is not a direct tax, it comes to the taxpayer most directly. The world's experience is to the same effect in respect to a 'poll or head tax.' It is acknowledged to be a direct tax and altogether personal in its incidence. It has accordingly always been most unpopular. Its collection has been the occasion of great civil disturbances in the world's history, and it has been denied a place, by popular vote or constitutional provision, in the tax system of twenty States of the Federal Union.

"A second and more important reason why a general income tax powerfully antagonizes popular sentiment is that its efficient administration, or revenue productiveness, requires that every person liable to taxation in respect to his annual net gains, profits or income shall make to a government official an exhibit of the financial condition of his estate, business or profession; for, in default of such an exhibit, any basis for assessment must be a mere matter of conjecture on the part of the assessor, with a result devoid of any pretense to correctness or equality. But such an

exhibit, necessarily disclosing to a greater or less degree his financial condition to his business competitors and to a curious, gossiping public, no man will willingly make; and he naturally regards it as in the nature of an outrage on the part of a government that seeks to compel him to do it. Hence the successful administration of an income tax involves and requires the use of arbitrary and inquisitorial methods and agencies which, perfectly consistent with a despotism, are entirely antagonistic to and incompatible with the principles and maintenance of a free government."

Mr. Wells then relates the history of our experience with the income tax from 1861 to 1872, concluding that the results scarcely warrant the re-adoption of this method of raising revenue.

THE INCOME TAX IN MASSACHUSETTS.

No State in the union has a more illiberal, all pervading system of taxation than Massachusetts, and no State in the administration of the tax law is more stringent and arbitrary. It would seem, therefore, that what Massachusetts fails to accomplish in the assessment and collection of taxes, it would be of little use for any of the other States or the Federal government to attempt with any anticipation of success. One of the specialties of municipal taxation in Boston, under the provision of its Board of Assessors, is the income tax. Mr. Wells quotes from a recent number of the *Boston Advertiser* an account of the working of this tax, to the effect that, first, comparatively few of the tax payers of Boston make any return to the assessors of their income; second, the fact that there are any returns at all is held to be due to the fact that returns are not open to the inspection of the public, and, third, although the amount annually collected from incomes in the city of Boston—\$340,000 in 1892—it probably represents about one-fourth of what is due the city from incomes. It is hardly to be expected, says Mr. Wells, that the Federal government could administer with a greater measure of success the income tax than it is being done to-day in Boston.

IT WOULD INVOLVE MULTIPLE TAXATION.

Mr. Wells calls attention to several other points bearing upon the proposal to re-enact a Federal income tax, which do not seem to have attracted attention. Such a tax, he points out, necessarily involves multiple taxation on one and the same income, person and property. Citizens in any State would be liable in the first instance to the Federal tax on his income, second, to a State tax on the same income, and, third, a tax upon the property or business producing the income in virtue of its location and consequent territorial jurisdiction of the State.

NOT A PRESENT NECESSITY.

Mr. Wells does not regard the income tax as a present necessity to meet an urgent temporary need. He maintains that from the present rate of taxation on distilled spirits, with a moderate increase of the tax on liquors and tobacco, the Federal government could obtain a revenue sufficient to defray all its ordinary expenditures, including interest on all its debts, and

have in addition a large annual surplus applicable for other purposes. And if in addition slight taxes were imposed upon the importation of sugar, tea or coffee, no other taxes, he is convinced, would need to be imposed by the Federal government.

WHAT ENGLISHMEN THINK OF THE REFERENDUM.

A SYMPOSIUM on the Referendum forms a principal feature in the *National Review*. The papers do not manifest any alacrity on the part of Unionists to jump at the innovation.

Professor A. V. Dicey, reserving statement of its disadvantages, enumerates among its advantages: 1. It may be so used as to make a clear distinction between laws which effect permanent changes in the constitution and ordinary legislation. 2. It would insure that in matters affecting the constitution the country always came to a decision on a clear and plain issue. 3. It gives due weight to the wishes of all voters. 4. It places the nation above parties or factions. Thus it would save the State from parliamentarism or sway of partisanship.

Mr. George Curzon is opposed to the Referendum in England, because: 1. It would involve the grotesque turmoil of a general election whenever the two Houses happened to disagree. 2. When a bill has been seriously amended by the Peers, on which version of the bill is the elector to vote? 3. The House of Commons would become a mere registry for the decrees of a parliamentary tyrant checked only by a haphazard plebiscite. 4. A plebiscite going against a Government bill would be tantamount to a dissolution. 5. Against the Peers would be taken as their condemnation. 6. What would be the position of a member whose constituency voted under Referendum contrary to his vote in Parliament? 7. The two Houses being as at present politically, the Referendum would only be set in motion during a radical Ministry. 8. It is a grave mistake to tempt the electorate to believe in its own infallibility.

Admiral Maxse confesses he is "not keen about it." As the fate of Ministries would depend on the result, the Referendum would be worked on party lines, and the question, "yes" or "no," would be huddled up beneath the usual vortex of issues. Each Referendum would involve the tumult and expense of a general election. He grants one advantage. The country could compel a Government possessing a feeble majority to dissolve.

Earl Grey objects to it that the proper object of a Government, and especially a representative legislature, is not to meet the wishes of the people, but to adopt such measures as are best for the people.

Lord Farrer would approve, if the issue could be put clearly and simply. But this is rarely possible. The question, "Will you or will you not have the Irish Home Rule bill?" involves a most complicated issue. After endless canvassing and wire pulling the real question would be as now, Will you have Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury?

ABSURD EFFORT TO MAKE THE WORLD OVER.

PROFESSOR W. G. SUMNER, of Yale, thus concludes an article on the "Absurd Effort to Make the World Over," in the *Forum* :

"There is one democratic principle which means that every man should be esteemed for his merit and worth, for just what he is, without regard to birth, wealth, rank or other adventitious circumstances. The other principle is that each one of us ought to be equal to all others in what he gets and enjoys. The first principle is only partially realizable, but, so far as it goes, it is elevating and socially progressive and profitable. The second is not capable of an intelligible statement. The first is a principle of industrialism. It proceeds from and is intelligible only in a society built on the industrial virtues, free endeavor, security of property, and repression of the baser vices ; that is, in a society whose industrial system is built on labor and exchange. The other is only a rule of division for robbers who have to divide plunder, or monks, who have to divide gifts. If, therefore, we want to democratize industry in the sense of the first principle, we need only perfect what we have now, especially on its political side. If we try to democratize it in the sense of the other principle, we corrupt politics at one stroke ; we enter upon an industrial enterprise which will waste capital and bring us all to poverty ; and we set loose greed and envy as ruling social passions.

THE FUTILITY OF EFFORT.

"If this poor old world is as bad as they say, one more reflection may check the zeal of the headlong reformer. It is, at any rate, a tough old world. It has taken its trend and curvature and all its twists and tangles from a long course of formation. All its wry and crooked gnarls and knobs are therefore stiff and stubborn. If we puny men by our arts can do anything at all to straighten them, it will only be by modifying the tendencies of some of the forces at work, so that, after a sufficient time, their action may be changed a little, and slowly the lines of movement may be modified. This effort, however, can at most be only slight, and it will take a long time. In the meantime spontaneous forces will be at work, compared with which our efforts are like those of a man trying to deflect a river ; and these forces will have changed the whole problem before our interferences have time to make themselves felt. The great stream of time and earthly things will sweep on just the same in spite of us. It bears with it now all the errors and follies of the past, the wreckage of all the philosophies, the fragments of all the civilizations, the wisdom of all the abandoned ethical systems, the *débris* of all the institutions, and the penalties of all the mistakes. It is only in imagination that we stand by and look at it, and criticise it, and plan to change it. Every one of us is a child of his age and cannot get out of it. He is in the stream and is swept along with it. All his sciences and philosophy come to him out of it. Therefore the tide will not be changed by

us. It will swallow up both us and our experiments. It will absorb the efforts at change and take them into itself as new but trivial components, and the great movement of tradition and work will go on unchanged by our fads and schemes. The things which will change it are the great discoveries and inventions, the new reactions inside the social organism, and the changes in the earth itself on account of changes in the cosmical forces. These causes will make of it just what, in fidelity to them, it ought to be. The men will be carried along with it and be made by it. The utmost they can do by their cleverness will be to note and record their course as they are carried along, which is what we do now, and is that which leads us to the vain fancy that we can make or guide the movement. That is why it is the greatest folly of which a man can be capable, to sit down with a slate and pencil to plan out a new social world."

ORGANIZING ENGLISH VILLAGE LIFE.

THE splendid social part which the "country gentleman" could play, if he would, in frankly accepting and developing rural democracy is illustrated by a valuable memorandum of Mr. R. Ewing on "An Experiment in Local Government in a Village" in the current number of the *Economic Review* (London). The village is Winterslow, consisting of a few detached hamlets on the top of the Wiltshire Downs. "The County Councilor is a country gentleman who lives outside the district, and, in fact, in another county ; but he is our next neighbor, and has always been interested in the parish. He calls himself a Conservative, but he is full of Liberal ideas."

FAMILY GROUPS AND HOLDINGS.

"About two years ago he started a 'Village Committee,' based on the old Saxon idea of 'the Tithing,' as he called it. We have about 190 families (omitting solitary widows) ; these were grouped in tens, and each ten was invited to meet and appoint a committee man. On the first occasion this was done at a tea given by our Councilor, when he explained fully the objects of the meeting. Nineteen were thus chosen : the schoolmaster became their chairman. . . . The members represented every variety of the village life. They chose a sub-committee, representing the various hamlets, and this is consulted by the County Councilor before each meeting of the County Council." Questions as to roads, lighting, nomination of school managers, and of recipients of parish doles have come before this committee.

"The most interesting development of the work of the committee has been in connection with a farm which the County Councilor bought as an experiment in small holdings. The farm contained one hundred and ninety acres : eighty of these were sold to a single farmer, but the rest has been divided into lots varying from half an acre to five or seven acres, and apportioned for sale among the villagers. The system of payment is by yearly installments of interest and

principal combined, spread over fifteen years in half-yearly payments, though any lot can be bought up at a fixed scale, any year. The owners form a 'Landholders' Court, Limited,' which has the duty of collecting tithe and rates, and of giving consent to alienations and buildings on the lots, and which has also the power of investing the profits, after the original purchaser has been duly paid, in any objects intended to benefit the estate as a whole. . . . This interesting experiment was rendered more easy by the very cheap rate at which the property was bought—less than £8 per acre for the freehold—and by the generosity of the County Councilor, who refused to make any profit at all on the transaction, simply taking a small interest and the repayment of his actual expenses. . . . Most till the land, but a few use the smaller holdings as a poultry run.

"The same County Councilor started a pig-insurance club some years ago, which has been very successful. . . . A cow club was also attempted, but too few joined.

"The experiments . . . seem to show that the larger country village, even though much scattered and wanting any central nucleus, is still quite capable of self-government, and in the direction of its own local affairs can sink all political and religious differences."

THE FRENCH VILLAGER.

THE picture of village life in France which a "French official" contributes to the *Contemporary Review* is crowded with facts, and at the same time not lacking in vivid interest. From the great store of information it contains, some points may be taken.

The condition of the laborer is described as in every way much superior to what it was fifty years ago. As a rule his family is not numerous. Military service, which is not unpopular, prevents him marrying before he is twenty-four. Outdoor relief is rare. The workhouse is unknown. "In the rural districts of France nothing is done for the amusement of the laborer, or to improve him morally or intellectually; there are no workingmen's clubs, no concerts or winter entertainments got up by the richer inhabitants for the instruction and amusement of their less fortunate brethren. . . . Nothing is done for the poor except what is done by parish and state."

CIVIC INSTRUCTION.

Owing to the agricultural depression, "the land has no value at present." On the saving of the small landowner for his small family, the writer thinks, "it remains to be proved whether a capital in men is not better for a nation in the long run than a capital in money." Of the village schools, which are free, he says: "The education given in these schools is very good, the teachers being all trained and certificated. The subjects taught are French, arithmetic and mensuration, history and geography (general, and that of France in particular), the principles of morals,

'instruction civique,' which embraces knowledge necessary to every citizen concerning his duties and rights, the administration of the parish, that of the Department and then of the State, the use and election of deputies, etc., and all relating to the manner in which the country is governed; the rudiments of physical and natural sciences, agriculture (theoretical and practical), drawing and elementary music. Girls are taught needlework instead of agriculture. Religion finds no place in the teaching of the schools; parents who wish their children to receive religious instruction send them to the classes held by the priest in the church."

GROWTH OF UNITARIANISM.

To the diffusion of primary schools is largely due the consolidation of the Republic. The workmen and laborers are all Republicans. The large farmers, like their landlords, retain feudal prejudices. The parish councils are often wasteful.

"Old men, women and girls go regularly to church." "But as a rule the new generation of Frenchmen object to what they regard as the absurd dogmas and superstitious practices of the Church of Rome. They have reached a crisis analogous to the crisis reached by the Teutonic race in the sixteenth century. . . . The Protestants are only a small proportion of the population; they are mostly Calvinists and are generally more cultivated; but few are found in the country districts. The form of belief which is gaining most ground in France is Unitarianism, which is professed already by many of the intellectual *élite* of the French nation."

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF ASIA MINOR.

AMONG the many excellent articles of the first number of the *Westöstliche Rundschau* is one by Major v. D. Otto Wachs, of Berlin, one of the first military writers in Germany on the subject. Its title is "Kleinasien aus Vogelschau"—"Bird's-eye View of Asia Minor." The article is remarkable for its wide research and thorough discussion of the "Eastern Question" in all its relations, both to the East and to Europe. The writer sets forth the geographical, historical, political and military importance of Asia Minor, and brings before us its ancient classic, apostolic, Christian and mediæval memories. The cities of the Levant, the fortunes of Jerusalem, Rome, Constantinople, and places once crowned with glory and renown, all pass before us. The great question is, Shall Asia Minor remain in its present degradation or be redeemed? "If the signs of the times do not deceive us, the fair region where the 'Seven Churches' were planted by apostolic hands will soon swing round to a new life and a new civilization." As to Constantinople, so intimate is the connection between it and Asia Minor that the one can not be held without the other. So soon as the Greek Cross stands on the summit of St. Sophia and the Russian rules in Stamboul, Asia Minor will become a Muscovite outwork, holding the Mediterranean and affecting the destiny of Europe. A French-Russian squadron could

block England's way to the Dardanelles. The possession of Asia Minor by the Russian would guarantee Muscovite rule over the whole ancient world. Europe must now decide this question. "*Videant consules!*" This magazine will evidently play an important part in coming events.

NORTHEAST SEA ROUTE TO SIBERIA.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH WIGGINS, who has this month received by command of the Czar a very handsome present of silver plate in acknowledgment of his services to Russian maritime advance, describes in the *Geographical Journal* for February what he has done. Writing from Yeniseisk,

section of rails for the construction of a trans-Siberian railway. The Russian government hearing of our proposed voyage with Mr. Popham in the *Blencathra* Arctic steam yacht, for the purpose of pleasure, and with the desire to assist Nansen with stores and coals across the Kara Sea, offered us the privilege of taking these first 1,600 tons of rails.

ITS FEASIBILITY PROVED.

"We have once more proved to the world at large the feasibility of this northeast ocean route. That has been accomplished not merely by specially prepared Arctic vessels, but by ordinary sea and riverine steamers, one a paddle, another a screw barge, and



N.E. Sea-route to Siberia thus ----

Siberia, he says: "I daresay you are wondering how we have succeeded in our attempt to reach this part of the world once more. Suffice it to say that we have found the Kara Sea much the same as usual. During the latter part of August it was well free of ice; there was no difficulty in avoiding what ice there was, and in reaching our port of destination, Golchika, in lat. 71° 40' N., at the entrance of this magnificent river. This is my fifth visit to this place, and the ninth voyage across the Kara Sea since our first successful attempt in 1874.

"The most interesting fact connected with this memorable trip is that we have succeeded in conveying the first Russian government vessels that have ever arrived on these waters. What is perhaps of more importance to the future of this country, Siberia, we have (under private contract with the Russian government) succeeded in landing the first

an ordinary schooner barge, the latter being towed, of course. True, the Arctic yacht *Blencathra* accompanied us, but as I have always found it, the Kara Sea ice was no hindrance to the safe progress of the other ordinary steamers. With ease and pleasure we ran these and the huge *Orestes* up to Golchika, demonstrating that the largest of our merchant steamers can trade to these ports. This vessel, and Mr. Popham's yacht *Blencathra*, arrived safely back at Archangel, where the *Orestes* discharged the balance of her rails and loaded full cargo for a home port. All this should now surely prove the Kara Sea to be a commercial route."

Now, as in 1554, when Richard Chancellor pioneered the trade route to Archangel, England opens new sea gates for Russia. This northeast passage and the great new railway together ought mightily to promote the development of Siberia.

OUR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

THE report of the "Committee of Ten" of the National Educational Association, published early in the year by the U. S. Bureau of Education, has attracted wide attention and has received much discussion in the leading educational journals. The committee was appointed in July, 1892, and was charged with the duty of prosecuting researches on the subject of secondary school studies, with the aim of securing a better correlation between these schools and the colleges and universities of the country. The work of the committee was a most important one, and exceeded in scope all previous undertakings of the kind. President Eliot, of Harvard, served as chairman, and in the February number of the *Educational Review* he makes some valuable comments on the report as finally presented.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE.

Of the composition of the committee, President Eliot says: "The Committee of Ten was fortunately constituted; for its membership represented the Bureau of Education, the two largest universities in the country—one an endowed, the other a State university,—two comparatively young State universities, a well-established college for women, three public schools, the best endowed preparatory school in the United States, and one of the most influential of the denominational colleges. Four members of the committee had had much experience in public school systems. The East, the West, and the South were effectively represented. Moreover, the members of the committee, taken together, had a large personal acquaintance among the teachers of all parts of the country, both in schools and in colleges."

ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.

Conferences were organized of school and college teachers to consider the proper limits of the subjects taught, the best methods of instruction, the most desirable allotments of time for each subject, and the best methods of testing the pupils' attainments. The recommendations made by these conferences, President Eliot considers very important. The committee itself makes several noteworthy suggestions. "Such are, for example, the declaration that every subject, which is taught at all in a secondary school, should be taught in the same way and to the same extent to every pupil so long as he pursues it, no matter what the probable destination of the pupil may be or at what point his education is to cease; the recommendation that every subject studied at all is to be studied so thoroughly and consecutively that it may provide a substantial mental training; and the suggestions that a certain portion of Saturday morning should be regularly used for laboratory work in the scientific subjects, and that young assistants to the regular teachers should be employed in laboratory and field courses."

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

"The committee clearly desired to establish a closer connection between secondary schools and colleges

and, therefore, made a general recommendation to the effect that the satisfactory completion of any good four years' course of study in a secondary school should admit to corresponding courses in colleges and scientific schools. At the same time they make it plain that, in their judgment, a secondary school programme intended for national use must be made primarily for those children whose education is not to be pursued beyond the secondary school."

From Other Points of View.

In the March number of the *Educational Review*, the discussion of the report of the Committee of Ten is continued. Prof. Charles de Garmo speaks of the influence of the report on collegiate education:

"The report will accelerate the reform of the colleges, since it shows that the latter need not inquire so particularly what a student has studied. The college curriculum is now so comprehensive that a student may profitably enter upon a course of higher instruction, no matter upon what phases of the humanities or the sciences the emphasis has been laid in his high school course. Under this enlarged conception of the scope of higher education it is now for the first time practicable to co-ordinate the colleges and the public high schools, so that the educational ladder which has been constructed from the kindergarten to the university in Michigan, Minnesota and other Western States is likewise a practicable possibility throughout the Union."

THE ACADEMIES.

Principal Bancroft, of Phillips Andover Academy, representing the preparatory schools, says:

"The mountain is coming to Mahomet! Schools and teachers who for a generation have been pleading and arguing for relief from arbitrary, shifting and diverse requirements, will feel that at last their contention has received national recognition. Diversity of requirements in the several colleges and scientific schools has been most oppressive to the schools whose pupils have dispersed most widely in their choice of a college, but it has contributed everywhere to the prevailing uncertainty as to what secondary education is, diminished the number of candidates for the higher education, and increased the proportion of candidates who go up hastily and imperfectly prepared. The secondary schools have a right to ask the colleges to agree together as to what constitutes secondary education and a candidate ought to know at his entrance upon college work. Nothing external to the schools would do so much to make them good instruments of education as the adoption by the colleges of the committee's programmes as the basis of all college work. The schools cannot adopt them till they have been accepted by the colleges. The reform is to come down from above. When they are adopted by any considerable number of the best colleges and scientific schools these programmes will appear in the schools, variously modified, no doubt, and gradually improved as occasion demands."

Secondary Education in England.

The *School Review* for March has an article on the present movement for organizing secondary education in England, by Alfred N. Disney, of the Islington High School, London. The subject derives added importance from the promised appointment of a royal commission of investigation. In the light of our American experience, Mr. Disney's account of the condition of things in England is of special interest.

He says, "At present the only thing known for certain about English secondary schools is that they are very few, and many are very inefficient. A government investigation has never taken place. In 1887 a commission inquired into the state of the endowed schools, and the result was that many of them have been reorganized under the direction of the charity commissioners. But the number of these schools is small; they are frequently located where they are not wanted, and only a few are available for girls. If the charity commissioners had in addition to revising their schemes arranged for periodical inspection of these endowed schools, the reform would have been much more valuable. By means of these endowed schools, by proprietary schools, and by private venture schools, the work of secondary education is at present carried on in England, and all these three are subject to striking defects. Their lack of inspection, co-ordination, connection with the elementary schools or the universities, and their numerical inferiority are some of the most striking. There is no *guarantee* for efficiency or even for the healthiness of the buildings. The endowed schools are to a great extent independent of public support, the proprietary schools have to keep their shareholders in view, and the private venture schools are largely at the mercy of the parent's whim. At the same time it cannot be denied that many of all these classes of schools are doing excellent work. The managers of many are actuated by real interest in the work of education. Professional rivalry, school traditions, the voluntary examination and inspection of schools by university examiners, and the need of a certain amount of efficiency to obtain public support operate in various degrees upon schools. But still there is no unimpeachable guarantee that any school is really efficient."

COMMON SCHOOLS AND THE FARMERS.

MR. E. P. POWELL publishes in the *New England Magazine* a protest against the failure of country schools to fit boys for intelligent farm life. He suggests important changes in the instruction given in these schools. "That part of the boy's education which consisted in skillful handling of scythe and ax and other tools is useless and vacated. So far as the three Rs are concerned, they can mostly be taught at home. What we want of our country schools is to make the farming to-day intelligent, interesting and profitable. The boys and girls should first of all be taught the composition of the rocks and soils with which they have to deal. This should be complemented with a good knowledge of plant and animal life. I suppose that no one could be more ignorant of

these things than the average farmer. He is in no case taught in the common schools the structure of the animals he employs, or the grains that he eats. Geography gives a knowledge of the surface of the earth in general; it points away from the farm. Geology gives a knowledge of the earth under foot, the farmer's own immediate property; it makes every grain of sand and every granule of clay interesting; it opens the eyes to ten thousand things the farmer must daily touch and see. Yet the farm children have geography and not geology. No one surely would condemn geography, no one would shut in or circumscribe the farmer's interests; but I plead for the other. Geology I would follow with biology in its forms of zoölogy and botany, and in its divisions of physiology, entomology and ornithology; that is, I insist that our country schools shall undertake to make farmers. The boy on the farm—and the girl quite as much—needs to know the things under his feet and over his head, the soil, the life in and on the soil, and his relation to them. He should understand a cow and a horse in their zoölogical relations, and to some extent anatomically. I am considering the broadening out of farm life, and the awakening of interest in those things that make a part of the farmer's daily life. As the schools are, whatever is taught points to the store and the city, and not to the farm. A college professor said to me, 'We can do very little in the way of putting more science into the college curriculum until the high schools are revolutionized, and that requires a preliminary change in the common schools.' Before the age of seven or eight, in well-to-do families where kindergartens are impossible, the child should be taught chiefly to observe. He should learn to see well and to use all his senses. After that age books should be used as aids to observation; not to dispense with original observation, but to assist. Every child should become an investigator. When this change is made, and the curriculum is re-adjusted as suggested, I do not say that you can not drive our boys away from the farms into trade and manufacture; but I do say that, unless a lad is born with a particular bias for something else, he will love the land so that he will not wish to leave."

The State as the School-Child's Coachman.

The idea of the State providing conveyances and drivers to take children to school may seem to those who share Mr. Herbert Spencer's views like a satire on modern collectivism. It is an idea which has been realized by the State of Massachusetts. Nearly one-half of the municipal areas into which the State is divided have adopted it, and the process has involved an annual expenditure of thirty-five thousand dollars. How this came about is told in an article by Mr. George H. Martin, State Supervisor of Schools, in the *Educational Review*. The general law required that school houses be "conveniently located" for the accommodation of all the children. As population tended to mass in certain centres, it became elsewhere proportionately sparse; and the provision of schools for outlying districts grew more and more

expensive. It was found more economical to concentrate the schools and pay for the carriage of distant scholars. By a law passed in 1869 municipalities were authorized to raise taxes for the conveyance of children. The advantages of concentration have led to a steady increase in this expenditure. One municipality reports: "We had quite a territory fifteen or sixteen years ago containing six districts, each with a poor school house and with an average of, perhaps, ten or a dozen pupils in each. We gradually abandoned these houses and carried the children to the centre, where we had a fine school building. We convey about seventy-five pupils at a cost of eleven hundred dollars annually. We hire teams, not pretentious turnouts, but comfortable. The children are not taken immediately from their homes except on main roads; we do not follow out cross-roads."

A similar report from Concord states: "The natural reluctance of parents to send their young children so far from home, and for all day, to attend the centre school, has vanished. The children are conveyed in comfortable vehicles fitted up for their accommodation. They are in charge of trusty drivers *en route*, and at noon they are under the especial care of one of the teachers, who has an extra compensation for the service."

"The attendance of the children conveyed is several per cent. better than that of the village children, and it is far higher than it was in the old district schools. . . . The children are conveyed from one and a half to three and a half miles. The cost of transportation is about forty dollars per week. It is estimated that it would cost sixty dollars a week to maintain schools in all the districts."

THE PLACE OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

PROF. SIMON N. PATTEN, in the February number of *University Extension*, aims to discover the philosophical basis and justification of this educational movement. After a survey of the various forces active in our educational world, Prof. Patten concludes that the field of education is divided into three parts: preparation of the boy for industrial life, preparation of the adult for citizenship, and preparation of the scholar for specialized work. The boy and the scholar, he thinks, are provided for, but the citizen is neglected. "The school teacher and college professor have clearly defined duties and recognized means of fulfilling them. What are the functions of the third kind of teachers? How can they act efficiently, and what shall we call them?"

TO MAKE CITIZENS.

"The University Extension movement seeks to answer these questions and to create a clearly defined agency, co-ordinate with other educational forces, which will do for the citizen what the school does for the boy, or the university for the scholar. It does not desire to make up for the deficiencies in boys' education by a kind of night school, nor to give to busy adults that specialized knowledge which is the func-

tion of the university. However fully the school and university may fulfill their recognized duties, there remains a field of equal importance for University Extension. In fact, the more fully they perform their functions, the more clearly will the field of University Extension be defined, and its need felt. Elementary knowledge, specialized knowledge and race knowledge are distinct in kind, and require special agencies for their preservation, promotion and enlargement."

RACE KNOWLEDGE.

By "race knowledge," Prof. Patten means "that related, practical knowledge which enriches and enlarges the life of the citizen." He complains that the present system affords no means of acquiring such knowledge. "No educational agency impresses the functions of citizenship, or has as its end the elevation of national character. The school drills the boy in the elements of knowledge, and relies upon the indirect effects of this knowledge to mould his character. It is assumed that if boys become efficient producers, their interest will be with the State and make them good citizens. This is a crude utilitarian attitude, which has no basis in the facts relating to the history of our civilization. Good citizenship is not due to material interests, but to the instincts, feelings and ideals, which are a part of our race inheritance. It is often forgotten that political instincts and national character were formed before the era of boy education began. Our present educational methods are not more than two centuries old, and have become efficient only in this century. Our political instincts, however, are centuries old, and are too firmly imbedded in the national character to be materially weakened in so short a time by a change in the character of educational methods. Our present race knowledge also was largely acquired and its effects in social institutions and ideals fully realized while adult education was still one of the conscious forces of our civilization."

THE WORK OF LECTURERS.

Prof. Patten proceeds to show that in earlier times the universities and colleges, through the living personalities of great teachers, did much to extend race knowledge and form national character. Other agencies to this end were the instructions of the clergy and family life; but these influences have been largely displaced by the extension of elementary instruction which is lacking in the vital force characteristic of folk-lore and other forms of race knowledge.

"Both the university specialist and the Extension lecturer are engaged in adult education. They are also similar in that they are discoverers of new truths as well as teachers of the old. The specialist isolates and analyzes phenomena and discovers new processes for investigating them. He adds new facts to what is known and increases our theoretical knowledge. These facts and theories are purely objective and show only the external relations existing between things and events. The lecturer, however, must

take these facts and theories and discover the relations existing between them and the bodies of knowledge already assimilated by his hearers. The subjective unity of facts and events does not follow of itself upon the discovery of their objective relations. Things may lie isolated in the mind which are bound together by the strongest objective ties, or on the contrary, a vital connection may be felt between ideas which have no objective relation. It is the function of the lecturer to develop the logic of conviction and to use it rather than formal logic in creating a vital relation between the facts he wishes to impart to his hearers and their previous knowledge. He must leave these facts in their minds, not as mere facts, but as part of their organized race knowledge."

"It is evident, therefore, that university work divides itself into two portions, needing for its execution two distinct types of men—the specialist as explorer and expounder of objective facts, and the lecturer as popularizer and creator of race knowledge. The work of one must be confined largely to the great centres of learning, where the proper facilities for work and study are to be found; the other must come into direct contact with the public and carry to it the best products of our civilization. The university without efficient local organizations through which to impart culture to the adult population is as defective as the church would be, having theological schools or religious papers, but no local organizations or pastors."

A NEW EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.

After discussing the various differences between the work of the college professor and that of the Extension lecturer, referring particularly to the diverse needs of pupils and to peculiarities of environment, Prof. Patten concludes: "There is, therefore, a great present need of an educational agency to secure these results. University Extension must do for general history, recent events, and the enlarged national environment what oral instruction did for the local events and surroundings. The new environment must be related to the citizen, visualized and made concrete and objective. National institutions, cosmopolitan ideals, and a new morality must be made as vivid and real as were local forces they displaced. Not merely a county or a State, but all Europe and America must be put in concrete relations to each citizen. He must be made to realize his present social relations and feel as much in touch with distant events and places as with those of his own locality. Intensity and objectivity will then be restored to the emotions, instincts and ideals of the subjective environment, thus giving them once more a dominant place in the national character."

American Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

The *Bulletin* of February 16 gives a survey of the work of this organization during the year 1893. The general results are reported as favorable, notwithstanding the business depression of the latter half of the year, whose effects reacted disastrously on most

branches of educational and social effort. A new agency in the work of the society was established during the year in the form of a summer meeting. It is believed that this annual conference will prove of great value to the cause as a whole. All the branches of the work already begun by the society were continued during the year. The Extension Seminary was conducted for the benefit of workers in the field; the publication department has brought out a number of technical works embodying the experience of the movement to date; the lecture courses given were successful both in point of attendance and in stimulating systematic work. Some effort has been made to reach the working people with these lectures, and there is gratifying promise of success along this line. The society further reports the first systematic attempt to help the foreign born citizens of Philadelphia to qualify themselves for the duties and privileges of their new citizenship. Lectures were given in the Russian Jew quarters of the city, and were well attended. Some work has also been done among the colored people.

A LATIN PLAY AT HARVARD.

IN view of the approaching production of the "Phormio" of Terence, by Harvard students at Sanders Theatre, Mr. Morris H. Morgan contributes to the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* a brief description of the stage arrangements of the Romans as they are to be reproduced at Sanders April 19:

"In the Roman theatre the *scaenae frons* was an elaborate structure, often with three stories of architecture, and decorated with pillars and statues. Ours has its decorations,—carvings, and the arms of the University, and under them the seats of state of the President and Fellows. Half way up the wall is the music gallery, its curved base projecting over the stage and serving as a sounding board somewhat after the fashion of the roof over the Roman stage at the top of the wall. There was of course no gallery here in a Roman theatre, but the music gallery is part of the architecture of ours. When a play was presented in a Roman theatre, it seems likely that the scenery did not extend all the way up to the top of the *scaenae frons*, but that it covered merely the lower portion, perhaps only the first story, leaving the architecture of the upper stories perfectly visible. And so it is our intention that our scenery, colored models of which have already been made, should extend only up to the base line of the music gallery, leaving the gallery and the inscription above it visible. The scene itself represents the fronts of three houses, and all the action takes place in the street before them. The curtain in the Roman theatre was not raised at the beginning of a play, but fell into a sort of box under the stage. There is no curtain in Sanders, and we must have one made which will fall on the Roman principle. The scene painted upon it will be a copy of the famous relief in the British Museum in which the god of the theatre, Dionysus, comes with his train to supper with a dramatic poet."

MARVELS SCIENCE HAS IN STORE.

M^{R.} PEARSON'S pessimistic lament that all the great discoveries of science have been made has roused Lieut.-Colonel Elsdale to discourse with exhilarating buoyancy, in the *Contemporary*, upon "The Scientific Problems of the Future." He declares that new discoveries will crowd thicker upon the world in the twentieth than in the nineteenth century. Out of the possible legion he selects four.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

"The conquest of the air is the first." Already navigable balloons are being prepared by the French War Office which are expected to go at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Failing the sudden invention of a true flying machine, the writer anticipates a progressive development of this class of balloon. First, the gas will have simply to sustain the weight; the lifting power will be supplied by the addition of air screws. The air screw or propeller will gradually predominate, until it does the work of wings, and the balloon is rendered superfluous. The flying machine was fourteen years ago, in the then condition of mechanical science, demonstrably impossible; but if the present rate of progress be maintained for another fourteen years, it will have become actual. The flight of birds and the general laws of aerial locomotion have been carefully studied.

THROUGH THE AIR AT ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.

If competent and practical engineers would apply themselves to the problem it would soon be solved. The "vital issue" is to achieve "stable suspension in the air." "Once let the flying machine be stable, strong, safe, and powerful enough for its work, and it will represent the safest kind of locomotion ever invented. . . . The revolution made in locomotion by the flying machine, whereby we shall be able to run from London to New York in perhaps from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, and from London to Paris and back between breakfast and luncheon, will be at least as great as that caused recently by the introduction of railways and steam navigation. . . . The machines will run at a tremendous pace, probably up to or even exceeding one hundred miles an hour."

MODEL THE SHIP ON THE FISH.

Marine navigation is to be transformed. At present engineers seek to gain increased speed by developing the locomotive power. The writer suggests they are all on the wrong tack. They ought to study "the way of the fish in the sea," and to discover why the torpedo requires such enormously greater power to propel it than does the porpoise. He finds the reason of the difference in "surface or skin friction." This causes the larger half of total resistance to a ship's movement. We need to learn the secret of the coating of the fish. Smooth steel forms about the worst surface possible. He thinks that compressed paper faced like the skin of a shark might serve. He sug-

gests that the Admiralty should grant two or three thousand a year to experiments under a competent authority. The resistance due to wave-action might be obviated by a vessel of the American whale-back type. Ocean steamers might with present motor-power run fifty knots an hour.

THE BETTER UTILIZATION OF COAL AND GRASS.

How to get the power out of coal without burning it, or rather, how to bring coal into such a condition that on conjunction with the oxygen of the air it will supply us with electrical force, is a problem the writer expects to be soon solved. He is also hopeful of chemical and medical science making the vegetable foods—notably grass—digestible by man without first passing through animal intermediaries. An enormous increase of our food supply would be the result.

A GIGANTIC SEARCH LIGHT.

EVERY one who attended the World's Fair remembers the large electric search lights which at night shot their beams across the grounds, and out over the lake. In *Cassier's Magazine*, Mr. H. M. Norris, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, tells how the largest of these lights was constructed and describes the method of operating it.

This search light is the largest and most powerful one in the world. The drum is ten feet six inches high, and the total weight is about six thousand pounds. It is so perfectly mounted and balanced that a child can move it in any direction. The reflecting lens mirror used is sixty inches in diameter and three and one-quarter inches thick at the center, and one-sixteenth of an inch thick at the edges, weighing about eight hundred pounds. Inside the drum of the search light is an electric lamp, the maximum current of which is two hundred amperes, and at this point the lamp has a luminous intensity of from 90,000 to 100,000 candles, and the reflected beam a total intensity of 375,000,000 candles. How far the powerful beam of light of this instrument can be seen is difficult to state. The search light recently set up on Mount Washington in the White Mountains, having a diameter of only thirty inches, and a reflected light from the mirror of 100,000 candle-power, could be seen from points one hundred miles away, and a newspaper could be read in its beam ten miles away. During the months in which this light was in operation, it was frequently used in sending messages to different points, the messages being sent to the mountain for verification by means of the ordinary telegraph. Portland, Maine, a distance of over eighty miles, was thus communicated with several times.

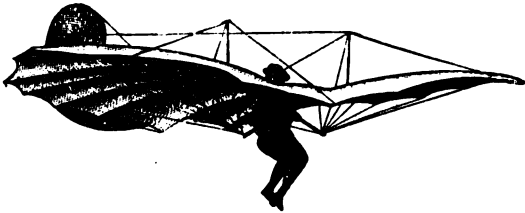
The uses to which the search light can be put are constantly increasing. Communications written in stencil upon sheets of tin can be used as lantern slides in the larger sizes of projectors, which, thrown upon the clouds as upon a huge canvas, can be easily read a mile or two away. As an aid in ship navigation its

value is inestimable, although at the present time lamps of the higher candle power are mainly used upon decks of men-of-war, forming an important factor in the fighting efficiency of these vessels.

FLYING À LA ALBATROSS.

ONE Herr Lilienthal, of Berlin, has invented a flying machine, similar to that devised by the lamented Darius Green, but which enables the human bird to alight rather more gracefully. The German Darius' experiment with the perfected machine is thus described in the *Leisure Hour*:

"Avoiding anything like competition with the fully developed wing-power of birds, this experimenter has begun with the safer and more elementary feat of soaring on 'the wings of the wind' which we so much admire in certain birds—in the swallow, the hawk, and the albatross. . . . He has made



SLIDING DOWN A DECLINE OF FIFTEEN DEGREES.

diagrams of the direction of the wind blowing over a plain, and has found this direction to be an up-gradient of three degrees. His idea is that the motion of the lower regions of the air is retarded by friction against the earth. In this and other ways, the wind does the necessary work for soaring birds.

"The accompanying illustration, which is a reproduction of an instantaneous photograph taken in Steglitz near Berlin, shows the way in which he slides down a slight decline of ten or fifteen degrees. The wing surface is forty-five square feet. It is not safe to use a larger surface before having tried to manage a smaller one. He takes a sharp run of four or five steps before the wind, jumps into the air, and floats down a gradient of about seven hundred and fifty feet in length—a very fair flight to begin with. By shifting his centre of gravity (*à la* albatross) relatively to the centre of resistance, he can give the wing surface any amount of inclination; he can, in

fact, to a certain extent, either slide down, move quickly, or slacken the movement, or alter his direction."

CABLE CARS VERSUS HORSE CARS.

IN the *March Scribner's*, Philip G. Hubert, Jr., has an interesting paper on "The Cable Street Railway," in which striking half tone views are given of the New York Broadway cable system, its power house, etc. Of the relative cost and advantages of horse cars and cable cars, Mr. Hubert says:

"From the reports made to the *Street Railway Journal* it was computed that the average operating expenses, taking the figures of a dozen cable roads, are 8.4 cents per car and per mile. The operating expense upon the average horse car line is said to be 10.2 cents, which shows a saving of less than twenty per cent. In large cities, however, the results are more favorable to the cable than this. The average cost of construction and equipment of a cable line in a small city is put by experts at \$175,000 a mile. For a city like New York such figures have to be doubled.

"The first outlay for a cable plant is of course enormous as compared to a horse car road, but the deterioration is insignificant. Steam engines and driving machinery last a lifetime, while the hard work required of a car horse uses the animal up in less than five years. Another item of saving is in the wages of stablemen and hostlers. Wherever a machine can be made to do the work of a man there is a saving, and the force of men now required at the power houses of the Broadway road in New York City to run the machinery is only one-eighth of what it used to be when horses were used. Still another advantage is in the smaller quarters required. A building half the size of the old stables will contain the boilers and engines required for the cable. The enormous stables of the big horse car lines have long been a menace to the city on account of the danger from fire, and a source of foul odors at all times. The carting through the streets of vast quantities of manure from the stables is also done away with.

"There is also one advantage which the cable road has over horse cars that few persons not familiar with the subject realize. Both cable roads and horse car roads have to be prepared at all times to carry an exceptionally large number of passengers. During certain hours of the day the business requires four times as many cars as at other times; then upon occasions of public ceremony, parades, celebrations, etc., the whole force of cars may fall short. In order to be ready for such emergencies, both daily and occasional, the horse car road has to keep in readiness a large number of horses, probably twice the number required for the average work of the road. And of course the car horse costs as much to keep in idleness as when at work. With the cable roads a greater demand means simply more steam, more coal to be shoveled into the furnaces. Finally, the cable roads expect not only to save money in the ways I have indicated, but they expect to receive a larger income than from horse cars because of the better service

offered to the public. They expect to attract customers from the elevated roads and the horse car lines, and they are probably justified in so doing."

ELECTRIC CARRIAGES.

THE electric street car is quite a familiar institution. Electric railways have long ceased to be a novelty. The prospect of running carriages by electricity, and of filling our thoroughfares with swiftly-moving horseless vehicles, is now said to be drawing perceptibly near. A well-known French electrician predicts that even before the end of the present century Paris "will have become a paradise of electric coaches." *Cassier's Magazine* announces that, of many recent efforts made in this direction by French enterprise, "the latest outcome is a carriage, designed by Paul Ponchain, of Armentières, with which most satisfactory results are said to have been recently obtained."

"It has seats for six persons, and electric power is furnished by Dujardin batteries, arranged in six groups of nine cells each. . . The batteries are carried in a large box, coated with asphaltum, and careful provision has been made to avoid spilling the solution. A suitable controlling switch enables the making of various combinations among the batteries so as to make different working speeds possible. The motor is a Rehniewski machine of 2,000 Watts capacity, capable, in case of need, of developing double that amount of power for a short time. The power is transmitted to the rear carriage axle by link belts and sprocket wheels. Steering is effected by a hand wheel attached to a rod, the lower end of which moves the axle by means of bevel gearing. The electric measuring instruments, switches for lighting the three lamps with which the carriage is equipped, and a reversing switch are carried on the dash board. The service weight of the whole outfit is about 3,000 pounds, and one charge of the batteries is said to be sufficient for a 44-mile trip on a paved street at a speed of about 10 miles an hour."

The writer thinks that "progress in storage battery development" has been of late so encouraging as to warrant large expectations of its speedy commercial success in the uses specified.

THE ZULUS.

MISS ANNIE RUSSELL concludes an article on the Zulus, in *To-day*, as follows:

"Of all the races of South Africa the Zulus possess the strongest characteristics. They are of fine physique, and their mental endowments have been universally testified to as remarkable. They are full of a genial humor and ready at repartee. They delight in argument and display great rhetorical force. They raise quibbles with a deftness that only falls short of art, and has often excited the comment that they would eminently adorn the legal profession. Of their language it has been said that it is characterized by extreme refinement, and in its precision of grammatical forms and facility for making compound words it is scarcely inferior to the Greek."

NATURAL SCIENCE IN JAPAN.

ONE of the best reviews of scientific progress is *Natural Science* (London), which was founded just two years ago. A notable series of articles on "Natural Science in Japan," by Mr. F. A. Bather, has been running in the January, February and March numbers, and the following extracts will show how interesting are the articles, and how much care and trouble have been bestowed on the subject.

LOVE OF NATURE.

"Few people in this world have the love of nature so strongly inborn in them as have the Japanese. It pervades all their life—religion, art, poetry, daily pursuits, and holiday recreations.

"Art, not the conventions of the schools and the copies of Chinese masters, but the living naturalism started by Okyo and perfected by Hokusai—how it sports with and idealizes the minutest facts of this natural world! Natural, this art is in its irregularity, even in its impossibility, and above all in the life with which it is instinct. It is not the remote or the grand that inspires these artists, but the near, the quaint, and the beautiful.

"Poetry, with all its conventions, and they are neither few nor easy, is for the Japanese almost entirely an impressionist rendering of nature. Sometimes a mere sketch, that appeals to one solely by its beauty; sometimes a piece of such sympathy with the soul of things that its subtlety and delicacy perpetually charm while they perpetually elude us.

"If there is one thing characteristic of the Japanese, it is their love of flowers. No house in Japan so small but has its little landscape garden, if only in the back yard; and no inn so humble but can find a flower to brighten the room of every guest. The love of animals, though not perhaps quite so conspicuous, is nevertheless sufficiently obvious."

MODERNIZATION OF JAPAN.

The love that these children of nature have for their mother is now abundantly exemplified. But this feeling is in no way connected with the scientific spirit. At last, however, the scientific spirit, with such other modern improvements as quick-firing guns and labor disputes, has invaded the land of the rising sun; and it is the object of Mr. Bather's paper partly to trace its gradual growth, and partly to show how it flourishes to-day.

"The modernization or Europeanization of Japan has been a purely defensive measure, initiated and carried on by a certain section of the Japanese themselves, and notably by their great statesmen, the Counts Ito and Inouye. But the actual working out of the scheme has of necessity been placed, till recently, in the hands of foreigners employed by the Japanese government. In this development two great races, the Anglo-Saxon and the Germanic, have played prominent parts. The English speakers have devoted themselves to the more practical and obviously utilitarian side of life, embellished, as usual, by the attempt to impose on an alien people their own

particular religious opinions. To them are due the railways and the College of Engineering, the Navy and the Mint, the Press and the Prayer-Book.

"The Germans, on the other hand, have exerted their influence chiefly in the direction of history, medicine and the natural sciences. It is to the labors of such men as Engelbrecht, Kaempfer, C. P. Thunberg, P. F. von Siebold, Edmund Naumann and Max Fesca that the present position of natural science in Japan is largely due.

NATURAL SCIENCE IN THE PAST.

"Kaempfer, a Westphalian, came to Nagasaki in 1651, being then thirty-nine years of age. He stayed in Japan two years and two months, during which time he was, like other foreigners, practically confined to Deshima, an island district of Nagasaki, except on the two occasions when he attended the Dutch embassy on its yearly visit of homage to the Shogun's Court at Yedo, now Tokio. In spite of the disadvantages under which he labored, he collected a vast amount of information, subsequently given to the world in his *Amoenitatum Exoticarum Politico-physico-mediarum Fasciculus V.* (Lemgo, 1712), and in the *History of Japan*.

"In Kaempfer's time a knowledge of natural history seems to have been very sparingly diffused among the Japanese. Monsters, indeed, they were well acquainted with, but animals of a less exalted type appealed to them in a very small degree.

"Over a century elapsed before another man of any scientific importance found his way to Japan. At last, in August, 1775, C. P. Thunberg, the Swedish entomologist, came as physician to the Dutch Legation, and he stayed in Nagasaki till December, 1776. He was not idle during his visit and the results are to be found in several volumes. Besides making researches on his own account, Thunberg instructed some Japanese in various branches of natural history, especially botany.

WHAT A GERMAN ACCOMPLISHED.

"Again we pass over three-quarters of a century before the arrival of the greatest German of all who have visited Japan. Philipp Franz von Siebold landed at Nagasaki in August, 1823, and by force of character, by urbanity of manner, by skill as a physician, even by a system of bribery which fell in with the customs of the country, and which surely, under the circumstances, no sensible man of the world will condemn, he obtained an extraordinary hold over the Japanese, suspicious and intractable as they then were. Suddenly a rumor got about that the chief Court spy had sold him a map of the country. This was treason according to the old Japanese law. Siebold was cast into a dungeon, from which he emerged only on January 18, 1830, with strict orders never to return to Japan.

"Siebold noticed, among other characteristics of the Japanese, their love of the monstrous, the keen eye united with the cunning hand, and the practical bent of their minds. Botany, he says, was especially cultivated by them, partly for its service in the phar-

macopoeia, partly since they depended on the vegetable kingdom for almost all the necessities of life, in the way both of food and clothing. For their own pleasure and for the ornament of their houses they cultivated the rarer plants.

"The study of zoölogy had prospered less; for investigations into the qualities of animals seemed to this herbivorous nation less necessary and useful than into those of plants. They had a very accurate knowledge of such animals as happened to be of any use to them, especially of fish, crustaceans, shell-fish, and certain other molluscs. They often formed collections of shells, and made various articles out of them. In all their collections they valued a thing the more for its monstrosity. It was the same with geology."

The mere mention of the various scientific institutions of Japan is enough to show how enormous the advance of the last quarter of a century has been. They are the College of Science of the Imperial University at Tokio, the Geological Survey, the Imperial Museum at Ueno Park, the Learned Societies, and various other educational bodies that have for part of their task the dissemination of natural knowledge.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

IN the United States, woman's participation in the suffrage is an accomplished fact in Wyoming and Colorado, and to a limited extent in Michigan, Kansas, and (as regards school questions) in several other States. Americans generally have had no more experience under any system of women's voting than have the English. We are watching with interest the progress of the movement to grant women the franchise in some of the British colonial governments. An account of the first election in New Zealand at which women used the ballot is given by Mr. R. H. Bakewell in the *Nineteenth Century*.

"At nine precisely, the polling places throughout the colony were opened, and here in Auckland the women were the first to enter. Only six are allowed at a time in each polling place, but by a liberal interpretation of the law there may be several polling places in one building. There was no confusion, no cries or jeers or interference of any kind with the voters, and very little more excitement than at an ordinary election; that is, not half so many people about the streets as on Sunday afternoon when the children are going to Sunday-school, or on Sunday evening when the people are going to church. Perhaps a few more women were walking about than are usually to be seen in the morning. Cabs and carriages arrived constantly at the polling places with 'lady voters.' All went on just as if the women had had votes as long as the colony had had responsible government.

"During the whole day not a single drunken man was to be seen anywhere, and the women passed to and from the polling places without any annoyance, and with only the inevitable but extremely courteous solicitations of the canvassers for the different candi-

dates. As I never saw an election in England since the Ballot, I do not know what particular plan is adopted; but ours, which is used all over Australasia, is simplicity itself. The voter goes up to the returning officer, mentions his name, and waits for a ballot paper. As soon as the name is found on the roll the returning officer writes the number it bears on the roll, on a corner of the ballot paper, which he then turns over and gums down. The voter takes his paper

baggers. They have displaced men of education and experience. Such are the results of the Female Franchise! It is to be hoped that it will be a warning to English Conservatives. We shall probably for some years to come be a dreadful object lesson to the rest of the British Empire."

Mrs. Fawcett, in the March *Contemporary*, ridicules Mr. Bakewell's deductions, and asks the British public to suspend judgment till further information can be obtained.

Mrs. Yates, who has been elected to the chief magistracy of Onehunga, in New Zealand, has the distinction of being the first woman mayor in the British Empire, and, says a writer in an Australian review, "on the occasion of her installation she bore herself with great dignity."

WHY WOMEN OUGHT NOT TO WORK.

"THE problem of woman from a bio-sociological point of view" is treated by Signor G. Ferrero in the current number of the *Monist*. "The essential condition of feminine existence," which he desires to analyze in his paper, is that which he names "the Law of *Non-Labor*." "As it is a natural law that the man must labor and struggle to live, so it is a natural law that the woman should neither labor nor struggle for her existence. Biology clearly shows us that the physiological prosperity of species depends on the division of labor between the sexes, for in exact ratio to this is the duration of life." Marriage, as found among the higher animals, is "a perfected form of the division of labor and mutual co-operation of the sexes." During hatching time the male bird does all the providing for his brooding mate. At other times her functions in seeking food are merely auxiliary. Similarly with lion and hyæna. The fearful toil which falls to the savage woman, the writer pronounces to be "merely a passing phase, a very dangerous aberration, produced by the excessive selfishness of man, which does not and cannot last long." He remarks that the races in which it is found "have remained in a savage state and have made scarcely any progress." In civilized nations "female toil is not necessary for the production of the wealth needed for humanity."

"Man alone could do this. Woman labor only tends to lower the marketable value of male labor; for, while woman is working in the factories, there are everywhere, and especially in Europe, crowds of men vainly seeking employment, to whom the cessation of work is an oft recurrent and terrible evil. This shows that, even from a sociological point of view, female labor is a pathological phenomenon.

"Statistics show us an increase of mortality among women and children in countries where industrial life has pressed mothers into its ranks.

"A perfect woman should be a *chef d'œuvre* of grace and refinement, and to this end she must be exempt from toil. . . . The working woman grows ugly and loses her feminine characteristics. . . . Womanly grace, and the love which men bear a beautiful woman, have perhaps been the origin



MRS. YATES, MAYOR OF ONEHUNGA.

to a temporary screen, where there is a desk and pencil (which is tied to the desk). The paper contains the names of all the candidates, printed in alphabetical order. The voter then strikes out the names of the candidates he does not intend to vote for, folds the paper, and in the presence of the returning officer places it in the ballot-box."

"A DREADFUL OBJECT LESSON."

Mr. Bakewell's views as to the results of this first election are doleful indeed.

"It seems to be the general opinion that, whatever may be the changes made in the *personnel* of the Ministry, the colony is now committed for three years to a course of extreme Radical legislation. The Opposition is powerless. All the most powerful members have either been defeated, or, like Sir John Hall, have given up politics. We must trust to beer and the banks to save us from absolute ruin. The men elected are nearly all, with only one or two exceptions, of the most uneducated class in the community, either the lowest bourgeoisie or mere carpet-

of paternal love, and of all the other sweet and tender feelings of which the male is capable. Grace is the æsthetic side of weakness.

"Woman more than man enjoys all the benefits of civilization, which nevertheless have been in great part acquired by him alone. . . . Man labors and toils to-day just as he did of old, and there is nothing abnormal in this fact, for it is his positive duty. What advantage, then, can be gained by participating in man's struggle for existence, when woman has only to wait until he places these benefits at her feet?

"I cannot understand why the question of woman suffrage should so excite public opinion. It is entirely profitless to her. . . . If her husband strains every nerve already to provide her with all the luxuries of life, he will certainly not be lax in defending those interests which are identical with those of his family."

WOMAN IN CLUBLAND.

UNDER this title the Hon. Coralie Glyn contributes to the *Humanitarian* a lively sketch of several women's clubs in London. She avers that "women's clubs have, despite all prophecies to the contrary, become not only a fact, but even a factor, in the intellectual life of this latter end of the nineteenth century" and that of the majority of the well and carefully organized women's clubs throughout Great Britain, the record has been one of "gradual, but steadily increasing, growth."

"Perhaps in London among some of the best known clubs may be cited the 'Alexandra' and the 'Pioneers,' the 'Writers,' and the 'Victorian,' and the 'Somerville' and the 'University.' To the 'Alexandra,' which heads the list numerically, belongs likewise the honor of being one of the earliest established.

"The 'Writers' Club, which has its habitation in Fleet street, has not been founded many years, but, aided by the unceasing efforts of Lady Jeune and of Mrs. 'John Strange Winter,' it has flourished exceedingly, and is now on the lookout for more extensive premises. It forms the 'happy hunting ground' of many of the leading journalists of the day."

In the East end of London also, the writer reports, clubland is thriving greatly. "The success which many of these working women's and girls' clubs have attained has in some cases exceeded even the most sanguine expectations. One of the first founded was that organized by Miss Stanley in Greek street, Soho, and this club proved to be the parent of over twenty subsequently established ones. The Soho Club (for working girls) is open every week-day from seven till ten o'clock, and also on Sundays. Its entrance fee is one shilling, and its subscription two shillings per quarter. A coffee bar is open every evening, and members can also procure tea and dinner."

Women's Clubs in Washington.

Emily L. Sherwood, in *To-day*, makes a running commentary on several of the more prominent of these organizations. Washingtonians themselves may

well be amazed at the number and diversity of interests represented by the literary and social clubs of their city.

"Even the society woman often has another, deeper, fuller side to her character, and nothing proves it more conclusively than the many women's societies in the city, in which she takes her share of interest as a member or otherwise. But few women, perhaps, pause to consider or give credit to the originators of this new régime. Those who have for years fought the battle for woman suffrage have had everything else in the way of opportunity granted, save only what they have asked for. Besides the oldest of them all—the Woman's National Suffrage Association—there is the Woman's National Press Association; the Woman's Historical Society; the Woman's Anthropological Society; the Woman's Washington Social Club; the Pro Re Nata; the Daughters of the American Revolution; the Colonial Dames, and the Women of the Relief Corps and Loyal Legion of the Grand Army."

There are also several clubs in which men and women stand on an equal footing, such as the Shakespeare Club, the Travel Club, the Unity, and the famous Literary Society, which limits its membership to forty, actual residents of the city, and an honorary list of ten.

THE BEATIFICATION OF JEANNE D'ARC.

"THE aspirations of many a lover of purity and patriotic valor," says the editor of the *Catholic World* in the March number, "will be gratified by the intelligence that the Congregation of Rites have just found that the case for the beatification of Jeanne D'Arc has been proved. The evidence has long been in process of sifting, and a special meeting was held at the beginning of February to put the question to a vote. Cardinal Parocchi went over the whole case in an exhaustive speech, detailing the proofs of the miracles attributed to the Maid of Orleans and dilating upon her extraordinary virtues, her childlike innocence and simplicity, and the wonderful story of her behavior before the executioners who called themselves her judges. There are in existence, fortunately, the most ample records of her trial (so-called), as also a detailed report of the rehabilitation proceedings which took place about thirty years subsequent to her execution, at which latter many of the witnesses at the original indictment were re-examined, and the documentary evidence, which has been kept with the utmost care, is extraordinarily clear down to the smallest verbal detail. The Pope, acting on the report of the Congregation, now gives leave for the introduction of the process of beatification, using, according to immemorial custom, his baptismal name of Joachim, reserving his pontifical name for the following decrees. The members of the Congregation of Rites present on this memorable occasion were Cardinal Aloisi-Masella, Prefect of Rites, and Cardinals Parocchi, Bianchi, Melchers, Ricci-Paracciani, Buffo-Scilla, Mocenni, Verga, Macilla, Macchi, and Langenieux."

'A LADY OF ENGLAND.

IN *The Church at Home and Abroad* appears a sketch of the late Miss Charlotte Tucker (A. L. O. E.), from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"The letters, 'A. L. O. E.," says the writer, "would make a real word if they were written close together, but those little dots spoil them for any good spelling and show that each letter stands for a separate word. I have heard two explanations of the letters—that they might mean 'A Lover of Everybody' or 'A Lady of England.' I believe that the second explanation is the right one, but either of them would describe the good woman who always used those letters as her signature, and who died in India December 2, 1898. Her real name was Miss Charlotte Tucker and she was a Lady of England, having everything that money could buy to make her home and her life comfortable and happy. But she was so truly a Lover of Everybody that she was always anxious to help every one whom she could reach to be good and happy.

SHE WROTE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

"Among the people whom she loved and worked for were the boys and girls of England and America and she wrote a great many books to interest and help them. Perhaps you will find some of them in your Sabbath school library, and if they seem to you a little dull and old-fashioned beside the many newer and fresher books that are written in these days, I am sure that you will believe that the kind woman who wrote them had a heart very full of love for her young readers, and I do not doubt that many of them were helped by her books to overcome faults that have not gone out of fashion yet.

"But when Miss Tucker was fifty-four years old, so old that most of us would have thought that we could not undertake a new life and a new work, she decided that she could not stay in England, where there were so many good earnest people to do the work, but that she would go as a missionary to India, where she had lived for a few years when she was a child, and do what she could to help the people of that heathen land to understand about Christ and to love Him. For eighteen years she has been doing such work, living a simple, quiet, godly life, using her money and her strength for the people among whom she lived.

A PROLIFIC WRITER.

"She learned two languages and wrote more than one hundred books and tracts for the people of India; she visited the Hindu and Mohammedan women in their homes, telling them of the love of Jesus and of the home in heaven that He has prepared for them; in the Boys Boarding School at Batálá she knew every boy and was always ready with her advice and sympathy. Some one said to her, 'I never saw her for even a short time, without getting some good and helpful thought to carry away with me.'

"But at last the strength that had been used so industriously and so unselfishly gave way and the beautiful life ended. There were many hearts to feel

sad as the quiet form was carried to the grave, and it was not only the boys who had been her pupils, and the missionaries and Christian friends who had worked with her, but Hindus and Mohammedans who showed their respect and love by joining the funeral procession.

"A Lady of England, giving up her home and spending eighteen long years in work for the people of India; a Lover of Everybody, reaching out a helping hand and speaking and writing helpful words to make other lives happier and holier. Was it not a beautiful life that ended on that December day?"

"PICTURESQUE VILLAGE HOMES."

For Lonely Gentlewomen of Narrow Means.

MRS. M. C. SMITH expounds in the *Westminster Review* a beautiful and admirable scheme which she has been carrying out. "There are," she observes, "thousands of women of gentle birth with small incomes, and endowed with no special training for any profession or business pursuit. With an annuity of perhaps £30 to £50 some of them live a lonely life in dreary lodgings or in boarding houses, others a still more uncomfortable one with more fortunate relatives."

TWO ANNE HATHAWAY COTTAGES.

The writer hit upon the idea that these women might be much more happily housed in country cottages, in some "cozy, sunny, picturesque places." "With this object in view, about eighteen months ago I started my first cottage. It took my fancy because it was detached and picturesque, with roses, honeysuckle and jasmine clambering over the rustic porch and round its doors and windows, grass plots in front and a gay border of flowers. This tiny nest contains only two rooms, the sitting room being supplemented by a small scullery."

The sitting room, when finished, made "a charming little snugger, with its writing-table and other accessories, as comfortable and refined as any fastidious lady could wish." The bedroom is large and airy. The rent of the cottage is five shillings weekly. "Two ladies living together in such a house could easily manage on £80 or £70 between them, yet live in comfort, independence and refinement." This first cottage has been "inhabited, enjoyed, and very much admired."

The writer's second venture was more ambitious. It is very old, and thatched like the other; it is built in the same Anne Hathaway style. It is much larger, and might be called a five-roomed cottage, with three-quarters of an acre of ground attached. The rent of this cottage is 7s. 6d. weekly.

THE CLUB.

The third venture is the Club,—still a picturesque village home, accommodating four or five ladies who pay from 3s. 6d. to 5s. a week. Among many other advantages there is a pretty little donkey carriage for the use of the tenants.

"There is no charity connected with this scheme.



“LA MARÉCHALE.”

No donations or subscriptions are required. I offer my pretty homes, supplied with every necessary for use and comfort, and all I ask is rent. The domestic management is left entirely in the hands of the tenants themselves."

A NOTED NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

A BRIGHT sketch of Mrs. Emily Crawford occupies the place of honor in the *Young Woman*. The writer remarks upon her unique eminence in her profession, and her astounding powers of getting work done

"In addition to being the regular daily correspondent of the *Daily News* and *Pall Mall Gazette*, she has long been one of Mr. Labouchere's most valued regular contributors to *Truth*, and twice a week her brilliant epigrammatic letters enable the readers of the *New York Tribune* to know as much of the notabilities of to-day as if they were living in the gay city itself."

Born in Dublin fifty-two years ago, of an Irish country family, she removed with her mother and sisters, on the death of her father, to Paris.

INTRODUCTION TO JOURNALISM.

"My first introduction to journalism," said Mrs. Crawford to her interviewer, "was very simple. Owing to the fact that my mother had some very good connections, we were, soon after our arrival in France, invited to the Tuileries. Naturally I, as a young girl, was very much impressed and amused, and, may I add, shocked by much that went on in the Imperial circle, the more so that I noticed how garbled were the accounts in the English papers of that day both of the political and social life in Paris. A letter of mine, written to a private friend, was shown by her to a London editor. He was amused by my fresh style, and wrote to ask for an occasional article."

In her twenty-third year Miss Johnstone married Mr. George Crawford, a member of the English Bar, and a distinguished newspaper correspondent. "Then began what is rarely seen in this world—a perfect intellectual and moral union. Late and early husband and wife worked together." His sudden death, after many years of signal happiness, brought out yet more strikingly her indomitable will and prompt resource. She said: "When he died, I felt as if the world had come to an end; but I sat up by his dead body the whole night, writing an account of his career, in order to send it off at once to the paper he had served so faithfully. For the sake of my children I determined to try and obtain a continuance of the work, and after a short delay I was offered the reversion of his post."

MRS. CRAWFORD'S MOTTO.

She has chosen as her journalistic motto, "Observe, reflect, be genuine." She confesses that she "cannot dictate a line." She now regularly uses a type-writer. The writer reports this motherly trait: "The correspondent of the *Daily News* is, I believe, the only lady foreigner to whom was ever offered the *legion*

d'honneur. But, greatly to her friends' disappointment, she refused to accept it, begging that it might be given to her son.

"No woman ought to think of writing for a livelihood," we once heard the great lady journalist exclaim, "unless in addition to special aptitude she possesses dauntless courage, exceptional health and powers of physical endurance, and a considerable amount of reserve force."

"LA MARÉCHALE."

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD tells the readers of the *Review of the Churches* the wonderful story of Mrs. Catherine Booth's eldest daughter. She recalls how Miss Booth "commenced public work when only fourteen years of age, driven to it by an irresistible urging of divine love after she had received a remarkable baptism of the Spirit." Asked what led her to choose France as her sphere of work, she replied that "as a child at school studying its history she learned to pity France from the bottom of her heart, and subsequently her father designated her for this mission." "She had always a special liking for the French language. 'I love France,' she said to me with sparkling eyes."

HER WORK IN PARIS.

"When La Maréchale opened the batteries of the Salvation Army on the Parisians, it seemed a forlorn hope. In her little hall at the bottom of an *impasse* in one of the rowdiest quarters of the city, the worst elements congregated, and it was amidst a bedlam of hostile voices, representing all the most aggressive forms of immorality and infidelity, that this frail woman fought nightly for God, and for six months she kept up this fatiguing struggle *every night* with the exception of a few Saturdays. No wonder she was wasted to a shadow. But it was not long before the "something" supernatural which inspired her was recognized, and the people began to call her 'Sainte Catherine.' Several years later how changed were the circumstances! La Maréchale was able to secure, in the fashionable "Salle de Conférences" of the Grands Boulevards, the attention of the *élite* of Paris. . . . In France and Switzerland last year the Army held nearly 300,000 meetings, dealt with nearly 5,000 souls at its penitent forms, while well nigh 800,000 copies of its salvation papers were sold."

THE RUDE MANNERS OF THE SWISS.

Miss Willard seems as unpleasantly impressed by the manners of the Swiss commonality as by the "justice" of the Swiss authorities. "At another place a Russian princess was converted, and when we were in Switzerland we learned that this lady, while standing at the door at a meeting in Vevey selling Salvation literature, had her bonnet torn from her head, and was roughly kissed by a Swiss peasant, to which indignity she paid no attention whatever, but put on her bonnet and pursued her avocation. The lower class of Swiss people seem to be remark-

ably rude, crude, and almost cruel. In the orchard meeting to which I have referred, held by Commissioner Booth-Clibborn (the husband of La Maréchale), and attended by Lady Henry Somerset and myself, the conduct of the boorish young men present exceeded anything that we had ever witnessed.

"Her husband, Arthur Booth-Clibborn, . . . is for a man as handsome and every way attractive as she is for a woman. To say the truth, we never met a young pair more ideally fitted, or more righteously fond of one another. . . . Their present home in Paris is a small flat on a fifth story."

THE WOMEN OF HUNGARY.

HEFT 5 of *Unser Zeit* gives a short study of the Hungarian woman by Adolf Kohut. Some brilliant women, he says, have figured in the history of Hungary, especially such heroines as Maria Szechy, immortalized in a drama by Ludwig von Doczi; Cecilia Rozgonyi, who rescued the army and the King of Hungary at Galambocz, and too many others to do more than refer to here. It is of these women that the poets of the Magyar people sing, and these heroines live in the hearts of the people as the most perfect examples of beauty, virtue and bravery.

TENDER AND TRUE.

With regard to the Magyar woman who speaks the language of Petöfi and Jókai, and whose ancestors have really lived in Transleithania from time immemorial, the type is to be found in the country districts. Here we meet her with her coral lips and large speaking eyes, looking so obstinate and smiling so alluringly. The peculiar light in the eyes of the Magyar woman, her vivacity, her quick step, as well as her inclination for comfort, lead one to conclude that she has Turkish blood in her veins. She has a good heart, a kind disposition, is tender and true, with a passionate love or a passionate hatred for her husband; she is a good mother and trustworthy friend. True, she does not always know how to bridle her lively temperament, and she will sometimes be guilty of a breach of strict etiquette.

It is a mistake to assume that the Hungarian women are all brunettes, though dark brown is the prevailing color. An old national song says that they are neither fair nor brown; and Alexander Petöfi sings: "Beautiful are the blondes, beautiful are the brunettes, all Magyar women are beautiful when they are beautiful; and when goodness is added to beauty!"

SOMEWHAT VAIN.

A weakness is the Hungarian woman's great preference for elegant toilettes, for gold and silver, diamonds and pearls. She is vain, though she knows her beauty does not need any artifices of the toilet, but her coquetry is harmless and unconscious. She will not have any one else but her husband in love with her. The national dress adds to the natural charms of "the fair and the dark angels."

The women of Budapest, like the women of all large towns, like a perfect luxury of dress. They

will not only conquer in the drawing-room, but surprise the men and women in the streets. Their narrow shoes give them an unsteady step, and a certain tremolo robs them of their natural elasticity and holds them up to scorn. Jókai has held up to ridicule these fine ladies, and has endeavored to influence public opinion against such follies in dress. He has also had much to say against the coffee house life of certain ladies, who take their families out to restaurants for all their meals, and thus absent themselves from their husbands and their homes. "The hearth is not degrading; it may be a throne from which a woman may rule the world."

CZARDAS, OR NATIONAL DANCE.

The Oriental fire of the Magyar woman is most visible in the national dance, which neither the peasants nor the aristocracy can resist. The gypsies generally are very beautiful while they are young. They are well-proportioned, have thick hair, dark flashing eyes, pearl-white teeth, and coral lips. The expression of their features shows a mixture of wild shyness and melancholy dreaming. The grace of their deportment is inimitable.

The German women in Hungary have very different attractions: they are gentler, quieter, more intelligent and artistic. The Servians, the Croats, the Roumanians and the other nationalities dwelling in Hungary are all noticed casually. The Servian holds fast to old manners and customs, and loves the song and the dance. She has dark hair, while the other women have mostly light hair. The Roumanian is a very beautiful woman. She has black eyes with long eyelashes and thick eyebrows, and her black hair gives her face an ideal expression.

HILDEGARD WERNER.

The Lady of the "Litteris et Artibus" Medal.

ALTHOUGH it is now a couple of months since Miss Werner received so signal an honor from King Oscar of Sweden as the "Litteris et Artibus" medal, she is still the subject of eulogistic articles and biographical notices in Scandinavian magazines. *Svensk Musiktidning* is last in the field, but makes up for its tardiness by having the most correct and interesting biography of all, as well as the latest portrait of the eminent musician. So much, however, has already been written of Miss Werner in English papers, musical and otherwise, that extracts from this last biography would be superfluous. It may be mentioned, however, that Miss Werner is a prolific contributor of musical notes and personal reminiscences to the best of our musical magazines; and though perhaps best known as a pianist and violinist of very great power, she is also a composer of some note. Her latest composition, a very joyous and effective piece of music, entitled "The Festive March," is dedicated to Mr. W. E. Adams, the genial editor of the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, to which paper Miss Werner is a frequent and valued contributor. Having been settled in England some twenty years, this

talented lady has become a good deal Anglicized in thought and manner, though still retaining her intense love of "little Sweden."

WAGNER AND GRIEG.

WAGNER has a warm and indefatigable champion in Mr. William Ashton-Ellis, Secretary of the London Wagner Society. The splendid translation of "Opera and Drama"—Wagner's *magnum opus*—is scarcely out of hand before Mr. Ellis is confronted with the duty of dealing with the grave charges brought against Wagner by Grieg, and, it may be added, by the late Ferdinand Praeger.

GRIEG'S CRITICISM OF WAGNER.

In January, Edvard Grieg published in the *Century* a critical study of Schumann, and in it took occasion to make some disparaging observations on Wagner, to which Mr. Ellis thus replies in the *Meister* of February:

"It is a sad thing that Edvard Grieg has done; it can do no good to the cause of Schumann's music, no harm to Wagner's name; and the only reputation it can possibly affect will be the writer's own. One might almost believe that in Grieg's eyes the world has just woken from a sleep of fourteen years, for he merely condescends to re-hashing *on dits*, and calling them 'open secrets;' but we know no words of courtesy wherewith to characterize the direct accusation of forgery brought by Grieg against Wagner, without the production of one tittle of evidence.

"If Grieg had been better acquainted with Wagner's style, he would have found words in the article which Wagner would never have dreamt of using, and he would have known that not only had Wagner published his views about Schumann in the essay 'On Conducting,' but in the very next number of the paper he had something to say concerning Schumann above his own signature.

"If there be any Schumann haters," Mr. Ellis concludes, "we have no wish to be classed among them, and therefore bid good-by to Grieg with his own remark: 'Schumann stands where he stood, impregnable, as does Wagner;' to which we add: Where now stands Grieg?"

Meanwhile Mr. Ellis has received assurances from the best authority that the article in the *Bayreuther Blätter* which Grieg attributes to Wagner, was written by Joseph Rubinstein, and was neither dictated nor inspired by Wagner.

FERDINAND PRAEGER.

A much graver scandal is that of Praeger and Wagner's letters, which Mr. Ellis is exposing in the *Musical Standard*. "Wagner as I Knew Him" appeared just two years ago, and was recommended by the majority of critics as an "interesting book," and with only a few exceptions was its authority questioned. The book would probably soon have been forgotten again, but for the fact that a "German translation by the author" appeared at Bayreuth in the summer of 1892 during the Festival, and the physical congregation in one town of those naturally

hostile to all slanderers of Wagner's name rendered easy a comparison of notes.

In the meantime, Mr. Ellis had published "1849: a Vindication," and had exposed the gross errors, and worse than errors, in Praeger's account of Wagner's revolutionary period; but he little dreamt that Praeger himself was preparing the completest refutation of his own statements by his so-called translation from the English of his book. Hardly a page of the German does not contradict the author's own statements in English, and the most cursory examination showed that the passages from Wagner's prose had been translated first into Praeger's English and then into Praeger's German!

An important point left to what one may call a moral certainty was the alterations in Wagner's letters to Praeger. It was clear they were not textually reproduced in the German—that, they had, in fact been meddled with—and the question remained, "Did they all even exist?" Mr. Houston S. Chamberlain, an English resident in Vienna, has just published, with the full assent of the owner, the originals of twenty of the letters printed in Praeger's book and one other. They have appeared in the *Bayreuther Blätter*, and in later numbers of the *Musical Standard* Mr. Ellis will discuss them, and show how not one single sentence of the letters in "Wagner as I Knew Him" is given in the writer's own words, while those very letters which have been singled out by the English and German press as special targets for scorn are nowhere to be found.

A Sketch of Edvard Grieg.

William Mason makes in the *March Century* a conscientious and artistic study of the famous Norwegian musician, Edvard Grieg. Like so many musicians, Grieg was precocious to an almost absurd degree, beginning his studies at six and composing his first piece at nine years of age. Mr. Mason considers the revolt that Grieg made against classicism a healthy instinct, and discusses the master's adaptation of the eccentric, often weird Norse melodies, some of which seem to be fairly without rhythm.

A VISIT TO THE COMPOSER'S HOME.

"On the afternoon," concludes Mr. Mason, "of July 1, 1890, having received an invitation from Grieg, I made him a short visit at Villa Trolldhagen, his summer home, situated on the borders of the Nordavand, a drive of about an hour and a half from Bergen. His house is of hard wood throughout, very substantial, and at the same time cozy and comfortable. The front door opens from the sitting or music room directly upon the lawn without any intermediate hall way. The grounds are beautiful, and in many places are thick with forest trees and shrubs, while here and there a clearing brings to view the waters of the fjord. The wild flowers, with their bright, rich colors, were especially attractive. Mrs. Grieg, a very charming woman of bright and cheerful disposition, entertains in a genial way. She is an excellent musician and singer, and has accompanied her husband on most of his concert tours. Her earn-

est and heartfelt singing, enhanced and supplemented by her husband's exquisite accompaniments on the pianoforte, has an effect of spontaneity as though improvised, and the result is in every way a genuine musical delight. * Grieg himself is genial, cultured, and unaffected. He has a keen intelligence, and a cheerful disposition, which he retains notwithstanding the necessity of constant care of his health occasioned by a serious pulmonary affection contracted by studying at Leipsic. He is short in stature, and has a large and imposing head. His expression is serious, earnest and artless, and he is by nature repugnant to anything like posing. He leads a very retired life, rarely going out, and then only on extraordinary occasions. He is patriotic and public spirited, takes a constant interest in whatever affects the welfare of his country, and he has felt much concerned about the political changes now going on in Norway. His intense nationality, as well as his marked individuality, find constant expression in his music, the originality and style of which are unmistakable."

SOME COMPOSERS.

THE musicians are having a royal time of it in the magazines. We have this month illustrated interviews with Mr. Edward Lloyd and Signor Tosti, while "How Composers Work" is the subject of an interesting article by Mr. F. A. Jones in the *Strand Magazine* of February. The *fac-simile* reproductions of the MSS. of the composers were in most instances rewritten to be produced in the magazine, and are therefore specimens of their compositions when ready for publication rather than the first jottings of a composer, which are, as a rule, intelligible only to himself.

Sir Joseph Barnby finds that ideas come most readily in the railway carriage or during a drive, and he prefers the morning as the time for composition.

Mr. J. F. Barnett says that when an idea does not come to him spontaneously, he tries for something, generally at the piano. If he succeeds he dots it down, but does not feel satisfied till he tries it again the following day. He prefers the evening for composition and the morning for working out his ideas and for orchestration.

Sometimes Jacques Blumenthal composes at the piano, at other times away from it. He reads poetry, and when any poem strikes his fancy, he copies it out, and the verses wait till their time comes to be set to music. Some have to wait for years, some are composed almost at once; it all depends on the mood in which he happens to be.

Mr. F. H. Cowen does his work by fits and starts—that is, for some months continuously, almost night and day, especially when he is engaged upon a large work. The next month or two he will lie quite fallow. Mr. Alfred R. Gaul, when composing, first thinks of the necessary construction for best bringing out the meaning of the words, then of the melody and harmony.

Prof. C. H. Lloyd reads over the words he is to set

to music several times, till they suggest appropriate music, and then jots down his ideas on paper.

Each composer has also been drawn on such ever-green questions as the following: Which do you consider your best composition? Do you believe in writing to order? Can the art of composition be acquired if there is no aptitude? Are the English a musical nation?

Peter Cornelius, the Post-Composer.

In Heft 7 of *Voms Fels zum Meer* Adolf Stern has an interesting study of Peter Cornelius, the post-composer.

Cornelius is well known as a lyric poet and a composer. Born at Mainz in 1824 of a family of artists, he was first intended for the stage, and was only able to leave it for a musical career on the death of his father in 1843. Then he went to Berlin to teach and to study, and to lead a very trying existence, till Wagner and his art principles woke up the world, and among those who rushed to Weimar to hear "Lohengrin" and learn more about the music-drama was Cornelius. Liszt at once interested himself in the young musician, and the result was that Cornelius was settled in Weimar by the end of 1853. At the end of 1858 his opera, "The Barber of Bagdad," was performed under Liszt's direction, but it met with such systematic opposition that the composer was compelled to quit Weimar. After many ups and downs he reappears, and his other well-known opera, "The Cid," is produced with great success. He died at the comparatively early age of fifty.

Smetana, the Famous Czech Composer.

Works of Smetana have been so prominently brought before the German public of late that it is not surprising to find studies of the famous Czech composer in the magazines. *Nord und Süd* for February gives a sketch by Friedrich Hlavac, and the *New Quarterly Musical Review* has another by Mr. R. H. Legge, and both are highly interesting.

Before Smetana's day Bohemian music was non-existent, at least for all practical purposes; and however brilliant the future of Bohemian music may be, there can be no question as to the debt which it owes to Smetana for its past and to some extent for its immediate future.

He made his appearance as a pianist at the age of six. Later, Schumann's advice to study Bach again and again was acted upon, and Smetana's first appointment of note was that of concert-meister to the Emperor Ferdinand.

In 1848 he married the pianist Katharin Kolar, and, with her help, founded a pianoforte school in Prague. In the same year he made the acquaintance of Liszt, with whom he afterward became very intimate, and who exercised no little influence upon many of his subsequent compositions.

His opera, "Die Brandenberger in Böhmen," produced in 1866, was a success owing to the use made in it of national folk-music. "Libuse" was produced at the opening of the National Theatre in

Prague in 1881. In 1882, alas! there was a marked decadence of power in the composer's work, and by 1884 the mental disease from which he died was too obvious to be ignored and the last few weeks of his life were spent in an asylum.

Some ten years before his death Smetana had lost his sense of hearing; nevertheless in this pitiable condition he wrote a number of orchestral works and several operas. His own account of the growth of the disease is melancholy reading. He seems to have been followed everywhere by the most insufferably commonplace melodies, and immediately before the total deafness he constantly heard a sound as of harp-playing, and he declared that he could produce real musical notes by gently tapping the lobes of his ears.

At Prague a Smetana-cycle was given in September last; but outside his own country he has been much neglected. He was only "discovered" at Vienna in 1892 and very few of his works have yet reached London. "The Sold Bride" seems to have aroused the greatest interest among the operas, but the symphonic poems, "Mein Vaterland," are charming pieces of programme music.

Palestrina, the Italian Composer.

February 2 being the 300th anniversary of the death of Palestrina, the magazines do honor to the memory of the great Italian composer by reviewing the position which he occupies in the history of church music. Chief among the notices is that by Mr. J. S. Shedlock in the *New Quarterly Musical Review* (London) of February. He acknowledges the service rendered by the Bach Society in affording some opportunity of hearing Palestrina, but regards the conditions under which that music is presented as inadequate and misleading. Palestrina consecrated his art to the service of religion. Another sketch appears in Heft 8 of *Ueber Land und Meer*.

NATURE IN EARLY AMERICAN LITERATURE.

TO the pages of the *Sewanee Review* Mr. Selden L. Whitcomb, of Columbia College, contributes a study of "Nature in Early American Literature." The period which the writer examines (1607 to 1814) is not usually considered very important in our literature, but some interesting material is here brought to notice.

In the early pages of his article, Mr. Whitcomb traces in general terms, but with some illustrative examples, the progress our early observers of nature made from a merely business point of view toward an emotional and poetic interpretation. There was also a growing investigation of the more secret phenomena, and an increasing appreciation of the "finer shadings in nature's harmony." The humming bird and the whippoorwill entered American literature at a very early date, but it took some time to discover that no nightingale sings in our hedge rows. The two individual observers of the eighteenth century to which the article gives most space are:

JOHN BARTRAM AND ST JOHN DE CREVECEUR.

The former, "from the importance of his historical position, and no less from the inherent interest of his career, deserves to be considered a classical figure among our early naturalists." The story of his conversion to botany is thus told in his own [?] words: "One day I was very busy in holding my plow (for thou seest that I am but a plowman), and being weary I ran under the shade of a tree to repose myself. I cast my eyes on a daisy; I plucked it mechanically, and viewed it with more curiosity than country farmers are wont to do, and observed therein very many distinct parts, some perpendicular and some horizontal. 'What a shame,' said my mind, or something that inspired my mind, 'that thee shouldst have employed so many years in tilling the earth and destroying so many flowers and plants, without being acquainted with their structures and their uses!' I returned to my team, but this new desire did not quit my mind." Creveceur, the author of the once well-known "Letters of an American Farmer," published just before the Revolutionary war, united an independent observation of nature with a graceful style in recording its results. The birds in which he is interested are those that nest, scold, preen their feathers and teach their young to fly about his own domicile. A score of writers had already pictured the marvelous tints of the humming bird, but Creveceur does not rest content with what were already common-places. He has noticed that "this insect bird will tear and lacerate flowers into a hundred pieces;" that two humming birds will fight as furiously as wild beasts until one falls a sacrifice to this strange ferocity.

Mr. Whitcomb discusses the policy which Dennie followed in his portfolio (founded in 1801) toward American literature and toward the artificial style of pastoral then in vogue, and contrasts the very different attitude toward nature of our first professional man of letters, Charles Brockden Brown, and the American ornithologist, Alexander Wilson. Many evidences of a better appreciation of the actual home phenomena of nature are found in the periodical literature from 1800 on, and in 1814

BRYANT'S YELLOW VIOLET BEGINS A NEW ERA.

This poem, Mr. Whitcomb thinks, is more truly due to the inspiration of actual contact with nature than *Thanatopsis*. He concludes the article with the generalizations: "From the beginning of colonization until the present day, there have been writers in America seeing with interest and with pleasure what nature has set before their eyes; whose conscious life has been to a greater or less extent molded by her constant presence. . . . All that was genuine in our early poetry and prose, however humble and imperfect, had a share in the influences which made possible Bryant, Emerson, Thoreau, Whitman, and gave to each a loving, understanding audience. We need have no regrets for the loss of so much of our literature of nature as lacked sincerity. It is not dead. It is lying non-existent, for, as Thoreau said, 'in order to die, it is necessary first to have lived.'"

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

THE articles by David A. Wells on the income tax, by Simon Sterne on railroad failures, and by Prof. W. G. Sumner on "The Absurd Effort to Make the World Over," have been noticed at length among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

DUTY OF EDUCATED MEN IN A DEMOCRACY.

Mr. E. L. Godkin grapples with the "scholar in politics" problem. He believes that while college graduates fail to bring away from the universities any great amount of knowledge, still the general effect of college training is to raise the standards of public duty. "This brings me to the question, What is really the attitude of educated men toward universal suffrage to-day? As a general rule I think they really mistrust or regret it, but accept it as the inevitable."

The shortcomings which Mr. Godkin charges up to our educated class are not such as people generally impute to "literary fellers." He says we are suffering from a dearth of criticism.

"It is a very rare thing for an educated man to say anything publicly about the questions of the day. He is absorbed in science, or art, or literature, in the practice of his profession, or in the conduct of his business; and if he has any interest at all in public affairs, it is a languid one. He is silent because he has not much care, or because he does not wish to embarrass the administration or 'hurt the party,' or because he does not feel that anything he could say would make much difference. So that on the whole it is very rarely that the instructed opinion of the country is ever heard on any subject."

So Mr. Godkin concludes that it is the duty of educated men to "talk" more than they now do, and to talk to some purpose.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM AND OUR LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould answers several objections that have been urged against the adoption of the Gothenburg system in the United States and shows that the introduction of the system would not stop the progress of prohibition, State or local, since local option features are a part of the scheme, and the people may choose every three years whether or not the sale of all kinds of liquors shall be suppressed.

STABILITY OF THE GREAT RELIGIOUS SECTS.

H. K. Carroll, special agent of the U. S. census for church statistics, presents interesting deductions from the data that he has collected relating to the comparative strength and vigor of the various denominations. "A hundred years ago the prominent denominations were Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, Friends, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian and Reformed. These bodies still constitute the chief part of the Christian forces, with some changes in their relative positions. The Catholic group is numerically in the forefront, the Methodist is second, the Baptist third, the Presbyterian fourth, the Lutheran fifth, the Episcopal sixth and the Congregational, which has no branches, seventh. Phenomenal cases of growth are those of the Catholic, Methodist, Baptist and Lutheran groups, the first and last chiefly by immigration. The increase of the Presby-

terian, Episcopal and Congregational denominations has been large, but more gradual."

RELIGIOUS ANALYSIS OF A NEW ENGLAND TOWN.

The chief interest to the general reader in the Rev. Wm. B. Hale's brief study of the religious and social history of the town of Middleboro, Mass., lies in the fact that in many respects the town is a typical one, and the conditions investigated by Mr. Hale are duplicated all over New England.

"At present there are in the town :

Congregationalists	700	Unitarians	100
Roman Catholics	600	Perfectionists	30
Baptists	450	Adventists	20
Methodists	300		
Episcopalians	100	Total	2,300

and 4,500 persons who have no affiliations of any sort with any religious body. There were last Sunday in the fifteen churches of the town less than twelve hundred people; that is, for every three persons who went to church there were seventeen who did not go. Most of the religious societies are in debt; every church is of wood, and several of the organizations have neither a church nor a hope of ever having one."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

SIR G. S. CLARKE'S article on a "Naval Union with Great Britain" is summarized in the preceding department.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Secretary Herbert comes to the defense of the committee system as maintained in the lower House of the American Congress.

"It is not intended in this article to assert that the committee system is perfect, but only to maintain that under our form of government the House of Representatives must necessarily have committees of its own members to prepare legislation, and that the system at present existing is not subject to the grave objections urged against it. It is true that members may trust committees too implicitly, but the same objection would seem to lie against a system of parliamentary government where the ministry must be followed implicitly in every important measure, the penalty of a defeat of the government in every such case being the immediate loss of every seat and another appeal to elections."

"One undeniable advantage of our committee system is that it brings members of opposing parties and different sections into close personal relations with each other. The extent of population and territory, the variety of climate and products, with the geographical distribution of our industries, result in a constant clash of interests. It certainly is desirable that those who are to reconcile these interests should be able to attribute to each other, where they exist, the virtues of patriotism and integrity, and every experienced member knows that mutual respect and confidence are a common, and warm friendship between men of opposing parties and from different sections a not uncommon, result of joint service on committees."

NEW ASPECT OF THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Sarah Grand, author of "The Heavenly Twins," discourses on the twentieth-century woman.

"It would be as rational for us now to declare that men generally are Bawling Brothers or to adopt the hasty conclusion which makes all men out to be fiends on the one hand and all women fools on the other. We have our Shrieking Sisterhood, as the counterpart of the Bawling Brotherhood. The latter consists of two sorts of men. First of all is he who is satisfied with the cow-kind of woman as being most convenient; it is the threat of any strike among his domestic cattle for more consideration that irritates him into loud and angry protests. The other sort of Bawling Brother is he who is under the influence of the scum of our sex, who knows nothing better than women of that class in and out of society, preys upon them or ruins himself for them, takes his whole tone from them, and judges us all by them. Both the cow-woman and the scum-woman are well within range of the comprehension of the Bawling Brotherhood, but the new woman is a little above him, and he never even thought of looking up to where she has been sitting apart in silent contemplation all these years, thinking and thinking, until at last she solved the problem and proclaimed for herself what was wrong with Home-is-the-Woman's-Sphere, and prescribed the remedy."

THE OUTLOOK FOR WAR IN EUROPE.

Archibald Forbes is confident that at least two years are likely to elapse without bloodshed, but when the conflict finally comes, it will be a struggle to the death. "The *vae victis* will be overwhelming, for the nations which shall be vanquished must reckon on suffering dismemberment. The map of Europe will be transformed out of recognition. If the Triple Alliance conquers, there will be no longer a French nation, and Russia will be left of all territory west of the Dnieper, and of the Baltic Provinces as well. In the contrary result, Italy will be the washpot of France, and over Germany will Russia cast her shoe."

NATURAL MONOPOLIES AND THE WORKINGMAN.

Prof. Richard T. Ely emphasizes, as a practical programme of social reform, his well-known policy of government ownership of non-competitive business.

"To the anti-socialist it may be said that what is advocated is not socialism, but something far from it. A policy which leaves to private enterprise agriculture, manufactures, and commerce is something quite different from a policy which leaves no field for private industry. To the socialist it can be said: Let us try this reform first. You want this, and so do we. Here is a point of union. To the wage-earner it can be said: The change proposed is not one which holds out extravagant hope, but it does give a prospect of gradual and steady improvement and is a preparation for other steps forward. Will you put aside bitterness and contention and unite in measures which tend gradually to bring about the socialization of natural monopolies? Maintain friendly relations, so far as in you lies, with all men. Cultivate peace, patience and long-suffering. Make haste slowly and secure each step forward. Attend to your individual duties while working for social measures. Put aside envy and jealousy and be willing to learn even from your enemies. While allowing nothing to turn you aside from your purposes, follow these purposes 'with malice toward none and charity for all.'"

PRISONS IN THE OLD WORLD AND IN THE NEW.

Major Griffiths, Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons, takes a gloomy view of American penal institutions.

"That a great country which once led the van of prison reform should to-day lag so far behind is more its misfortune than its fault. Grave social and economic difficulties have no doubt hampered the question of penal treatment in America. It has been complicated by the constant influx of comparatively poor immigrants, the admixture of so many alien races with the native born, the presence of the negro element which has supplied a large percentage of the worst crimes. The rapid growth of territory again, the pressure upon young communities to establish more useful institutions, the continual strife of political parties, and the continual change of office-holders have largely affected the question. It has been for the most part grappled with in only the oldest States, and not always comprehensively in them."

THE ARENA.

ELSEWHERE will be found reviews of Henry Ware Allen's article on the annexation of Mexico and of the series of papers on union for public good.

MANUAL TRAINING.

In contrasting new with old methods in education, Arnold H. Heinemann argues that "a judicious practice of manual training increases the energy and vivacity of the mental powers of the pupils, and enables them, in a much shorter time, to assimilate more new ideas and to be able to reproduce them better than they can do when they have to devote all their time and strength to intellectual pursuits. In this way manual training proves to be the true and only natural method—the method which nature herself employed in the evolution of the human race."

NATIONALIZATION OF RAILROADS.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler again advocates the purchase of railroads by the government. "Let the people once decide to nationalize railroads, and they will soon learn how to do it."

THE NEW BIBLE.

Rev. Frank Buffington Vrooman aims to point out the relation which modern Biblical science sustains to the spread of "world religion." "The situation is in a way analogous to that of a congregation whose village has become a city. Its necessities have demanded a house of worship larger and better than the one in which the fathers worshipped. Many a sacred memory and tradition must be destroyed. The high-backed pews which have been in the family for generations, the preacher's perch, the choir 'loft,' the dull, square, beautiful, dear old place must go and something new must arise upon its site."

JESUS OR CÆSAR.

Mr. Flower, the editor of the magazine, bemoans the spirit of the time, which he thinks is far more in accord with Cæsarism than with the gospel of Christ. He advocates a vigorous educational work "not only for the higher development of the unfortunate, but also for awakening the conscience and calling out all that is noble and divine in our nature, for kindling a love of justice which should become an overmastering passion, for teaching the individual to be true to his best self, and for impressing on the minds of all that no one lives unto himself."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

SCIENCE, politics, economics, literature, and travel are all well represented in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*.

HOW MR. PLUNKETT WOULD SAVE IRELAND.

The series of articles on Ireland by two writers both signing themselves X., leads Mr. Horace Plunkett to criticise their pessimism and nationalism, and at the same time to suggest his own remedy. His point is that a complete change in the industrial habits of the people is the first requisite. We must begin with the people where they are on the land. And the new social force on which he would rely for the needed transformation is "agricultural co-operation." He gives an interesting account of his success in developing a co-operative society of dairying industry. This industry had previously dwindled since Continental dairymen had learned co-operative methods. An enlarged peasant proprietary would promote the movement, and agricultural organization would give better security to the State for money lent. Industrialism, not nationalism, is his motto.

HINTS FOR THE COMING ENGLISH BUDGET.

The "Poor Man's Budget" suggested by the Radical memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer is sympathetically expounded by Mr. W. M. J. Williams. He illustrates his proposals by the following estimated results:

EXTRA REVENUE.		NEW EXPENDITURE.	
1. From graduated probate	£5,000,000	£2,500,000	Deficit.
2. From graduated income tax ..	5,000,000	2,500,000	Navy, extra.
3. From graduated succession duty.	4,000,000		
4. From local probate moiety ..	2,500,000	4,000,000	Remission of breakfast duties.
Total	£16,250,000	£9,000,000	
Balance for further relief of taxation.....	£7,250,000		

CARBON THE SOURCE OF SOLAR LIGHT.

Sir Robert Ball unearthed a theory advanced by Dr. G. J. Stoney in 1866, as to the composition of the photosphere or luminous clouds enveloping the sun. It is not from the hottest part of the sun, where all elements are in gaseous form, that we gain the most light, but from this outer sphere or shell of cloud, in which the elements must be not gaseous, but liquid or solid. Of the elements which could be either liquid or solid at such a temperature, the writer arrives at one which satisfies all the conditions—carbon. So "Dr. Stoney has concluded that the same element, which is the great source of artificial light in almost all forms on this earth, is also the source of solar light. Our conception of the important functions of carbon in the universe is thus greatly extended."

CRISPI AS DESPOT.

"An Observer" indulges in very strong language about *Puomo fatale*, as the Italians call Signor Crispi. The result of his appointment has been "the abolition of all liberties and safeguards of the body politic, and the substitution of secret, irresponsible, and absolutely despotic tribunals and secret agencies worked by the will of one man. . . . Italy is at the present time as completely ruled by an unscrupulous despotism, and by sheer use of

the sabre and musket, as is Poland at this hour, or as Austrian Venetia was earlier in the century."

"FROM CAPE TOWN TO CAIRO."

"I have found out one thing, and that is, if you have an idea, and it is a good idea, and if you will only stick to it, it will come out all right," so Mr. Lucy reports Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and adds: "The good idea to which he intends to stick is to open and maintain communication under the British flag across the African continent between Cape Town and Cairo. . . . He does not believe England will ever withdraw from Egypt, and, seeing in his mind's eye the British flag permanently flying at Cairo, he desires to make a highway of communication with the older British outpost at the Cape."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE contents of the March number are of a kind thoroughly characteristic of the *Contemporary*: sociology and theology, in varied phases preponderating, but politics, literature and science not overlooked. Several of the articles will leave a lasting mark on the reader's memory. We have noticed elsewhere a French official's "Village Life in France," and Lieut.-Colonel Elsdale's striking predictions on "Scientific Problems of the Future," as well as Mrs. Henry Fawcett's defense of New Zealand women.

SHAKESPEARE FROM A NEW POINT OF VIEW.

Phil Robinson essays to prove the Shakespearian authorship of "Titus Andronicus" by showing its continuity in points of natural history with other works. "As a matter of fact, Shakespeare has never yet been seriously approached on the side of his natural history. His references to Nature in some departments have been catalogued, but there has never been any intention hitherto to establish the individuality or identity of the man Shakespeare from his natural history, nor to study it as a whole with relation to the writer. It may be a matter for surprise that it should have been left for me, an unaccredited student of the Bard, and at the end of this century, to look at Shakespeare from a new point of view. But the fact remains."

TOLSTOI ON RELIGION AND MORALITY.

The Russian Count gives his answer to an Ethical Society who asked him to distinguish or relate religion and morality. Correspondent to his three stages of human evolution—savage, social, Christian—he classifies religions as those which aim at the gratification of the individual himself, of the society in which he stands, of the Superior Will which produced him. Without a religious foundation there can be no true, unsimulated morality, as without a root there can be no true plant. And so . . . I say religion is the conception by man of his relation to the infinite universe, and to its source. And morality is the ever-present guide of life proceeding only from this relation."

THE SECRET OF MORMON SUCCESS.

Rev. H. R. Haweis completes his glowing sketch of Mormon history. He thus enumerates the vital elements of their faith and progress: "Now take their faith in a living and constantly self-revealing God, in a prophetic ministry, in a sacred book, in an atoning love, in a communion of saints, in spiritual manifestations, and add thereto a stern respect for the moral law (as defined on the lines of the Old rather than the New Testament), ad-

mirable thrift and organized industry, obedience to authority, immense energy spent upon the unexhausted and apparently inexhaustible resources of a new world, and last but not least, a succession of men endowed with singular courage, genius and devotion, like Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, Taylor, Woodruff, Cannon and Clawson, and enough has been advanced to explain the vitality of the Mormon faith and the prosperity of the Mormon people."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE contents of the March number of the *Nineteenth Century* show a wide and fairly balanced variety, and supply in the main bright and lively reading.

THE SHAH'S NOTES ON ENGLAND.

Professor Vambéry gives an account of the Shah of Persia's Diary of his last European visit, chiefly as it bears on his last stay in England. He was profoundly impressed with the public receptions, and still more the private hospitality extended to him here. He was very observant, and noted down a great number of details. Of Lady Salisbury he remarks, "She is a lady of middle size, highly respectable, up in politics, exceedingly wise and clever."

"The Shah's diary is decidedly the most comprehensive guidebook to English aristocratic, social and industrial life." The professor suggests that "London ought to have special allurements for Asiatic princes. Palaces for Mohammedans and Hindus provided with mosques and temples, with basins and baths, ought to be at the disposal of royal visitors anxious to visit the British capital without infringement of their religious and customary life, and the lesson in European culture imparted to them at a distance would have a much greater effect if supported by studies made on the spot."

"A MOST IMMORAL AGITATION."

Sir Lepel Griffin exults in the prospect of the British Opium Commission knocking the bottom out of anti-opium allegations. Lord Kimberley only appointed it, he says, to escape pressure and to secure the collapse of the fanatics. Of the latter, Sir Lepel exclaims: "Poor, simple, honest hearts! They did not know that, judged by any truthful standard, the people of India were on a far higher level of morality than Englishmen; that they were industrious, sober, chaste and religious; that a drunken man was rare, unless he were an Englishman; and that a drunken woman was unknown."

Already the evidence has shown "the temperate habits of the Indian people, and that consequently opium is taken in moderation, not in excess; that its results are beneficial and not injurious; and that, in many unhealthy districts, it is a necessity rather than a luxury."

"The anti-opium agitation" he declares to be "one of the most immoral in modern history."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Edward Dacey interprets Mr. Chamberlain's plea for a united national party to mean that the Liberal Unionists should simply merge themselves in the Conservative Party, and he endeavors to smooth the way for all Liberal Unionists like himself. What serious difference is there between us? he asks. "I was never able to take our English party divisions very seriously."

A sketch of Notre Dame d'Amiens leads Mr. Walter Pater to observe that, as distinct from the later monastic artists, "those old, very secular builders aimed at, they achieved an immense cheerfulness in their great church."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review*, true to its name, keeps familiarizing us with novelty. This month it presents us with the first act of a dream poem, "Hannele," by Gerhart Hauptmann, translated by William Archer. It also gives us three humorous sketches by Thackeray. These, with three others, he drew within an hour while at a friend's house, talking gayly all the while. Mr. Harry Quilter, in an *Apologia pro Arte Mea*, humorously brings together press criticisms on his work which are incongruous and contradictory, and wants to know what a man is to make of all these. "Nauticus" furnishes a study in "The Official Estimates of Rival Navies." He marvels at the fact "that among a people which aspires to lead the world in naval matters, ignorance of things naval is so general, that of critics who can be expected to intelligently analyze such a return there are not six in Parliament nor twelve, outside the navy, in the rest of the Empire." He contrasts the weeks spent in Parliament over parochial business with the few hours' discussion given to the Navy, on which England's future existence depends. Lords Halsbury and Ashbourne, the Earls of Idlesleigh and Donoughmore, contribute their views on "The House of Lords as a Constitutional Force." The late Francis Adams' daring disparagement of Tennyson is noticed elsewhere.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE March number of the *National Review* is mainly political. The Symposium on the Referendum is noticed elsewhere.

A French deputy, M. André Lebon, essays to set forth the true state of French feeling toward England. France increases her fleet not with any desire to dispute British maritime supremacy, but to cope with the Triple Alliance. He will not deny that the current opinion of France is unfavorable toward the British. He gives as reasons: Protectionists have identified England with the Free Trade policy they hate. The French have not received from Englishmen the sympathy or even the justice they had a right to expect on the question of Alsace and Lorraine. The English press habitually treats all foreigners, and especially the French, as inferiors. England has more national jealousy toward France than the English themselves know.

"A Family Man" unfolds his domestic budget and shows the cost of living of a working gentleman and his family with an income of £700. He discusses affirmatively the question: Is life worth living at the price? He reports that "it is regarded simply in the light of a crime for any one under £1,000 a year to have the audacity to have a family." By way of reducing expenses he advocates linking a whole street together into a sort of co-operative home. A poem by Alfred Austin finds the true ruler of mankind not in sword or senate, but in "the silent eremitic mind," "lord of all knowledge while itself unknown."

"A Conservative M.P." advances reasons for a coalition between his party and the Liberal Unionists. Whips and private secretaries take such a coalition for granted. He finds the real line of cleavage between parties in their attitude to the demands of labor. Lord Stanley of Alderley indulges in somewhat desultory gossip on the Welsh Land Commission, which he charges with undisguised one-sidedness. "Z." offers some side aspects of Disestablishment with a view to detaching from it certain Liberal Unionists, Liberal Churchmen and those politicians who only support it because believing it inevitable. Capt.

Maude reviews Capt. Mahan's epoch-making work on the "Influence of Sea Power."

THE CENTURY.

WE have reviewed in another department articles on "The Suppression of Bribery in England," by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks; "The Anti-Catholic Crusade," by Dr. Washington Gladden; "The Imagination," by James Russell Lowell; "The City Tramp," by Josiah Flynt, and "Edvard Grieg," by William Mason.

The above articles cover the important papers in the *Century*, but there are besides several very pleasant sketches—notably a beautifully illustrated sketch which Charles de Kay puts under the delicious title of "Drowsy Kent."

This number begins with a paper, "The Tuileries under the Second Empire," by Anna L. Bicknell, who is titularly described as "an inmate of the palace." The value of this small historical chapter lies in the inside view it gives us of the imperial family and their customs. Of the Tuileries she says: "It was anything but a convenient habitation, built as it was at different periods and with different aims. Several of the galleries had been cut up into apartments for the use of the numerous members of Louis Philippe's family. These were separated by passages having no means of external light or ventilation, so that lamps burned day and night and the air was close and heavy. The different floors communicated in the interior by narrow, winding staircases, also lighted much of the time, so that the first impression to the visitor was strangely lugubrious and funereal. Two floors, also, had been made out of one, so that the ceilings were low, and the deep windows prevented the free transmission of light, especially darkening the room situated toward the north. The conveniences of modern life were very imperfect. During the greater part of the Emperor's reign there was not even water put in, and the daily supply of the inmates was brought up in pails to the various apartments. The sanitary arrangements and drainage were very bad; in the regions inhabited by the servants the air was absolutely pestilential."

HARPER'S.

IN another department we have quoted from Mr. Poulney Bigelow's paper on "The Russian and His Jew." In Mr. R. R. Bowker's necessarily very technical article on the manufacture of "A Steel Tool," he gives some carefully arranged statistics of wages and production in the iron and steel industry, which show, among other things, that the United States surpasses in quantity of product by about one-fourth her nearest competitor, which is England. As to the future, Mr. Bowker says: "That the United States will continue to increase the distance between herself and the most productive of her competitors is scarcely to be doubted. With such a large supply of the richest ores lying within easy reach of our principal iron centres, the primary condition is in our favor. The ingenious mechanical contrivances in our works, which are in some respects in advance of those used in England, enable the workman to accomplish much more—a consideration which probably has much to do with the ability of the manufacturer to pay higher wages. Sir Isaac Lowthian Bell, the foremost metallurgical authority of Great Britain, some years ago solemnly warned his countrymen that if they expected to compete in the world's market with the Greater Britain over the water, they must study and adapt the economics in hand labor

which American skill and energy had made so brilliantly practicable in iron and steel making."

In the Editor's Study, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner delivers himself as to the imminent question of the "Greater New York." He does not consider the problem of the inherent advantages of very large cities as at all solved, pointing to the "undigested mass of poverty, feebleness, and suffering of human 'slag' which London and Paris contain."

SCRIBNER'S.

THERE is opportunity for some very striking illustrations in the article on "The High Building and Its Art," by Barr Ferree in the *March Scribner's*. Mr. Ferree traces the introduction of the enormously tall office building from the very evident needs of our city space—colossal structures which, as he says, are miniature cities in themselves, many of them containing day populations exceeding that of a considerable town. He is more particularly interested in the architectural task involved in the designing of one of these giants, and it is not difficult for him to impress upon us the harrowing obstacles in building "a thing that is high and without brea th." "Nothing like this," he says, "has ever happened before, and in an art which, like architecture, depends so largely upon what has been done previously, there need be little wonder that our architects have not always achieved satisfactory results."

Octave Thanet is a very charming contributor to the series of articles on "Men's Occupations" which *Scribner's* is publishing. She talks about "The Farmer in the North," and her description of him is brightened up by some inimitable touches. She does not satisfy herself with speaking of the disappointed and "legislative" Kansas farmer and of the "foot-sore and soul-sore toiler that Garland paints," but she also has more pleasant things to say of "the farmer as I know him in my own Iowa county, with his generous fields and trig fences, his comfortable, painted house, his barns bursting with plenty, his contented cattle and his shelter for his farm machines. This Western farmer has passed the pioneer stage. Yet I must confess that prosperous as he is, he moves into the village as soon as he accumulates a competency, and his brightest boys want to leave the farm. Nor do I wonder. It is a lonely life, and until we solve the problem of mitigating that loneliness our farmers will not turn to the farm except as they are flogged there by necessity."

Mr. Charles R. Dodge tells us, in his paper on "Sub-tropical Florida," how much is missed by the conventional tourist who rushes from the North to the great hotels and famous resorts of Ponce de Leon land and to them only. He draws a fascinating picture of the southern part of the peninsula which is not yet given over to tourist travel, with its pleasant bays and wild Everglade swamps and its tropical vegetation, its Indians and its deer. In another department of this number appears a review of Mr. Hubert's article, "The Cable Street Railway." Last month we noticed "The Sea Island Hurricanes" by Joel Chandler Harris.

THE *Review of the Churches* brings to a close with Mr. Riley's rejoinder the Round Table Conference on the School Board controversy. Archdeacon Farrar gives an interesting and most sympathetic account of Dr. Stephenson's Homes. Miss Willard's sketch of "La Maréchale" is noticed elsewhere. Dr. Lunn announces attractive arrangements for tours and tourists to the Reunion Conferences to be held at Grindelwald.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

FROM the March *Cosmopolitan* we have selected W. D. Howells' "Letters of an Altrurian Traveller" and Dr. Lyman Abbott's story of the youth of Christ to review among the Leading Articles.

In the department of Mr. Walker's magazine that he calls "In the World of Art and Letters," Mr. I. Zangwill falls over the discussion of M. Richard Le Gallienne's "Religion of a Literary Man" into a fine rhapsody of irony. "My suggestion," says Mr. Zangwill, "is that the religion of the future shall consist of the most pessimistic propositions imaginable; its creed shall be godless and immoral, its thirty-nine articles shall exhaust the possibilities of unfaith and its burdens shall be *vanitas vanitatum*. Man shall be an automaton, and life a hereditary disease, and the world a hospital, and truth a dream, and beauty an optical illusion. These sad tidings of great sorrow shall be organized into a state church, with bishops and paraphernalia, and shall be sucked in by the infant at its mother's breast. Men shall be tutored in unrighteousness, and innocence shall be under ecclesiastical ban. Faith and Hope shall be the seven deadly virtues, and unalloyed despair of man and nature a dogma it were blasphemous to doubt. The good shall be persecuted and the theists tortured, and those that say there is balm in Gilead shall be thrust beyond the pale of decent society."

President Daniel C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, has a word to say in the same department on a favorite reform of his—the teaching of handcraft, and especially of drawing as a part of the college course. He says:

"Most Bachelors of the Liberal Arts have never learned to draw the simplest objects, with any approach to accuracy, a cube, a cone, an orange, or a flower, nor have they even mastered the elements of mechanical draughting so that they can make with rule and compass a legible diagram or a working plan. As for sketching the lay of the land when they travel, catching the characteristics of a church, a cottage or a boat, or limning the form and features of fish, bird, beast or man, they are as infantile as they would be in managing a steam engine, or landing a tarpon, or translating the Nimrod epic from the original cuneiform."

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THERE is in the March *McClure's* a capably illustrated personal article on "John Ruskin at Home" by H. M. Spielmann, editor of the *Magazine of Art*, who draws the following portrait of the poet:

"There he stands, erect though bent; for the chronic stoop, the result of a feeble spine in early manhood, hardly prevents him from holding himself upright, though it has reduced his height from that of a tall to that of a medium-sized man, and set his head well down between his shoulders. More often than not he wears a dark blue frock coat and trousers and double-breasted waistcoat of good homespun tweed, woven by his own St. George's Guild—a manufacture which has taken firm root in England among the village industries. But which has not exactly flooded the market, because the quality is (to the trade) so exasperatingly good that the linens and cloths will not wear out.

"Thus he is when he is the host: his ample iron-gray locks, long and silky, combed back, but falling rebelliously about his temples; and his beard, well-trimmed for a time after he began to grow it in 1881, but now long and patriarchal, dropping within his waistcoat, or, when he is in bed, picturesquely flowing down the dressing-gown in

a stately sweep. It was that beard, by the way, which he admits, with his charmingly confessed tenderness about his appearance, he thought made him look 'the least bit nice;' but which, he declared, made him 'come out like an orang-outang' in his photographs. And nothing could be more vivacious than his conversation, partly through his enormous range of information and experience, partly through his command of language and expression, and partly, too, through his keen and rapid intelligence and striking originality of thought."

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.

THE March number of the *Southern Magazine* comes out in a gay cover of pink and green. Mr. Edward Ingle calls his article on the great specialization in newspaper printing, editing and publishing, "A Paradox of Co-Operation," and he thinks that co-operation has gone much too far in journalism. As to its evils, he says:

"Newspaper reading, like beer drinking, is an acquired taste for the majority of Americans. Long and regular indulgence in it has not only brought the newspaper almost to the category of absolute necessities, but the rapidity and cheapness of its manufacture have made a continuance of the habit a question of quantity rather than quality."

There are several pleasant stories and descriptive articles, one of the former illustrated by the only artist who has yet seemed to have any success in picturing the Southern negro—E. W. Kemble. This magazine is offering a series of three prizes for the three best short stories submitted by writers who have never had contributions accepted by the half dozen more important magazines—an interesting innovation.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

PROFESSOR JEREMIAH W. JENKS' thorough character sketch of the Greek minister, Triconpis, we have reviewed in another department of the magazine.

Writing under the alarming title "Is the Musical Idea Masculine?" Edith Brower ventures to explain why the world has never seen a great woman composer. Her arguments, which she explains at length, are principally that, in the first place, woman, while possessed of wit and wisdom and humanity and power, is not capable of vieing with the greatest men in expressing intense emotional scenes. "She stimulates us delightfully; she enchains, absorbs us: nor is her hold ephemeral; but she is incapable of that soul-carrying rush, that culminating crescendo of emotional force, which makes largely the overwhelming effect of Browning's poetry, of Macaulay's and Ruskin's prose, of Wagner's operas."

And, then, in the second place, woman is not in harmony with the abstract.

"The fact of this repulsion from the abstract felt by woman (evidences of which repulsion are met with in those most gifted in imagination and emotional force) makes it appear highly probable that, unless her nature be changed—which Heaven forbid!—she will not in any future age excel in the art of musical composition."

THE *Sunday at Home* begins this month to give the journal of an Albanian colporteur's captivity among the brigands of the Albanian highlands, by whom he was carried off in 1894. Valuable insight into brigand life is conveyed by these vivid memoirs. There are besides interesting sketches of Sunday in Birmingham, with special reference to the adult schools and P. S. A.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE long awaited new French Review has at last made its appearance, and bids fair to prove a formidable rival to the old established *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Both February numbers attain a very high level both as regards noted contributors and excellence of contributions, although they do not always go hand in hand.

NOTEWORTHY ARTICLES OF FIRST NUMBER.

Two writers who have passed away forever are given the place of honor in the first number: Honoré de Balzac with "Letters to a Foreign Lady," consisting of the great novelist's long correspondence with Madame Hanska, the fair Russian who ultimately became his wife; and Ernest Renan, with an article which gives a striking description and sums up the life-work of Philo of Alexandria. The historian of the Jews, though he admits that the Alexandrian philosopher had much in common with Christian theology, entirely denies that he ever became a follower of our Lord; and this, although Philo has been at times mentioned as one of the Fathers of the Church.

In the same number Pierre Loti describes Loyola's convent, noticed elsewhere. The editor of the *Figaro*, Francis Magnard, discusses the rise of the Napoleonic Legend; Emile Faguet contributes a kindly but critical article on Pierre Brunetière, the latest elected Immortal and new editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; and J. J. Jusserand, the well-known authority on Mediæval England, tells the life romance of James I, the poet-king of Scotland, who, when a prisoner at Windsor, fell in love with Joan of Beaufort.

ERNEST RENAN.

The most interesting article in the second number of the *Revue de Paris* is that by the veteran, Jules Simon, on Ernest Renan. It is, perhaps, the most satisfactory and true account yet published of the late writer. Like Ernest Renan, M. Simon is a son of wild, picturesque Brittany, and for fifty years he was the closest friend and confidant of the historian. He gives a touching picture of the affection and respect which subsisted to the end between Renan's former friends and companions at the Treguier seminary and himself, even after the publication of his celebrated "Life of Christ." Though he went through some bitter experiences, especially when a young man, Renan always assured those round him that he had been exceptionally fortunate. "He was a great traveler in the world of thought," says his biographer. "I could have wished that his way had not lain by the Abbaye de Jouarre; but it should be remembered that he has also led us to Jerusalem, to Phœnicia, and through Ancient Greece. He had his hours of sadness and discouragement. He was at various times repudiated, calumniated, condemned without right of appeal, and reduced to the worst forms of poverty. His never brilliant health gave way, and he suffered at last from two or three diseases. But even though he could no longer sleep or eat or even hold conversations with those he loved, he would still exclaim, 'I am happy; I have been exceptionally fortunate, and must accordingly give thanks.' His laugh was sometimes ironic, yet oftener joyful. He has left us this fine precept, to do our work singing."

One of the two editors of the *Revue*, M. James Darmeteter, contributes not the least valuable article to the number, for in it he goes over every phase of the social and political history of France during the last twenty-seven years—that is to say, since the Franco-Prussian war.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THREE of the articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for February 1 deal with Germany and show a marked change in the attitude of the French press. Their tone is that of calm condemnation and cautious criticism devoid of irritation. The first in point of date is an extract from a diary of Michelet written fifty-two years ago. He left Paris June 20, 1842, and by way of Metz and Strasburg entered Germany. In the latter city he goes first to the Cathedral and next to the town library, where he makes a curious reflection. "The books, the contents of the Museum, are a mixture of France and Germany. There is here truly marriage between the two nations. Nothing can be more touching. I shut myself up there for hours, reading, interrogating the past. Beneath my eyes is a relic—the little old Cathedral of the town with the date of 1388, which serves as model for the arms of the corporations of Strasburg." Be it remembered that in 1842 Strasburg was French. But across the Rhine goes the comparatively young Michelet of fifty years ago, keeping his eye upon the gray mountains of his native France, "land of strong and valiant men, may I retain somewhat of thee!"

BLUM AND BISMARCK.

The third article is a review by Monsieur "G. Valbert" of Herr Blum's History of the German Empire from 1871 to 1890. This is a work which was undertaken under the good auspices of M. de Bismarck himself. But there came a time when the Chancellor withdrew his encouragement, the cause being certain statements concerning Count d'Arnis, the German Am' assador in Paris, suspected of financial relations with the notorious Baron Hirsch. The end of it was that Prince Bismarck published a denial of any interest in M. Blum's book, said he had not read it, and had forbidden any one to speak to him upon the subject. This was especially hard, because Blum professed for Prince Bismarck an "admiration without limit and without reserve." "Whether it were a question of foreign policy, of home administration, of taxes or customs, he approved everywhere and always, and even forgave Bismarck when the latter reconciled himself with the Pope." But more remarkable than anything said or thought by M. Blum is the entire impartiality of M. Valbert, who remarks that "if M. de Bismarck made many enemies, it is just to observe that he brought them down upon himself as much by the superiority of his political genius as by his despotism, his haughtiness, and the severity of his demands." M. Valbert discusses the enemy of France as Macaulay might have discussed Marlborough, if the general had been a Frenchman or a Jacobite. France no longer pays to Germany the involuntary tribute of anger, but treats her as a rival to whom she can now afford to be disdainfully just.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

BOTH February numbers of *La Nouvelle Revue* contain articles of exceptional interest. The first number opens with forty-seven unpublished letters addressed by Napoleon the First to Fouché, his Minister of Police, Eugène Napoleon, when the latter was Viceroy of Italy, Marshal Victor, Governor of Berlin, and to a number of more or less intimate friends. They are chiefly interesting as giving a clear idea of the great emperor's epistolary methods and directness of vision, and spread over a period of eleven years, from 1804 to 1815.

The *Nouvelle Revue* of February 15 opens with a curi-

ous account of Napoleon the First's dealings with the Jesuits. He apparently regarded them as his worst enemies, and all his generals had orders to search the monasteries in every country they conquered. The article has evidently been written to excuse the laws lately enacted against the religious orders by the French government.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CLOTHES.

G. Ferrero contributes a curious article on the "Psychology of Clothing." He declares that from all time human beings have always devoted a considerable amount of thought to the ornamentation of their persons. In Madagascar the king alone wears red; and the same law obtained in France during the Middle Ages, only then scarlet was reserved for the aristocracy. In widely different civilizations various forms of clothing have constantly been made the subject of legislation and the mark of special rank or honor. Therefore, observes M. Ferrero, the historian and sociologist should make a special point of understanding the various fashions of the people he is studying, for it will be found that there is always a close connection between the various fashions of clothing and the social and political condition of a nation. A zoölogist can build up an animal from a single bone. In the same fashion an historian and a sociologist ought to be able to describe the exact condition and civilization of a people even

though they possessed no other indication than what was suggested by their fashion plates. There, where you find that splendid brilliantly-colored garments were worn by the governing classes, and dull poor habiliments by the rank and file, you may affirm, without fear of contradiction, that an aristocratic or military government was in power. This was the case with Uganda, Ancient Assyria, etc. On the other hand, if you are told that in any given nation all classes dressed more or less alike, you may feel sure that a democratic form of government obtained. Clothes have played a great part in the revolutions and wars of the world; even during the Byzantine Empire we hear of the two political parties styled the Reds and Blues, according to the color of their caps; and in the Italy of to-day the Radicals are Red, the Monarchists are Blue, the Clericals are Black. Everywhere in the world, remarks M. Ferrero, the priests and the soldiers always wear a distinctive uniform. Indeed, any kind of special clothing is at once noticed and respected accordingly. A dwarf in a policeman's uniform inspires far more terror in the mind of the evil-doer than a giant in every-day clothing.

Other valuable articles deal with "Contemporary Spanish Literature," "The French Provinces," and "The Literary Personality of M. Brunetière," the new Academician and Editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

THE WESTÖSTLICHE RUNDSCHAU.

A NEW magazine has appeared in the field of European periodical literature, introducing itself as the "*Westöstliche Rundschau Politisch-literarische Halbmonatschrift, zur Pflege der Interessen des Dreibund, Leipzig, 1894.*" Pp. 80. As its name indicates, this German semi-monthly is devoted especially to the interests of the "Triple Alliance" of Germany, Austria, and Italy, urging the necessity of united action and preparation to meet what is regarded as a near invasion of Europe, once more, by the semi-barbarous hordes of Russia now in secret alliance with France. The first number of this new comer has already excited great attention in European political circles. Its staff of contributors, already numbering two hundred and twenty persons, among whom are names of eminence in literary culture as well as of political and military note, is surprisingly large, and with the editor-in-chief, Dr. Karl Siegen, of Leipzig, is more than sufficient guarantee of the first-rate quality of the articles that will appear in its pages. In the words of the editor, the magazine "represents the mighty family of patriots in Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy now exposed to the impending danger of a new Asiatic invasion of the blooming fields of European culture-life, and the problem consists in the gathering of all the powers of the civilized world in order to avert the danger. The greatness of it appears not only in the animated and prodigious means and might of the united peoples, but also in the irresistibility inherent in the thought all over Europe that the utmost opposition to destructive barbarism is the moral task of all civilized nations." Germany arms in the interest of peace. Austria stands guard with Hungary on the threshold of the Orient. Italy, burdened by financial embarrassments, shrinks not from the union, and seeks hereby her way out to the completion of her independence. England's moral support, perhaps more, must gravitate to the "Dreibund."

France throws herself into the arms of Russia and is on the spring ready to avenge her late humiliation. Russia, never satisfied, plies her Oriental intrigues more than ever, her eyes fastened on India, the Balkan, Asia Minor and Egypt. The future of civilized Europe depends upon the Peace-Bond of her nationalities supported by the whole might of her military force.

A FINNISH MAGAZINE.

FINSK TIDSKRIFT is an admirably conducted magazine, published in Helsingfors, Finland, by T. Gustafsson and M. G. Schybergson, but printed in the Swedish language. It is devoted to literature, science, art and politics, and presents, therefore, a bill of fare at once bright and solid, and full of variety. In the February number M. G. Schybergson continues his long and intensely interesting biographical study of Mikael Speranski, once the favorite statesman of Alexander I, afterward the victim of intrigue and slander, and, for no very clear reason, thrown off by the Czar who made no secret of believing him innocent of all treachery and wrong doing. There can be no doubt, however, that Alexander felt the loss of Speranski very keenly, and, whatever the real motive might have been that led him to exile the favorite who had shown such devotion to him, almost regretted the step he had taken. The day after, Prince Galitzin, who appeared by command before him, found the Czar pacing his room gloomy and disturbed. On the Prince inquiring if he were ill, Alexander returned, almost tearfully: "No; but if your hand had been cut off, you would surely groan and complain at your hurt; I was robbed last night of Speranski—he was my right hand." During the whole lengthy conversation with Galitzin the Czar spoke only of his heavy loss, often with tears in his eyes. "You and Moltschanoff," he said at last, "will see rich Mikael Mikailovitch (Speranski's) papers, but you will find nothing—he is no traitor."

THE NEW BOOKS.

"MARCELLA." *

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S NEW NOVEL ON
SOCIALISM AND WEALTH.

WHATEVER the judgment of the critics may be,—and these lines are written before any of the critics have said their word,—we may confidently predict, from a rapid advance reading, that Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Marcella" will be pronounced her best book by the pub-



MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

lic who read to enjoy and to learn rather than to criticise. Quite as truly as "Robert Ellsmere," "Marcella" is a story of immediately contemporaneous life and thought. It is more readable, considered as a story, than "Robert Ellsmere" or "David Grieve." As a vehicle for the discussion of current social problems, it is by far more lucid and more satisfactory than either of its predecessors. It carries us into the very heart of the politico-economic movements and controversies that occupy so central a position in English life and society to-day.

* Marcella. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 447-498. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Marcella Boyce is the daughter of a younger son of a landed proprietor of ancient and aristocratic lineage. This second son has gone into Parliament at an early age and has married young. His prospects have been brilliant, but his moral nature is unsound, and at length he brings disgrace upon his family by dishonest and swindling financial transactions which are exposed and which cause his complete downfall. His father saves him from punishment as a criminal by the payment of heavy sums of money which almost impoverish the estate, and the old man dies soon afterward. The elder son Robert Boyce succeeds to the estate, and the disgraced younger son Richard Boyce disappears from view. Richard's wife, through all his misconduct, has clung to him with tenacity and unswerving devotion, though the effort at self-control at length results in a strangely reserved and unsympathetic nature. They have one child, Marcella, the heroine of the story. She is sent to a second-class boarding school at the age of nine, and sees nothing of her parents except in brief vacations for many years. Uneventful boarding school life continues until she is nineteen.

Meanwhile, from a plain and forlorn childhood, in which she has shown strong impulses and great individuality, Marcella has developed into a young womanhood of rare beauty and strength of mind and character. At nineteen she is taken from her rural boarding school and allowed to spend a time in London for the study of art and music in connection with the South Kensington schools. She has strong artistic aptitudes and predilections, but circumstances bring her quickly into contact with the philanthropic movements, and more particularly with the socialistic propaganda, of present-day London. One of her companions, a young lady art student, has two brothers who are art designers by profession, and ardent upholders of the socialistic ideal. They are active members of the "Venturist Society." Readers who are at all familiar with London life and movements will at once recognize the well-known Fabian Society under this disguised name. The Fabians, as a group, are men and women of high culture and sincere devotion to human progress. Marcella Boyce throws herself with the earnestness which is the key to her nature into work for the London poor under the guidance and according to the methods of the new school of humanitarian socialism.

But when Marcella reaches the age of twenty-one, having been two years in London, her father succeeds through the death of his elder brother to the family estates at Mellor, and Marcella is summoned to the home of her ancestors. In London she has imbibed the socialistic abhorrence of wealth, and has come to believe that private property, especially in land, is the chief social curse. Her position at Mellor, therefore, is a highly interesting one. She finds herself passionately in love with the place and its traditions, yet greatly in doubt as to the rightness of the English system of landlord proprietorship. She finds Mellor in a sadly decayed and neglected condition, and she is horrified at the wretched condition of the people in the agricultural village which belongs to the estate. She has not been told of her father's early offenses, and does not for a time understand why he is not received by the

old county families, especially by Lord Maxwell, who owns the adjoining estate.

Through her interest in the villagers and her participation in charitable work, Marcella becomes acquainted with Aldous Raeburn, Lord Maxwell's grandson and heir. He is a man of thirty, of university training, conservative by instinct, quiet and reserved, but of high ideals of duty and justice, and possessed in the fullest degree of a sense of the responsibility imposed upon a man of his class. He falls in love with Marcella, and soon afterward they are engaged. Not to dwell too minutely upon the story, a sharp clash,—growing out of their different points of view as to questions of social ethics,—leads Marcella to break off the engagement. Jim Hurd is one of the poorest and most unfortunate of the villagers. He is led, through want, to the dangerous practice of poaching. Lord Maxwell's gamekeeper, a burly, insolent fellow, has always been an enemy of the deformed and unfortunate Hurd. At length he catches Hurd in the game preserves, and in the conflict that ensues Hurd shoots the gamekeeper and kills him. Marcella, who has been a ministering angel in Hurd's family, uses every effort to secure a reprieve of the man's death sentence. Aldous Raeburn's sense of duty will not allow him to sign a petition for the act of clemency.

Marcella breaks off the engagement, leaves her home, and goes to London, where she enters upon the work of a nurse among the poorest of the poor, taking to London with her Jim Hurd's widow and small children. A new and prominent character has meanwhile been introduced into the story in the person of a young Mr. Wharton, who has talent and ambition, and who thinks he sees in the cause of socialism an opportunity to advance his own fortunes. He is a distant relative of Lord Maxwell and has become the editor of a powerful London paper which has strong labor and socialistic leanings, and is known as the *Clarion*. Everything in the description of this paper and its influence would point to the London *Daily Chronicle* as the real journal that was in Mrs. Ward's mind. Wharton becomes a labor candidate for Parliament in a constituency which lies adjacent to Mellor, and powerfully espouses Marcella's cause in behalf of poor Jim Hurd. Wharton's interference aids in the breach between Marcella and her lover, and in Marcella's subsequent London life and work Wharton reappears from time to time. His career as a labor leader finally comes to an end through the exposure of the fact that he has taken a large bribe from an association of mine owners in order to induce him to advocate in the *Clarion* a cessation of a miners' strike, the continuance of which had been chiefly due to the *Clarion's* strenuous support of the strikers. Wharton meantime has endeavored to win Marcella's hand, with some prospects of success; but he is rejected, and at once succeeds in capturing the daughter of a Tory lord. He is a strong type of the insincere reformer whose desertion is only a question of time and self-interest.

Aldous Raeburn, Marcella's old lover, has meanwhile become an under-secretary in a Conservative cabinet. In making a practical investigation into certain housing conditions in a poor part of London, he encounters Marcella, who, in her capacity as nurse, had been attempting to protect a sick wife against a drunken husband and has been badly injured by a blow from the infuriated brute. The story develops rapidly, and the encumbering characters are disposed of with all the neatness and dispatch that make the conventional novel so agreeable to the sympathetic reader. Lord Maxwell falls mortally ill and dies on the continent, Aldous succeeding to the title and

the estates; and soon afterward Richard Boyce conveniently ends his unprofitable existence, Marcella being his sole heir.

Thus far we have not alluded to one of the most attractive characters in the story, Edward Hallin. If, in drawing the portrait of Edward Hallin, Mrs. Ward had not in mind the lamented Arnold Toynbee,—who founded Toynbee Hall in East London, lectured to workmen on economic subjects, and died while his work was only begun, leaving a loved and cherished memory,—the ordinary reader will be much deceived by the striking resemblance. Edward Hallin had been an intimate Cambridge friend of Aldous Raeburn, and the friendship had grown stronger through the after years. In her London life and labor Marcella had known Hallin as she knew the other reformers, labor leaders and social philanthropists. Edward Hallin's dying days are spent with his friend on the Maxwell estate. Raeburn's devotion to Marcella has remained unbroken, and through her hard experiences as a London nurse her appreciation of his high character and worth has constantly grown stronger, and her love for him has grown deeper and more mature. That these two, then, should become reconciled was a foregone conclusion. The story ends at the point where they are about to be married and to join hands and hearts in their life work for the welfare of the people about them.

The doctrines of the book, however, are more important than the story,—though considered as a piece of fiction it is certainly an artistic and charming product. Upon the whole, the book must be regarded as a defense of wealth and landed property from the point of view of the social well-being. It preaches no selfish doctrine of wealth, but rather the doctrine of social responsibility. It does not defend the existing order with blindness, nor does it unfairly distort or caricature the doctrines and ideals of the brave and honest men who are leading the socialistic propaganda in London. But it constitutes, in essence, a plea for progress upon the basis of character and individual freedom, as against all proposals for a sudden or violent overturning of long-established institutions. Specifically, it may be considered an argument against the nationalization of land. In general, it controverts the collectivist ideal. In England the book must perforce create much discussion by reason of the great intimacy with which it deals with movements of the day, and by reason of the further fact that many of its characters seem to be drawn almost too closely from well-known personages. In America it will be of value to all those who would like to understand better the ins and outs of the social and economic agitation that centers in London, and the part that social-economic questions play in the public and private life of England in this closing decade of our century. Mrs. Ward has certainly achieved a remarkable success in this third serious novel of modern social and ethical life.

MR. CRAWFORD'S NEW STORY OF NEW YORK SOCIETY LIFE.*

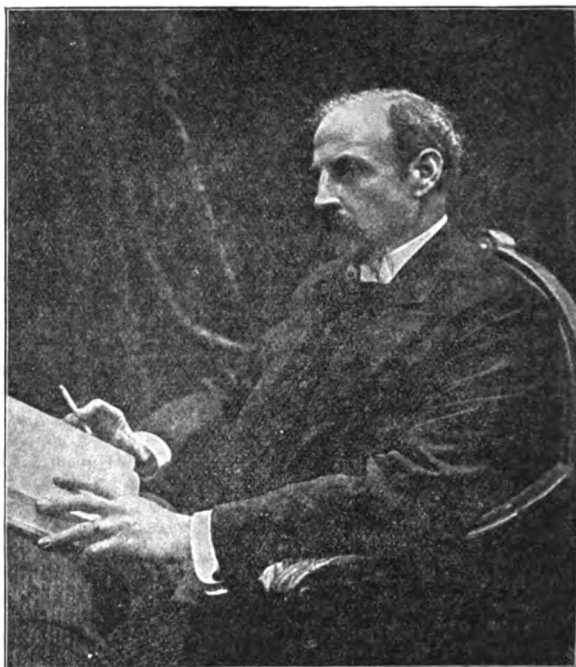
"KATHERINE LAUDERDALE," which has just been published in two volumes (an American novel in two volumes is something of a rarity since the days of Cooper), introduces us to a number of people,

* Katherine Lauderdale. By F. Marion Crawford. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 332-333. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

about whose fortunes Mr. Crawford proposes to tell us still more in a future story or stories. The world in which the characters of the new novel live and move and have their love affairs is that of contemporary good society in New York City; it borders upon, when it does not overlap, the circle of the "four hundred," and a number of the novelist's character delineations are said to have been sketched from real and well-known society people. Mr. Crawford has given us to understand, in a few pregnant sentences occurring here and there in the course of the narrative, that the mental and spiritual condition of this upper class is not Elysian, although most of his characters possess "things good in themselves, besides great wealth—such as beauty, health, a fair share of wit and the cheerful heart without which all else is ashes." Katherine Lauderdale herself, though a sensible young woman of nineteen years and not particularly speculative, is adrift religiously: she might under certain conditions be fascinated by theosophy, psychical research—by any theory or knowledge which would satisfy the demand of the anxious soul. "The mind of the idle portion of American society to-day reminds one of a polypus whose countless feelers are perpetually waving and writhing in the fruitless attempt to catch the very smallest fragment of something from the other side, wherewith to satisfy the mortal hunger that torments it."

But while Mr. Crawford has given the picture of a certain society class, and while he has here and there thrown in sentences which generalize a truth with such force and succinctness that they might pass into proverbs; while he has also localized the events of the story by deft touches picturing certain city quarters or certain street scenes of the metropolis, it is with the characters themselves—not a large group—and with the series of somewhat startling events which furnish the narrative of the tale that the reader is principally concerned. The minor personages of the drama are drawn with distinctness and care; but for their more complete history we must await the sequel. Of Paul Griggs, the cynical and successful author; of Crowdie (evidently a carefully chosen name), the famous painter, with ugly features and repulsive, snake-like manners; of the old millionaire "Robert the Rich," and of several other characters we are anxious to know more.

Katherine Lauderdale is the daughter of a miserly, but well-to-do New York business man of strong Presbyterian preference, and of a Catholic mother who is something of an artist, who was once a brilliant Kentucky belle, and is still known as one of the most beautiful women in metropolitan society. Mr. Crawford's newly created heroine may be sketched in his own language: "She was a very beautiful girl. . . . Yet there was something puzzling in the face, primarily due perhaps to the mixture of races. The features were harmonious, strong, and on the whole noble and classic in outline, the mouth especially being of a very pure type, and the curved lips of that creamy, salmon rose-color occasionally seen in dark persons." Katherine's "deep gray eyes, almost black at times, had an oddly fixed and earnest look. In them there was no softness on ordinary occasions. They expressed rather a determination to penetrate what they saw, not altogether unmixed with wonder at the discoveries they made." Her lover, a cousin by the name of John Ralston, is a rather dissipated young man of twenty-five, the only son of a widow of a United States navy officer. Ralston lives with his mother in a comfortable Fifth Avenue home, and has at the time of the story not succeeded in finding the particular line of effort for which nature has adapted



MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD.

him, and his income was not sufficient to support a wife upon a scale befitting his place in the social ranks.

Katherine urges upon her lover and obtains his consent to a secret marriage, in the hope that she might, by revealing it to the wealthy old uncle, "Robert the Rich," win from him the promise to give Ralston another chance to make his way in the business world. The old millionaire is especially fond of Katherine, but he has twice tested Ralston's power to apply himself to routine duties and the result has been unsatisfactory. Katherine's visit to the uncle is unsuccessful, but it is one of the strong scenes of the novel. Her husband's visit to the same quarter a little later ends in a violently angry debate, which argues ill for the future relations of Ralston and his uncle.

The action of the story is crowded into the space of a few days, lasting from Monday afternoon to Friday afternoon of a winter week. Katherine and Ralston are secretly married in accordance with her wish. The hero has frankly told Katherine a few days before their marriage that he was somewhat under the influence of the drink habit. Upon the day of that marriage Ralston goes through a series of rather strange adventures upon the streets of New York; his friends, his mother and his bride all suppose him to be drunk, but they are mistaken. The testimony of an old family doctor convinces Ralston's mother and the city press that the peculiar condition of the young man's brain and his encounter with a professional prize-fighter were not due to drink, but to an accident, which stunned and confused him. Katherine and her husband met at a young people's dinner party, she cold as ice at his shameful offense; he stern with the sense of being unjustly accused; but his explanation is completely satisfactory, and the second volume closes with a charming reconciliation between the young husband and wife, which the reader, however, feels may be only temporary.

An excellent portrait of Mr. Crawford is used as frontispiece, and Mr. Albert Brennan has enforced some of the important events of the story by full-page illustrations.

TOLSTOI AS A CHRISTIAN ANARCHIST.*

IN his latest work Count Tolstoi appears once more as the teacher and preacher of what he conceives to be the good news of Jesus Christ. He enforces again the prohibition of evil-speaking, of debauchery, of oaths and of resistance to evil. The doctrine of non-resistance is the diapason of his whole discourse. But he delivers his old message in deeper tones and in a nobler dialect. He surrounds it with an ampler atmosphere of history and philosophy, and seeks for it a profounder basis in religion. He recognizes now, as he failed adequately to recognize before, that he was by no means the first to discover from the teaching of Jesus the obligatoriness of non-resistance. He acknowledges that the doctrine of non-resistance to evil by force has been professed by a minority of men from the very foundation of Christianity. He vigorously criticises the majority, believers and unbelievers, who hold the opposite view.

The early corruption of Christianity, Tolstoi, indeed, grants to be as inevitable as the decay of germinating seed in the soil. But as the new life went on developing within the decadent forms of pagan society, the meaning of Christianity became ever clearer and clearer, until at the present time, though Church and State are both still essentially pagan, it pervades and dominates the conscience of mankind. That we are all children of God and brothers of each other, and that love is the true law of life, are principles which Tolstoi with astounding optimism declares to form the real conscience of modern humanity. But with this generally diffused conscience modern conduct is in glaring contradiction. Universal military service and the consequent possibility of mutual murder on the largest scale show that "pagan life has reached its extreme limit and must annihilate itself." The transition to the Christian stage is inevitable.

How is this to be brought about? Certainly not by further extension of the sphere of government, as in international arbitration and kindred schemes. For these Tolstoi has the utmost scorn. "Government is in its essence always a force acting in violation of justice." It is based on the very negation of non-resistance. "Christianity destroys all government." Nor must we wait for

*"The Kingdom of God is Within You." By Count Leo Tolstoi. 12mo, pp. 378. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.50.

society to take the leap into the new life all at once. As a swarm of bees moves from one branch to another by each separate bee using its own wings, so each individual man should use his own freedom to obey the law of Christ and to detach himself from pagan ways of life.

Tolstoi has gone beyond the literalism which seemed once to mar his interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount. Precise rules, he says, belong to the social and pagan state. Jesus laid down principles which are not to be mistaken for rules, but which point to the eternal ideal. His five (negative) commandments are "signposts on the endless road to perfection."

But is the individual free so to obey Christ? This question brings out Tolstoi's theory of freedom. Man may not be free as regards his acts, but he is free as regards the causes of these acts. He is free to recognize and profess the truth. "And the truth shall make you free." But he is not free to recognize all truths. Some truths, already built into universal custom, he recognizes of necessity. Others, not yet reached by human evolution, he cannot recognize. But between these lie the truths which he is free to recognize. Recognition or non-recognition depends on no external causes. Hence, to recognize the truth now within range is the supreme duty; to refuse to recognize it is to be guilty of hypocrisy, which was the sin Jesus most strongly denounced. Even if you will not carry out in act Christ's anti-coercive precepts, pleads Tolstoi, at least do not play the hypocrite and deny or treat lightly the contradiction between the Christian conscience and our cruel social organization. Recognize and profess the truth, and gradually the action of men will follow the increasingly recognized truth.

For after individual obedience Tolstoi acknowledges the education of public opinion as the second instrument of change. As the few in deed and the many in thought come to recognize the colossal folly and wrong of government, the inevitable transition will take place.

When? That depends, answers Tolstoi, on your will and the will of other individuals. But come it must, sooner or later.

To what will the change bring us? "What will become of humanity if each of us performs the duty God demands of us?" What of civilization, science, art, culture? Tolstoi frankly confesses that we do not know. The law of life is to move on from the known to the unknown: only that is progress. We must conform to truth at all costs: only what is false will perish by our conformity. Wholly in the power of the Master, in the workshop erected and directed by Him, am I to shrink from carrying out His orders, because they seem strange and I do not know His final aim?

OTHER RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

CIVICS, POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND HISTORY.

The Laws and Jurisprudence of England and America. A Series of Lectures delivered before Yale University by John F. Dillon, LL.D. Octavo, pp. 447. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$4.

This work by Judge Dillon deals with the subjects of legal education; trial by jury; the origin, development and characteristics of the common law; written constitutions; legislation; case law; law reports; the doctrine of judicial precedent; codification and law reform. The purpose of the lectures is to set forth the merits of our legal system as adapted to the needs of our polity.

Compendium of Transportation Theories. Kensington Series—First Book. Octavo, pp. 295. Washington: Kensington Publishing Company. \$2.

This is a convenient collection of recent papers and addresses on various phases of the railway problem by such well-known experts as Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Judge T. M. Cooley, Joseph Nimmo, Jr., C. P. Huntington, Prof. H. C. Adams, Theodore Voorhees, W. M. Acworth, of London, and other competent specialists. A number of the addresses are reprinted from the proceedings of the National Conventions of Railroad Commissioners. Others have appeared from time to time in the technical railroad journals and in other peri-

odicals. This compendium was prepared by Mr. C. C. McCain, of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Social Evolution. By Benjamin Kidd. Octavo, pp. 354. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.50.

The writer of this work seeks to apply the principles of evolutionary science, as interpreted by the Darwinian school, to the study of race development. These principles, he thinks, have been too generally neglected by students of social economics. "The gradual emancipation of the people and their rise to supreme power has been in our case the product of a slow ethical development in which character has been profoundly influenced, and in which conceptions of equality and of responsibility to each other have obtained a hold on the general mind hitherto unparalleled. The fact of our time which overshadows all others is the arrival of Democracy." Especially interesting chapters are those on "The Outlook," "The Central Feature of Human History," "The Function of Religious Beliefs in the Evolution of Society," "Western Civilization" and "Modern Socialism."

The Englishman at Home: His Responsibilities and Privileges. By Edward Porritt. 12mo, pp. 393. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.75.

This work aims to render for American readers such a service as Mr. Bryce, in the "American Commonwealth," rendered for English readers, in illuminating the institutions of a kindred people. The author deals with the various departments of municipal and national life in England, describing those features with which Americans generally are least familiar. "The Poor Law and Its Administration," "National Elementary Education," "Administration of Justice," "Imperial Taxation," "The Church of England and Nonconformity," "Labor Legislation" and "The Daily Press" are among the chapter headings. Mr. Porritt's journalistic experience in England and the United States well qualified him for the task of preparing such a work as this.

The Sunset Club of Chicago. The Meetings of 1892-93 and a List of the Members to January, 1894. Octavo, pp. 244.

This modest volume contains reports of discussions of present-day topics at a dozen meetings of the Sunset Club during the season of 1892-93. Many prominent business and professional men of Chicago, with invited guests, contributed to these discussions, which have a permanent value and interest to the student of political and social problems. Of especial importance are the suggestions relative to municipal reform.

Bimetallism; a Tract for the Times. By Francis A. Walker. Paper, octavo, pp. 24.

President Walker discusses in this brochure the three questions: Is bimetallism economically desirable? Is it economically practicable? and is it politically and diplomatically possible? "The well-known position of General Walker on the monetary question would sufficiently suggest to the reading public the answers to these questions. He outlines the true policy of the United States for the present, as one of waiting and educating. "Bad as the situation is for each and for all, we can stand it longer than Europe. We are richer, freer, stronger than the greatest of the nations; we have a much wider margin of living; we have vast undeveloped resources which contain the possibilities of indefinite wealth."

The Political Economy of Natural Law. By Henry Wood. 12mo, pp. 305. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

This is a fuller development of the ideas advanced in the author's "Natural Law in the Business World," which appeared several years ago. Mr. Wood discusses from the point of view of evolution and natural law such subjects as combinations of capital and labor, profit sharing, socialism, economic legislation, distribution of wealth, centralization of business, booms and panics, money and coinage, tariffs and protection, etc.

The Referendum in America. A Discussion of Law-Making by Popular Vote. By Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 225. Philadelphia: The University of Pennsylvania. \$1.50.

Defining the Referendum as "the submission of laws, whether in the form of statute or constitution, to the voting citizens for their ratification or rejection, these laws first having been passed upon by the people's representatives, assembled in legislature or convention," Dr. Oberholtzer finds that this is no new principle in America, but that it is employed in every State, as well as in the county, the city, the township

and the school district. The present essay gives the results of an investigation into the actual application of this principle in the different States. The subject is discussed under four heads—"Constitutions and Their Amendments," "Submission of State and Local Laws," "The People and Their City Charters," and "Opinions of State Courts" as to the constitutionality of law-making by popular vote. An appendix of 75 pages contains a useful summary of State constitutions, including all instances in which the right of the people to a direct consultation in the making of their laws has been recognized in these instruments, as well as examples from the statutes.

The Railways of Europe and America; or, Government Ownership. By Mrs. Marion Todd. Paper, 12mo, pp. 293. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. 50 cents.

Mrs. Todd summarizes the railroad statistics of the United States, India, Germany, Austro-Hungary, and other countries, with reference to the question of government ownership. The "zone systems" of Austria and Hungary receive special attention.

A History of the United States Navy from 1775 to 1893. By Edgar Stanton Maclay, A.M. In two vols. Vol. I. Octavo, pp. 609. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.50.

Mrs. Maclay undertakes to tell in two volumes the story of our national naval exploits from the outbreak of the Revolution down to the present time. The first volume covers the period 1775-1813, breaking off in the middle of the War of 1812. The record of our young navy's achievements, as every one knows, is of surpassing interest. What we have lacked heretofore has been a complete, continuous narrative, although there are several excellent works dealing with special periods. The time that Mr. Maclay has devoted to this work has been well spent. In particular, he is to be congratulated on the discovery of most important documents in the archives of the French Navy Department in Paris which enable him to throw much new light on our troubles with France in 1798-1801. He believes this chapter in our national history to have been a most interesting and glorious one. The work is well supplied with admirable maps and illustrations.

The History of Australia and New Zealand from 1606 to 1890. By Alexander Sutherland, M.A., and George Sutherland, M.A. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

This brief manual is adapted to the use of schools; it is also a convenient book of reference for the American reader who wishes to inform himself on the leading facts of Australian history. Such topics as the early discoveries, the convict settlements, the gold excitement, later explorations and methods of colonization, are treated with sufficient fullness and in a manner that can hardly fail to interest the general reader.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Science and Christian Tradition. Essays by Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 453. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

One of the most interesting features of the volumes now appearing in Mr. Huxley's series of "Collected Essays" is found in the recently written prefaces. The preface to "Science and Christian Tradition" is decidedly spicy; severely and at the same time humorously polemical. While referring to the testimony of the Gospels as being, for himself, incredible, Mr. Huxley states that "refusal of assent with willingness to reopen the question, on cause shown, which is what I mean by Agnosticism, is, for me, the only course open." The essays of this volume (the fifth of the series) all belong to the period from 1887 to 1892 and discuss such questions as "Scientific and Pseudo-Scientific Realism," "Possibilities and Impossibilities," "Agnosticism," "The Keepers of the Herd of Swine," "Mr. Gladstone's Contrivance Methods," etc., etc.

Secularism: Its Progress and Its Morals. By John M. Bonham. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Mr. Bonham, the author of "Industrial Liberty" and other works, believes every great world religion and religion itself mark only certain stages in the development of the race. It seems to him that a scientific secularism which will examine all subjects with the same calm rationality, unhindered by any sentiment of "reverence," is to be dominant in the near future. The present organization of our industrial life is

hastening the day when theology will be obliged to give up the ghost. Mr. Bonham's style is clear and philosophical; he treats his subject as a student of general tendencies, and has not made any extensive appeal to statistics in these chapters.

Religion in History and in Modern Life. By A. M. Fairbairn, D.D. Octavo, pp. 286. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.50.

This new edition of Doctor Fairbairn's volume of lectures is in response to public demand. Touching upon somewhat the same topics which are discussed in Mr. Bonham's book the author looks at the functions of Christianity as one whose "hope for the future is in the ideal of Christ, whose hope for man is in a more perfect and complete embodiment of the Christian religion." The lectures, while largely historical in a direct way, have for their purpose the understanding of the relation of the Christian Church to our own times, and especially to the social-industrial problem. Doctor Fairbairn considers himself a student of religion rather than a student of economics.

Religion. By G. de Molinari. Translated by Walter K. Firminger. 12mo, pp. 207. New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

Mr. Firminger's object in translating this work (from the second French edition and with the sanction of the author) has been, in part, to throw some light upon the English problem of Church disestablishment. M. Molinari, editor of the *Journal des Economistes*, reaches the conclusion in this book, which "is a plea in favor of the independence and liberty of creeds," that the separation of Church and State is an imperative demand of progress. The author, writing as a reverent and thorough lay student of religion, has uttered many important truths regarding the social functions of religion, its origin and future, and its relations to the scientific, modern era.

A Short History of Unitarianism Since the Reformation. By Frederick B. Mott. 12mo, pp. 91. Boston: Unitarian Sunday School Society.

Mr. Mott has chosen to sketch the progress of Unitarianism by means of the biographical method. He has given brief summaries of the life and doctrinal position of Erasmus, Servetus, Sozzini, Priestley, Emerson, Theodore Parker, Martineau and others. A series of such outlines, treating clearly the essential history of each great denomination, might find place in Sunday school work and be useful in breaking down so much of the prejudice of sect as rests upon ignorance.

The Spirit of God. By P. C. Mozoomdar. 12mo, pp. 323. Boston: George H. Ellis. \$1.50.

The general spirit and style which obtain in this volume are the same which the readers of "Heart-Beats" found. Mr. Mozoomdar writes in the preface: "I do not pretend to be a scholar or theologian or teacher. My utterances are only my personal record." A sense of mystery and of longing, a conception of God which to many may seem vague, a profound religious experience and a terse and figurative style dominate these chapters upon "Hindu Doctrine of the Spirit;" "Doctrine of the Spirit in Christianity;" "The Spirit in Nature;" "Spiritual Power of the Senses;" "The Spirit in Immortal Life;" "The Spirit in History," etc., etc. It is a volume in which the scientific demand will find scarcely a recognition, but which as literature and as religious contemplation deserves high rank.

CRITICISM, ESSAYS AND BELLES-LETTRES.

The Experimental Novel, and Other Essays. By Émile Zola. Translated by Belle M. Sherman. 12mo, pp. 419. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$2.

The contents of this volume first appeared in the original French, in the columns of various Continental reviews. A reader who does not feel disposed to follow the application of M. Zola's theory of fiction throughout the list of his novels will find that these essays present clearly and emphatically (and with many repetitions) the critical formulas upon which the art, or rather the science, of Zola's creations rests. The style of these chapters is diffuse and polemical, but it is clear, and the statements are definite. The business of the novelist is to study the phenomena of human passion, to reduce the territory of the unknown, to search for the "how," not the "why," to do battle with the "lies of the idealists," to pass beyond the wordy rhetoric of the romanticists. "The naturalistic formula in literature . . . is identical with the naturalistic formula in the sciences, and particularly in physiology. . . . We do not deny God; we endeavor to mount up to Him by reaching an analysis of the world. If He is at the head of it all we shall find it out, science will reveal it to us."

Oxford and Her Colleges: A View from the Radcliffe Library. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. 32mo, pp. 105. 75 cents.

In this pocket companion Professor Goldwin Smith writes of his beloved and familiar university with the view of giving an historical outline which might especially interest American visitors at Oxford. He has shown the close relation between the college life and the larger general life of England, and explained the complex university organization. A view of Radcliffe Library is given as a frontispiece.

Wills and How Not to Make Them; with a Selection of Leading Cases. By B. B. West. 16mo, pp. 190. \$1.

Mr. West's volume is not a serious treatise for the actual assistance of will-makers, but it consists of a series of humorous chapters based upon our fallible human nature and upon some peculiarities of British legal proceedings relating to testaments. These chapters have been grouped under the headings, "Testamentary Abuses," "The Remedies" and "Leading Cases."

POETRY AND HYMNS.

Alaskana; or, Alaska in Descriptive and Legendary Poems. By Bushrod W. James, A.M. 12mo, pp. 402. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. \$2.

Mr. James, who is a member of the medical profession and a member of several of our American scientific associations, has visited Alaska and has also read the principal literature relating to that region. He has thrown into poetic form—using the metre of Hiawatha—a great deal of valuable information and a great deal of excellent description relating to Alaska scenery and the customs and legends of the natives. The result is a volume out of the usual order, which will delight many people who have a fancy for the union of poetry and fact. There are a number of good full-page illustrations. In sending out this second edition of his work the author has taken the opportunity to enlarge it by the addition of several legends.

In Various Moods. Poems. By Stuart Livingston. 12mo, pp. 100. Toronto: William Briggs. \$1.

This slight volume of verse contains a number of sonnets and songs, and some reflective pieces written in blank verse. Mr. Livingston shows a graceful facility and a real poetic sensibility; in these pages he has not confined himself to themes of love, though they have their share of attention.

Popular Selections from Hymns New and Old. Edited by D. B. Townner, T. T. Eaton and G. H. Simmons. Paper, 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 10 cents.

FICTION.

Union: A Story of the Great Rebellion. By John R. Musick. 12mo, pp. 505. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Musick is to be congratulated upon the completion of his pleasant task of outlining the principal events of our national existence in a series of volumes uniting a predominating historic aim with a purpose to furnish good stories. In the last issue of the "Columbian Historical Novels," the romance closes with the closing year of the civil war, while an appendix gives a résumé of the chief happenings of importance from 1865 to 1893. The full-page illustrations are excellent, and there are added a number of small portraits of recent Presidents and other public men. Mr. Musick, though he writes from a federal standpoint, believes Lee to have been the greatest general of the war, and his study of John Brown has led him to the belief that the hero of Ossawatimie was "a dangerous fanatic whom it were better to forget than to praise." "The Columbian Historical Novels" seem particularly well adapted for the shelves of our common schools in town and in country. The work has been accomplished with fidelity and according to a definite method.

John Ingerfield and Other Stories. By Jerome K. Jerome. 32mo, pp. 230. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

A pleasing portrait of the young British author accompanies this collection of five short stories, and there are several other illustrations. These products of Mr. Jerome's fancy are about equally divided between the humorously light and the sombrely serious style of fiction.

The Last Sentence. By Maxwell Gray. 12mo, pp. 491. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.50.

Mention of this strong and ably written story has been

made heretofore in this department. It is well illustrated by Albert Hencke and is a notable volume, with plenty of incident and with an excellent moral element, which is not, however, obtrusive.

Life in a Nutshell. A Story. By Agnes Giberne. 12mo, pp. 222. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. \$1.

"Life in a Nutshell" is an illustrated English story for girls, and it is of a directly religious character.

A Princess of Paris. A Novel. By Archibald Clavering Gunter. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: Home Publishing Co. \$1.

The Story of Margédel. Being a Fireside History of a Fifehire Family. 16mo, pp. 269. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Waring's Peril. By Capt. Charles King. 12mo, pp. 230. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

Lisbeth. By Leslie Keith. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

A Soldier and a Gentleman. By J. Maclaren Cobban. 12mo, pp. 211. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

The Countess Radna. A Novel. By W. E. Norris. 12mo, pp. 405. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.50.

Al: A Social Vision. By Charles S. Daniel. Paper, 12mo, pp. 266. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. 50 cents.

An Apocalypse of Life. By W. T. Cheney. Paper, 12mo, pp. 312. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. 50 cents.

Ships That Pass in the Night. By Beatrice Harraden. Authorized American Edition. 16mo, pp. 235. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The Woman of the Iron Bracelets. By Frank Barrett. 12mo, pp. 433. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

Benefits Forgot. By Walcott Balestier. 12mo, pp. 460. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

Australia as It Is; or, Facts and Features, Sketches and Incidents of Australia and Australian Life. By a Clergyman. Third edition. 12mo, pp. 266. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

The anonymous author of these sketches has chosen a title which correctly reveals the purpose of his volume. He has been a resident of New South Wales for something more than a dozen years, and writes with experience, therefore, as well as in a clear and agreeable style, of the actual facts about "The Bush," "Pioneering," "Squatting," "Convictism," etc., etc. Not only the prospective colonist, for whom the book seems especially prepared, but any one desiring a truthful view of Australian life to-day, in its most characteristic features, may profit by these pages. The volume has reached a third edition.

Among the Matabele. By the Rev. D. Carnegie. 12mo, pp. 128. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 60 cents.

The Rev. Mr. Carnegie has had a ten years' residence in Matabeleland in the service of the London Missionary Society and his duties have led him to an intimate acquaintance with the character and customs of the dark skinned people. His book is clearly written and contains not a little information. A map, portraits of Lobengula and Khama and several other illustrations are furnished.

Tales of a Nomad; or, Sport and Strife. By Charles Montague. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Montague has not endeavored to make a piece of literature out of his hunting and fighting experiences. He has recorded the pith of some exciting adventures, mainly in South Africa, "in the hope that they might interest sportsmen and travelers."

ATHLETICS AND OUT-DOOR LITERATURE.

Sandow on Physical Training. Compiled and Edited by G. Mercer Adam. Quarto, pp. 260. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$3.50.

Those conversant with the history of the men who have gained the world's admiration for their physical development and power may not be surprised to learn that at ten years of age Mr. Eugene Sandow was a decidedly unpromising boy judged from the standpoint of athletics. The volume which Messrs. J. Selwin Tait & Sons have recently issued informs us how this puny specimen of humanity became at twenty-six the athletic giant who has attained such prominence in Europe and in our own New York. A portion of the work is practically from the words of Mr. Sandow himself. He explains clearly but scientifically his manner of life and his method of training, which method, employing mainly the simplest dumb-bell and bar-bell apparatus, is presented in its details and is worthy to be called a system. The book does not look upon Mr. Sandow merely as an exceptionally strong man and a stage phenomenon, but as—*mutatis mutatis*—something of a model for the average citizen who desires to find the right path toward a vigorous physical state; a symmetrical muscular, nervous and organic development. The volume contains a large number of illustrations, showing the athlete in various poses, explaining the human muscular system, the dumb-bell exercises, etc., etc. The anecdotal side of Sandow's history has not been neglected, but the serious matter of the book makes it worthy of commendation to the amateur and student of physical training.

The Beautiful Flower Garden. By Schuyler Mathews. Paper, 12mo, pp. 191. Philadelphia: W. Atlee Burpee & Co. 50 cents.

All About Sweet Peas. By Rev. W. T. Hutchins. Paper, 16mo, pp. 131. Philadelphia: W. Atlee Burpee & Co. 20 cents.

Mr. Mathews has written his little manual in a practical way, with the authority of one who knows much about picturesque gardening, and he has adorned the text with several full-page illustrations. The geometrical ideal in a flower garden does not please Mr. Mathews. "The chief beauty of the garden should lie in its flower colors and plant forms, and not in the symmetry of its beds and borders." "All About Sweet Peas" is from the pen of an enthusiastic admirer of those flowers, and the booklet appears now in a revised and enlarged edition.

Amateur Fruit-Growing. A Practical Guide to the Growing of Fruit for Home Use and the Market. By Samuel B. Green. 12mo, pp. 182. Minneapolis: Farm, Stock and Home Pub. Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Samuel B. Green, professor of horticulture in the University of Minnesota, has prepared a little manual for the beginner in that branch of agricultural knowledge. It treats in a practical way of the essentials of the subject and is particularly adapted to the more northerly States of the Union. It is sufficiently illustrated and is substantially and conveniently bound.

Hints on the Art of Landscape Gardening. By Thomas Hawkes. Paper, 12mo, pp. 52. Chicago: J. C. Winship & Co.

Cycle-Infantry Drill Regulations. Prepared by Brigadier-General Albert Ordway. 32mo, pp. 80. Boston: Pope Manufacturing Company.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

John Amos Comenius, Bishop of the Moravians. His Life and Educational Works. By S. S. Laurie, A.M. Paper, 12mo, pp. 272. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

Pestalozzi: His Aim and Work. By Baron Roger de Guimps. Paper, 12mo, pp. 320. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

Mr. C. W. Bardeen, well-known for many services to the educational world, is issuing month after month a series of volumes which compose a "Standard Teachers' Library." The works which find place in the series are of acknowledged pedagogical value, and they are issued at a price which will make them attainable to the average school teacher. The volumes devoted to Comenius and Pestalozzi are carefully prepared.

Selections from the Essays of Francis Jeffrey. Edited by Lewis E. Gates. 12mo, pp. 258. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.

Mr. Lewis E. Gates, of the English department at Harvard, has made a series of selections from Jeffrey, which serve to show the essential characteristics of the famous Scotch critic and the spirit and methods of the critical art in Great Britain during the early decades of our century. The editor has written a careful introduction and appended a considerable body of notes. An excellent portrait of Jeffrey is a pleasant surprise in a volume mainly intended for text-book use.

Practical Methods in Microscopy. By Charles H. Clark, A.M. 12mo, pp. 283. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.60.

The author of this little treatise has had more or less experience in microscopy in our secondary schools, and he has made it his aim to give "to the private worker, in simple and concise language, detailed directions for the many processes that he must learn in order to make practical use of the microscope." There are sufficient illustrations, including seventeen plates reproducing photo-micrographs.

A Laboratory Course in Invertebrate Zoölogy. By Hermon C. Bumpus, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 163. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.

Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, professor of comparative anatomy in Brown University, sends out a second revised edition of his manual, intended to direct the work of students pursuing a laboratory course in invertebrate zoölogy. The species selected for examination, from the lowest animal life to simple tunicates, "are generally forms that can easily be secured and preserved."

Amparo. A Novel. By Enrique Pérez Escrich. Adapted to the Use of Students of English and Spanish by R. D. de la Cortina. Paper, 12mo, pp. 307. New York: R. D. Cortina. 75 cents.

El Indiano. A Comedy in Three Acts. By García de la Vega. Adapted to the Use of Students of English and Spanish by R. D. de la Cortina. Paper, 12mo, pp. 83. New York: R. D. Cortina. 50 cents.

The various publications of Professor R. D. Cortina are familiar to many students of Spanish in this country. The two volumes, "Amparo" and "El Indiano," belong to his "Serie de Cortina," and have reached respectively a second and a third edition. Professor Cortina's simple and valuable method in these two pieces of fiction has been to print the Spanish text upon the left-hand pages and an English translation, following the exact arrangement of the foreign tongue, upon the right-hand pages. A beginner may therefore enjoy a good story and an amusing play and at the same time make linguistic progress without the burdensome company of a dictionary.

A Short French Grammar. By C. H. Grandgent. 12mo, pp. 160. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 60 cents.

French Lessons and Exercises. By C. H. Grandgent. Part I. 12mo, pp. 34. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 15 cents.

Professor Grandgent's grammar is elementary, and aims particularly at brevity, systematic arrangement, a plain and scientific study of French pronunciation and a treatment of the subjects from the standpoint of the American pupil.

L'Avare: A Comedy in Five Acts by Molière. With Notes by Théodore Henckels. 12mo, pp. 161. Boston: Ginn & Co. 65 cents.

Mr. Henckels's notes are placed at the bottom of the page. He has also furnished an introduction and a particularly full vocabulary.

The Progressive Speller: A Complete Spelling Book. By F. P. Sever. 12mo, pp. 148. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

Elementary Meteorology. By William Morris Davis. Octavo, pp. 387. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.70.

This thorough and attractive treatise upon one of the most interesting of natural sciences is from the pen of Professor William M. Davis, of the chair of physical geography at Harvard. While this work is intended primarily for text-

book use and is admirably adapted to that purpose, it will doubtless be useful to any one connected with the United States weather service, or in fact to any reader who wishes an authoritative and yet comparatively untechnical treatment of moisture, winds, clouds, cyclones, rainfalls and all other atmospheric phenomena. The volume is indexed and has a number of illustrations.

Biological Lectures Delivered at the Marine Biological Laboratory of Wood's Holl in the Summer Session of 1893. Octavo, pp. 242. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.15.

Most of the lectures brought together in this volume present in substance the results of the original investigations of the lecturer, and they aim to "bring forward the unsettled problems of the day and to discuss them freely." They are written in the spirit of special and scholarly research and treat such topics as "The Fertilization of the Ovum," "Dynamics in Evolution," "The Nature of Cell Organization," "The Influence of External Conditions on Plant Life," etc. Of particularly wide interest are the chapters upon "The Mosaic Theory of Development" and "The Marine Biological Stations of Europe." The illustrations are for the most part simple and directly related to the text.

Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes. By Rev. T. W. Webb, M.A. Two vols. Vol. I. 16mo, pp. 250. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

This fifth edition of a treatise for amateur astronomers, which appeared originally in 1856, has been revised and much enlarged by the Rev. T. E. Espin. Volume I contains a portrait of Mr. Webb, a map of the moon and a number of lesser illustrations. Mr. Espin has left the original text unaltered where possible and has made his additions in the form of footnotes. The two parts of this volume treat of "The Instrument and the Observer" and "The Solar System."

Telephone Lines and Their Properties. By William J. Hopkins. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

The first edition of Professor Hopkins' compact and practical treatise appeared some months ago. The publication of a new edition has given him opportunity for revision and enlargement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Blue Book" of Amateur Photographers (Sprange's Annual). 1894. 12mo, pp. 382. Beach Bluff, Mass.: Walter Sprange. \$1.25.

Some months ago Mr. Sprange's British edition of his "Blue Book" appeared. It is now followed by the American edition, which constitutes a directory of the amateur photographic societies of the United States and a list of officers and members, with addresses. Some slight information regarding foreign countries is also included, and Mr. Sprange has relieved the monotony of tabular matter by a series of interesting illustrations, from American subjects for the most part. The amount of labor which a volume of this class requires is realized only by one who has had a practical experience of it, and Mr. Sprange's faithful energy is worthy of support by his fellow-photographers.

The Green Bag. Vol. V. 1893. Edited by Horace W. Fuller. Quarto, pp. 576. The Boston Book Company.

The bound volume for 1893 of this well-known magazine for lawyers makes a very attractive appearance, especially in the large number of portraits. The periodical from month to month reflects the lighter phases of the American attorney's professional life in a genial way and the numbers when bound furnish an agreeable and valuable book for the office or home shelves.

The Gist of Whist. By Charles E. Coffin. 16mo, pp. 112. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 75 cents.

Mr. Coffin has a high respect for his game and his purpose in preparing a manual has been to furnish a concise, reliable guide to modern scientific whist based upon the standard authorities.

The Evolution of Physiological and Chemical Science in a Natural System of Medicine vs. the Theories and Fallacies of Popular Medicine. By J. D. Stillman, M.D. Octavo, pp. 69. St. Louis.

The Genealogy of the Mickley Family of America. Compiled by Minnie F. Mickley. Octavo, pp. 182. Mickley's, Pa.: Published by the Author.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. February.

Interior Photography. Carl C. Koerner, Jr.
Photography and Law. William G. Oppenheim.
Why do Silver Prints Fade? John H. Janeway.
Beginners' Column.—IV. John Clarke.
Slide Making by Contact.

American Monthly.—Washington. February.

Newport, R. I., During the Revolution. Harriet D. Skinner.
The Battle of Buena Vista. Ellen H. Walworth.
The Trance State of Woman
Old Letters and History of Firesides: Letters of Sidney Berry.

The American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. February.

Chemico-Physiological Discoveries Regarding the Cell. P. H. Crittenden.

The Classification of the Arthropoda. J. S. Kingsley.
Range of Crossbills in the Ohio Valley. A. W. Butler.

March.

The Energy of Evolution. E. D. Cope.
Classification of Arthropoda. J. S. Kingsley.
Vertebrate Fossils from Northern Nebraska. J. B. Hatcher.

The Arena.—Boston. March.

Prenatal Culture. Sydney B. Elliot.
Manual Training vs. the Old Method of Education. A. H. Heinemann.

The Right of Eminent Domain. Edward O. Brown.
The Secret Doctrine of the Brahmins. Heinrich Hensoldt.
Nationalization of Railroads. Rabbi Solomon Schindler.
The New Bible. Rev. F. B. Vrooman.
Would the Annexation of Mexico be Desirable? Henry W. Allen.

The Ascent of Life.—IV. Stinson Jarvis.
The Cause of Financial Panics. J. W. Bennett.
Jesus or Caesar. B. O. Flower.
First Steps in the Union of Reform Forces. Walter Vrooman.

Art Amateur.—New York. March.

Modern French Painting.—III. Roger Riordan.
Flower Painting in Oil.—IV. Patty Thum.
The Painting of Snow and Ice.—III.
Landscape Painting in Water Colors.—IV. M. B. O. Fowler.
Hints About Pen Drawing.—II. Maude Richmond.
Elements of Lithography.
The Pottery and Porcelain of the United States.
How to Paint on Tapestry Canvas.—II. E. D. MacPherson.

Art Interchange.—New York. March.

The New Vanderbilt Palace. Gilson Willets.
Color Decorations in Our Houses. W. S. Morton.
The National Sculpture Society and Its Aims. F. W. Ruckstuhl.
Signor Giuseppe Boldini. Royal Cortisoez.
Leather Work as a Handicraft.—III. Evelyn H. Nordhoff.
Russian Art.—III. Wendell S. Howard.
The Pietà of Dupré. Estelle M. Hurl.

Atlanta.—London. March.

Wonderland: The Yellowstone National Park. Illustrated.
Percival Rivers.
The Historical Novel as Illustrated by Sir Walter Scott. Edwin L. Arnold.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. March.

Assyrian Arrowheads and Jewish Books. Sir Edward Strachey.
On the Upper St. John's. Bradford Torrey.
Is the Musical Idea Masculine? Edith Brower.
A Greek Prime Minister: Charilaos Tricouplis. J. W. Jenks.
The Sapphic Secret. Maurice Thompson.
Reform of Secondary Education in the United States. N. M. Butler.
Scott's Familiar Letters.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. March.

The Bank of England compared with the Banks of France and Germany. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
The South American and Mexican Company.
Contracting Out.
French National Statistics and Social Schemes.

Biblical World.—Chicago. March.

Theology of Paul and John Compared. G. B. Stevens.
Paradise and the First Sin. William P. Harper.
Hinduism's Points of Conflict with Christianity. Merwin Marie Snell.
Duties of Men as Taught by the Book of Proverbs. C. F. Kent.
Wisdom in Teaching Critical Results. F. B. Denio.

Blue and Gray.—Philadelphia. March.

With Farragut on the *Hartford*.—VIII. Capt. H. D. Smith.
Recollections of an Army Surgeon. J. O. Harris.
James B. McPherson. Clement A. Evans.
General Grant's Last Public Address. Stephen J. Herben.
Henry Wilson. Charles W. King.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. March.

Glasgow and Balliol. P. A. Wright Henderson.
The Power of I ante. Moira O'Neill.
About a Book of Autographs.
The Preparatory School.
The Newest about Earth-Worms. Frank E. Beddard.
To and Fro in Lapland: Angling Experiences. George Lindsay.
The Navy and its Duties.
The Indian Currency Muddle. W. R. Lawson.
Escaped from the Wreck.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. February.

The Population of England and Wales.
The Agricultural Machinery Trade in Russia.
The French Mining Industries.
The Petroleum Industry in Galicia.
Alterations in Roumanian Import Duties.
New Customs Law of the Argentine Republic.

Bookman.—London. March.

Moira O'Neill. With Portrait.
New Letters of Balzac. Frederick Wedmore.
The Prehistoric Writings of Mr. Froude. F. Espinasse.
Mr. Lang's St. Andrews.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco. March.

Benefits of the Midwinter Exposition. M. H. De Young.
The First Days of the Great Fair. Morris Shelton.
Some Citizens of Sunset City. Barbara Ridents.
A Corner at Versailles. Edgar Eldon.
An Hour with Joaquin Miller. Elodie Hogan.
The State School at Whittier. Winifred Black.
Coffee and Cacao Industries of Nicaragua. William Newell.
Memories of Edwin Booth. Mrs. D. P. Bowers.
Pre-Columbian Engineering in Arizona. R. E. L. Robinson.

The Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. March.

A Physical Catastrophe to America. Arthur Harvey.
Premier and President. John A. Cooper.
The Garden of British Columbia. E. Molson Spragge.
"Brummagem" Jewelry. Bernard McEvoy.
Mexico and Its People. P. H. Bryce.
Vancouver and Hawaii. Herbert H. Gowen.
Lenten and Easter Observances. Thomas E. Champion.
Canadian Art Schools, Artists and Art. J. A. Relford.
The Death Penalty. John Ferguson.
The Winter Carnival at Quebec. Faith Fenton.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. March.

The Education of Our Girls: A Talk with Miss Buss. Raymond Blathwayt.
The White Fields of Ulster: The Linen Industry. J. W. Steel.
A Trip to St. Kilda. Rev. R. C. Macleod.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. March.

How the Jews Take Care of Their Poor: A Chat with Mr. I. Zangwill.
Is Modern Dress Ugly? A Chat with Mr. Walter Crane.
Experiences of a Public Entertainer: A Chat with Mr. George Grossmith.
Are Model Dwellings a Success? A Chat with Sir Sydney Waterlow.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. March.

The Economics of Electric Power. H. L. Lufkin.
Present and Prospective Steam Engine Economy. John H. Barr.

Large Search-Light Projectors. H. M. Norris.
The Arkansas Industrial University. C. V. Kerr.
Artificial Lighting of Workshops. Benjamin A. Dobson.
Anti-Friction Materials. K. Hedges.
The Influence of Electrical Inventions. T. D. Lockwood.

Catholic World.—New York. March.

Dawning of the Twentieth Century in Europe.
How to Solve One of the Highest Problems of Science.
The Spirit of the Early Missionary. S. B. Hedges.
Paschale Gaudium. William L. Gildea.
Holy Week in Spain.
A Retreat at La Trappe. W. L. Scott.
Matthew Arnold and the Celts. M. E. Henry-Ruffin.

Chambers's Journal.—London. March.

The Great Belt in Winter. Charles Edwardes.
Trusts and Trustees.
The Skill of Savages.
Great Cork Forests.
Bank Safes and Burglars.

Century Magazine.—New York. March.

The Tuileries Under the Second Empire. Anna L. Bicknell.
Old Dutch Masters: Gerard Dou (1613-1675). T. Cole.
A Pilgrimage to Lourdes.
The Timber-Cruiser. Julius Chambers.
Drowsy Kent. John A. Fraser.
Major Andre's Story of the *Mischianza*. Sophie H. Ward.
Edward Grieg. William Mason.
The City Tramp. Josiah Plynt.
The Imagination. From Lectures by James Russell Lowell.
The Madison Square Garden. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.
Philip Kearny Philippe. Comte de Paris.
Earthquakes and How to Measure Them. Edward S. Holden.
The Suppression of Bribery in England. J. W. Jenks.
The Anti-Catholic Crusade. Washington Gladden.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. March.

Village Life in France. Marquis de Chambrun.
How Not to Help the Poor.—II. John H. Finley.
Verdi's Old Age. E. Panzacchi.
Preparation and Action in Debate. J. M. Buckley.
What is Chemistry? Ira Remsen.
Modern Cities of Italy and Their Development. Alex. Oldrini.
Thomas Alva Edison. Charles Barnard.
Workingmen's Colonies of Germany. Emily M. Burbank.
What Makes a Unitarian? George L. Cary.
A Study of Anarchists and Their Theories in Europe. P. Desjardins.
What Millionaires Give to Schools. S. P. Cadman.
Principles and Pastimes of the French Salon.—II. Ida M. Tarbell.
The Decline of Tolstoy's Philosophy. Victor Yarros.
The Chickasaws in Connecticut. Henry P. Robinson.
Miners' Homes in the Mojave Desert. John R. Spears.
Lady Aberdeen. J. Castell Hopkins.
What is Politeness? Angelina B. Martin.
A Rummage Among Colonial Almanacs. Agnes M. Lathe.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. March.

Indiana. D. P. Putnam.
What Hath God Wrought in India? Geo. F. Pentecost.
A Day with Confucius. J. H. Laughlin.
Christian Heroism in Mexico. J. M. Greene.

Contemporary Review.—London. March.

Outdoor Relief: Is it so Very Bad? W. A. Hunter.
Religion and Morality. Count L. o Tolstoy.
The Mormons.—II. Rev. H. R. Haweis.
Scientific Problems of the Future. Lieut.-Col. Elsdale.
Village Life in France. A French Official.
Shakespeare's Natural History: "Titus Andronicus." Phil. Robinson.
Archaeology and the Old Testament. Prof. S. R. Driver.
Marriage in East London. H. Dendy.
New Zealand Under Female Franchise. Mrs. Henry Fawcett.
The House of Lords and Betterment. Lord Hobhouse.
Teachers' Pensions. Ernest Gray.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. March.

The Roman "Index."
Famous First Editions.
Defence not Defence: Gorse.
An Elizabethan Zoologist: Rev. Edward Topsel.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York. March.

The Son of the Carpenter. Lyman Abbott.
The Quadrilles at the Court of Napoleon I. Frederic Masson.
Plutocratic Contrasts and Contradictions. W. D. Howells.
"Buzz." Stoddard Goodhue.
The Teacher's College. Rosa Belle Holt.
God's Will and Human Happiness.—III. St. George Mivart.

The Dial.—Chicago. February 16.

The Uses of Books.
English at Columbia College. Brander Matthews.
Secondary School Studies. C. Harrison.

March 1.

Modern Language Teaching a d Sprachmeistered.
The Suppression of "Foreign Ideas."
English at Harvard. Barrett Wendell.

Education.—Boston. March.

What Can the High Schools Do? Ray G. Huling.
The Essentials of Arithmetic. Albert G. Boyden.
The Sword of Ethan Allen. John R. Weathers.
Preparation for the Study and Practice of Law.
Children's Postures. Mara L. Pratt.
Lowell Mason, American Musician. James H. Ross.
Vacation in Acadia. Frank H. Palmer.

Educational Review.—New York. March.

The Universities of Germany. E. D. Perry.
Governmental Maps in Schools. William M. Davis.
An Experiment in Correcting Compositions. W. H. Maxwell.
The Study of Education at Harvard. Paul H. Hanus.
Educational Exhibits at the Columbian Exposition.—III. R. Waterman, Jr.
Report of the Committee of Ten. C. DeGarmo, C. F. P. Bancroft.
Economic Geography. Morris Loeb.
A Child's Vocabulary. Albert Salisbury.
The Bitter End of the Objective Method. Ida F. Foster.

Educational Review.—London. February.

Report of the Committee of Ten on Secondary Education.
Chas. W. Eliot.
Foreign Language Study in Grammar Schools. John Tetlow.
Study of Education at the Sorbonne. Henri Marion.
Educational Exhibits at the Columbian Exposition.—II. R. Waterman, Jr.
Conveyance of Children to School in Massachusetts. George H. Martin.
Individual Teaching: The Pueblo Plan. P. W. Search.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. March.

World's Fair Buildings through French Spectacles. Jacques Hermet.
Ships of the New British Navy. W. Laird Clowes.
How the Ancients Moved Heavy Masses. W. F. Durfee.
A Plea for Series Electric Traction. Nelson W. Perry.
City Water Supplies of the Future. Samuel McElroy.
Florida's Great Phosphate Industry. Alfred Allen.
Proposed Cables Under the Pacific. Herbert Laws Webb.
Precautionary Hints for Inventors. Frank Richards.
The American Practice in Silver-Lead Smelting. W. R. Ingalls.
The Tehuantepec Isthmus Railway. Señor Don Matias Romero.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. March.

Le Chevalier Blondin.
Clouds and Cloudscapes. Douglas Archibald.
Along the Garonne. Stanley J. Weyman.
Carmelites in London. M. Lambert.

Expositor.—London. March.

The Righteousness of Christ's Kingdom. Professor Marcus Dods.
On the Proper Names in St. Mark's Gospel. Rev. Arthur Wright.
St. Paul's Conception of Christianity: The Flesh as a Hindrance to Holiness.
Sin an Act of Self-Will. Rev. John Watson.

Expository Times.—London. March

William Milligan. Rev. W. F. Moulton.
Hebrew Prophecy and Modern Criticism. Rev. F. H. Woods.
Christian Faith. Rev. Frederic Ralton.
The Gospels and Modern Criticism. Rev. Arthur Wright.

Fortnightly Review.—London. March.

The Ireland of To-day and To-morrow. Hon. Horace Plunkett.
The Significance of Carbon in the Universe. Sir Robert Ball.
A Poor Man's Budget. W. M. J. Williams.
An Expedition to Mount Kenya. Dr. J. W. Gregory.
The Latest Post Office Prank: Imperial Five-Farthing Postage. J. Henniker Heaton.
The First Edition Mania. William Roberts.
L'Uomo Fatale: The Effects of Crispi's Return to Office.
Railway Development. J. Stephen Jeans.
The New Hedonism. Grant Allen.
Fabian Economics. W. H. Mallock.
From Cape Town to Cairo. Henry W. Lucy.

The Forum.—New York. March.

An Income Tax: Is It Desirable? David A. Wells.
 An Income Tax: Reasons in Its Favor. U. S. Hall.
 Recent Railroad Failures and Their Lessons. Simon Sterne.
 The Duty of Educated Men in a Democracy. E. L. Godkin.
 Colonization as a Remedy for City Poverty. F. G. Peabody.
 Stability of Great Religious Sects. H. K. Carroll.
 A Religious Analysis of a New England Town. W. B. Hale.
 The Programme of the Nationalists. Edward Bellamy.
 The Absurd Effort to Make the World Over. W. G. Sumner.
 The Gothenburg System and Our Liquor Traffic. E. R. L. Gould.
 Lowell in His Letters. J. W. Chadwick.
 Child-Study in the Hospital. H. D. Chapin.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. February.

European Parliaments. Frederick S. Daniel.
 Horrors of Capital Punishment. William H. Garrison.
 How to Get Married, though in France. Illustrated. Berkley Sherwood Dunn.
 Tasmania. Illustrated. E. Troubridge.
 New Serial Story: "The Silver Shafts." Frances Swann Williams.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. March.

The Chin-Lushai Country. E. O. Walker.
 Curiosities of Diamonds. Herbert James Gibbins.
 "The Campaign of Waterloo." Dr. J. G. McPherson.
 A Northumbrian Valley. Alexander H. Japp.
 The Original of Frau Aja. H. Schütz Wilson.
 Lord Beaconsfield as a Phrase-Maker. Alfred F. Robbins.

Geographical Journal.—London. February.

Kurdistan. With Map. Capt. F. R. Maunsell.
 The Geography of Mammals. W. L. Slater.
 Descriptive Notes on the Southern Plateau of Bolivia and the Sources of the River Pelaya. Charles M. S. Pasley.
 The State of the Siberian Sea: The Nansen Expedition. Capt. Joseph Wiggins.
 Commercial Geography. Hugh Robert Mill.
 Geography at the World's Columbian Exposition. Charles T. Conger.
 Italian Explorations in the Upper Basin of the Jub. With Map. E. G. Ravenstein.

March.

The Evolution of Indian Geography. R. D. Oldham.
 A Journey in Hadramaut. Leo Hirsch.
 Geographical Work in Canada in 1893.
 The Treeless Plains of the United States. Jacques W. Redway.
 Mr. Errol Gray's Journey from Assam to the Sources of the Irrawadi.

Girl's Own Paper.—London. March.

A Day's Expedition in Virginia. Countess of Meath.
 Embroidery on Glass Cloth. Josepha Crane.
 Thoughts and Observations on Natural History. H. B. M. Buchanan.

Good Words.—London. March.

The Hartz District and Its Towns. C. A. Channer.
 Obnoxious to the Poets: The Insect.
 Celestial Photography. Richard A. Gregory.
 Early Years in the French Navy.—II. Geoffrey Winterwood.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.—New York. January.

Proposed Exploration of Ellesmere Land. Robert Stein.
 A Visit to Andorra. W. L. Lodian.
 Two Great Men (Ericsson and Andobon). Eleanor L. Hale.
 The Thling of Alaska. Bessie L. Putnam.
 Mammalian Linguists. Eugene M. Aaron.
 Ontario and Toronto. G. M. Powell.

The Green Bag.—Boston. February.

Sir Horace Davey.
 German Jurists and Poets.—II. Arthur Hermann.
 Legal Reminiscences.—VI. L. E. Chittenden.
 The Supreme Court of Vermont.—III. Russell S. Taft.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. March.

Vignettes of Manhattan.—IV. Brander Matthews.
 A Rodeo at Los Ojos. Frederic Remington.
 The New England Negro. Jane DeForest Shelton.
 The Welcomes of the Flowers. W. Hamilton Gibson.
 Great American Industries.—XI. A Steel Tool. R. R. Bowker.
 The Russian and His Jew. Poultny Bigelow.
 Tuberculosis and Its Prevention. T. Mitchell Prudden.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly.) March.

Francis Parkman. James Schouler.
 How to Reform Football. L. F. Deland.

The Abuses of Training. J. R. Finlay.
 Radcliffe College. J. B. Warner.
 The Latin Play. H. M. Morgan.
 The Harvard Observatory in Peru. W. H. Pickering.

Home and Country.—New York. March.

Hymns in War Times. James H. Ross.
 Orchards of Pine. Frank Donaldson.
 The Artist as an Advertising Agent. Lumas Soreg.
 Serpent Worship and Its Mysteries. Samuel Jaros.
 Heroes of the Green Turf. Thomas Pease.
 Metropolitan Journals and the Men Who Make Them. S. Jaros.
 The Educational Value of Toys. Lawrence Bowen.
 Something About Numbers. Sidney M. Bowles.

Homiletic Review.—New York. March.

Labor Problems for Pulpit Discussion. Newman Smyth.
 The Decline of the Telegraph. Edward Judson.
 Pastor's Assistant and Associate. G. B. F. Hallock.
 The Person of Christ. Wayland Hoyt.
 How I Prepare My Sermons. Kerr B. Tupper.
 The Babylonian Creation Story. William Hays Ward.
 The Resurrection as a Foundation Fact of the Gospel. A. Maclaren.

Irish Monthly.—Dublin. March.

Mr. Aubrey de Vere's New Volume: A Study. Rev. P. A. Sheehan.
 Dr. Russell of Maynooth.—XIX.

Journal of American Politics.—New York. March.

The Disease of Charity. Bolton Hall.
 Causes of the Present Business Depression. Harry C. Ager.
 A Study of Alexander Hamilton. H. F. Barnes.
 The Lawyer as a Public Servant. T. F. Dennis.
 Demoralizing Influence of the Spoils System. C. C. Andrews.
 Dead Men's Shoes and Who Shall Wear Them. J. F. Hume.
 Does Our Public School System Educate? Gertrude Buck.
 A Critique of the Single Tax Theory. H. W. B. Mackay.
 The United States in the Matter of Bimetallism. F. J. Scott.
 The Immigration Question. W. H. Jeffrey.
 The Balance of Trade. E. L. Rector.
 Repudiation. E. M. Burchard.

Journal of Geology.—London. January-February.

The Distribution of Ancient Volcanic Rocks Along the Eastern Border of North America. With Maps. G. H. Williams.
 Revolution in the Topography of the Pacific Coast Since the Auriferous Gravel Period. J. S. Diller.
 The Name "Newark" in American Stratigraphy: A Joint Discussion. G. K. Gilbert and B. S. Lyman.
 An Abandoned Pleistocene River Channel in Eastern Indiana. Chas. S. Beacher.
 Physical Geography in the University. Wm. M. Davis.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) March.

Fixed Coast Defenses of the United States. Lieut.-Col. P. C. Hains.
 The Quartermaster's Department. Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee.
 Organization of the Armies of Europe. Captain J. J. O'Connell.
 Management of a Post Hospital. Maj. J. VanR. Hoff.
 The Provost Marshal. Capt. G. S. Carpenter.
 Rifle-Practice in Its Relation to Eye-Strain. J. M. Banister.
 A General Review of Existing Artillery. Gaston Moch.
 Balloon Photogrammetry. R. Meade Bache.
 The German Manœuvres.
 Problem of Mounted Infantry Solved by Cyclists.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. March.

My Father's Literary Methods. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.
 The Church and the Choir. Rev. Lyman Abbott.
 My Literary Passions.—IV. William Dean Howells.

Leisure Hour.—London. March.

Dean Stanley. With Portrait. Rev. S. G. Green.
 The Capture of the Lizard: An Incident of Life in the Canary Islands.
 Flowers of the Market: Mostly Foreign. W. J. Gordon.
 The Peoples of Europe: Germany.—III.
 St. David's Day.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. February.

English and American Theories.
 Boys Made Over. William McCormick.
 Letter from Miss Willard.
 Homes for Working Men.
 Method of Printing for the Blind.
 Sea Islands. Clara Barton.
 Unemployed.
 Government Intelligence Office.

Lippincott's.—Philadelphia. March.

A Desert Claim. Mary E. Stickney. A complete novel.
A Prophet of the New Womanhood. Annie Nathan Meyer.
The Training of the Saddle Horse. John Gilmer Speed.
More About Captain Reed. Emma H. Ferguson.

Longman's Magazine.—London. March.

Savage Spiritualism. A. L.
A Lay After Crawfish. Fred Whishaw.
Queen Dido's Realm: Wasps. Grant Allen.
A Crisis in the Oxford Union. Rev. W. K. R. Bedford.

Lucifer.—London. February 15.

India: Her Past and Her Future. Concluded. Annie Besant.
The Brotherhood and Service of Man. T. A. Duncan.
The Norse Gods. Concluded. R. Machell.
A Brief Sketch of the Zoroastrian Religion and Customs. G. R. S. Mead.
The Influence of Zoroastrianism on Christianity.
Reincarnation in Tibetan Buddhism. G. R. S. Mead.
Some False Concepts of Occultism.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. March.

Pens and Pencils of the Press. Joseph Hatton.
Rambles Through England: The Isle of Wight. Illustrated.
Haileybury College. W. Chas. Sargent.

Lyceum.—London. February 15.

The Irish Agricultural Laborer.
Among the Liverpool Irish.
The Poetry of Ancient Greece.
Interesting French Philosophers.
The Bogus Club Question.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. March.

John Ruskin at Home. M. H. Spielmann.
"Human Documents." Portraits of
Andrew Lang, John Townsend Trowbridge, Joseph Ernest
Renan.
Identification of Criminals. Ida M. Tarbell.
The Glamour of the Arctic. A. Conan Doyle.
The Late Professor Tyndall. Herbert Spencer.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. March.

The Growth of National Sentiment. C. B. Roylance-Kent.
The Riots in Bombay: By an Old Indian Magistrate.
Cromwell's Veterans in Flanders. Hon. J. W. Fortescue.
The True Discovery of America by Cousin: A Reply to Cap-
tain Gambler.

The Menorah Monthly.—New York. March.

The Order and the Hebrew Language. M. Ellinger.
Shylock and Nathan the Wise. Rudolph Grossman.
Prejudices of the Romans against the Jewish Religion. A.
Blum.

**Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.)
March-April.**

"The Place Where the Lord Lay." J. C. Jackson.
The Latest Renaissance. Mrs. Mary S. Robinson.
The Chicago Parliament of Religions. Charles J. Little.
The Church and the City. George P. Mains.
Some Distinctive Features of Old Testament Study. John
Poucher.
Robert Forman Horton. Olin A. Curtis.
Methodist Doctrine of Atonement. S. McChesney.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. (Quarterly.) March.

Dredging for Specimens. E. L. Sabin.
Hon. James Harlan. Samuel M. Clark.
Picturesque Paris. Bertha L. McClelland.
Iowa and the World's Fair.—II. Ora E. Miller.
Student Life at Ames. Tom Burke.
Liverpool and Her Docks.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. March.

Relation of Our Sunday Schools to Missions. Elijah Horr.
The Vitality of the Gospel: A Signal Illustration.
Conference on Foreign Missions at New York. Judson Smith.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. March.

Christian Co-operation and the Social Mission of the Church.
Christianity in India.—I. Edward Storrow.
The Religions of India.—I. Francis Heyl.
Three Heroines of the Nez Percés Mission. F. F. Ellinwood.
Christless Toilers of the City and the Duty of the Church.
Stundism in Russia. C. Bonnekemper.

Modern Art.—Indianapolis. (Quarterly.) Autumn number

Gargoyles. Louis H. Gibson.
Impressions of the Art Exhibit at the World's Fair.
Mariano Fortuny and Leon Bonnat. R. B. Gruelle.
A New English Illustrator—Aubrey Beardsley.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. March.

Modern Artists and their Work. C. Stuart Johnson.
Hunting the Fox. R. H. Titherington.
George W. Childs. Harold Parker.
A Possible Claimant of the English Throne. George G. Bain.
The Legends of Wagner's Operas. George Holme.
The English Novelists of the Hour. Anna Leach.
Charles Dickens. A. D. Hurd.

Music.—Chicago. March.

The Modern Orchestra.—III. Arthur Weld.
Robert Browning as a Musical Critic. Pauline Jennings.
Music as a Factor in Sociology. Homer A. Moore.
A Few Remarks on Vocal Acoustics. E. S. Rowley.
The Nature and Object of Music. Camille Saint-Saens.

National Review.—London. March.

Reasons for a Coalition.
Luxury. Leslie Stephen.
The French Feeling toward England. André Lebon.
Heresies in Salmon Fishing. W. Earl Hodgson.
The Referendum. Professor A. V. Dicey. Hon. George N.
Curzon, Admiral Maxse, Earl Grey, and Lord Farrer.
Some Notes on Tibet. Miss A. R. Taylor.
The Welsh Land Commission. Lord Stanley of Alderley.
A Family Budget.
"The Influence of Sea Power." Captain F. N. Maude.
Our Cleopatra: Egypt. H. D. Traill.
Some Side Aspects of Disestablishment.

National Stenographer.—Chicago. February.

Uniform Shorthand. W. S. Rogers.
Rules and Exceptions. F. R. McLaren.
Stealing Typewriters.
Hints for Amanuenses. H. G. Healey.

Natural Science.—London. March.

Fossil Plants of Canada as Tests of Climate. Sir J. W. Daw-
son.
Natural Science in Japan.—II and III. F. A. Bather.
Adaptation in Liverworts. Jesse Reeves.
Thermo-metamorphism in the S. E. Highlands. George Bar-
row.
Museums of Public Schools.—II. Eton. W. L. Sclater.
The Haeckel Celebration. With Portrait.
Intelligence in Chicks and Ducklings. Prof. Lloyd Morgan.

New England Magazine.—Boston. March.

Vermont at the World's Fair. H. H. McIntyre.
Pioneers of Southern Literature. S. A. Link.
Christian Socialism. Philip Stafford Moxom.
Experiences During Many Years.—VI. E. F. Shillaber.
Spring Days at Nassau. William H. Downe.
Our Common Schools and Farmers. E. P. Powell.
Exeter and Its Academy. S. Alice Ranlett.
The Fabian Society. William Clark.
Holbein's Portraits. Abby F. Ferry.

New Review.—London. March.

The House of Lords as a Constitutional Force. Lord Hals-
bury, Lord Ashbourne, Earl of Iddesleigh, and Earl of
Donoughmore.
Hannele: A Dream-Poem. Act I. Gerhart Hauptmann.
Translated by Wm. Archer.
Nearing the Rapids: The Woman Movement. E. Lynn Lin-
ton.
Tennyson. Francis Adams.
An Illustrated Love-Epic, by William Makepeace Thackeray.
Gerrard Fiennes.
The Berlin Reconciliation. Sidney Whitman.
Some Historic Duels. Concluded. Egerton Castle.
The Official Estimate of the Rival Navies. "Nauticus."

New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) March.

Lotze's Doctrine of Thought. Henry Jones.
The Human Element in the Bible. Philip S. Moxom.
Universalism a Progressive Faith. A. N. Alcott.
The Song of Solomon. Karl Budde.
The Origin of Goodness. Minot J. Savage.
The Problem of Paracelsus. Josiah Royce.
Ante-Nicene Doctrine of the Unity of God. Thomas R.
Slicer.
Dean Stanley and the Tractarian Movement. A. V. G. Allen.

Nineteenth Century.—London. March.

The Impending Revolution. Prof. Goldwin Smith.
The Chamberlain Coalition Programme. Edward Dicey.
Western Nations and Eastern Markets. Holt S. Hallett.
Devil-hunting in Elizabethan England. T. G. Law.
Elementary Education and the Decay of Literature. Joseph
Ackland.
The Revolt of the Daughters. Mrs. Crackanthorpe and Mrs.
Haweis.

A Reply from the Daughters. Lady Kathieen Cuffee and Miss Alys Pearsall Smith.
The Shah of Persia in England. Prof. Vambéry.
The Mystery of Monsieur Regnier. Archibald Forbes.
Improvement of Irish Hunters. Frederick Wrench.
The Church of Notre-Dame d'Amiens. Walter Pater.
Women as Official Inspectors. Miss Louisa Twining.
In the Mountains of Egypt. E. N. Buxton.
The Lotos Eaters. Sir Lepel Griffin.

North American Review.—New York. March.

The House of Representatives and the House of Commons. H. A. Herbert.
The New Aspect of the Woman Question. Sarah Grand.
A Present Chance for American Shipping. E. T. Chamberlain.
The Outlook for War in Europe. Archibald Forbes.
Natural Monopolies and the Workmen. R. T. Ely.
Village Life in England. Susan H. Malmesbury.
Home Industries and the Wilson Bill: A Symposium.
Dramatic Criticism. Bram Stoker.
Prisons in the Old World and the New. Major Griffiths.
River and Harbor Improvement. N. C. Blanchard.
A Naval Union with Great Britain. Sir G. S. Clarke.
A Conference of New England Governors. F. T. Greenhalge.
France and the Income Tax. Theodore Stanton.
Recent Improvements in Public Libraries. E. C. Hovey.
Labor Politics in a New Place. Edward Porritt.
The Financial Dependence of Women. E. C. Bremner.

Our Day.—Chicago. January-February.

Neal Dow's Ninetieth Birthday. F. E. Willard.
Tropical Africa as a Factor in Civilization. C. C. Adams.
Machine-Made Millenniums. W. J. Lhamon.
Causes and Cures of Poverty. Joseph Cook.
World's First Parliament of Religions. Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York. March.

Lenz's World Tour Awheel. Shanghai to Tanyang.
Modern Canoe Building for Amateurs. H. L. Strobridge.
A Leopard Hunt in Ceylon. F. F. Dixon.
Duck Shooting in a City. Herman Kave.
Rowing at Yale and Harvard. J. B. Finlay.
In Aztec Land Awheel. T. Philip Terry.
The Boston Terrier. Charles F. Leland.
Climbing in the Alps. Charles E. Thomson.
The First Corps Cadets. M. V. M. Arthur L. Spring.
History of Cross-Country Running in America. E. H. Baynes.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. March.

By Northern Rivers. Ninetta Eames.
Ethics of the Tariff Controversy. Orrin L. Elliott.
Old California Placers and Their Possibilities.—I. C. D. Robinson.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. March.

Memoirs of a Famous Cut-Throat: Cartouche. Frederick Dixon.
A Plea for the Green-Eyed Monster. Violet Fane.
Opium, Its Use and Abuse. Robson Rogers.
Guy de Maupassant. With Portrait. William Graham.
Philosophical Review.—Ithaca, N. Y. (Bi-Monthly.) March.
Anomalies in Logic. James H. Hyslop.
The Theistic Argument of St. Thomas. Brother Chrysostom.
Green and His Critics. Hiralal Haldar.
German Kantian Bibliography.
The Psychology of "Relation." E. B. Titchener.
Modern Psychology and Theories of Knowledge. J. E. Creighton.

The Photo-American.—New York. February.

"At Home" Portraits. Mrs. S. F. Clarke.
About Hand Cameras. Continued.
The Aluminum Flash-Light. T. Bolas.
The Improvement of Negatives.
Bromide Paper Negatives.
The Decomposition of "Hypo" and Other Thio-Sulphates.
Ceramic Enamels.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. March.

Metol.
Photographic Masters—A. Moreno.
One Figure Studies. J. S. Berghelm.
The Fountain Air Brush.
Remarks on Hand-Camera Work and Hand-Cameras. J. K. Tulloch.
Latitude in Exposure.
Sensitometry.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. March.

Literature and the Scientific Spirit. O. L. Triggs.
Character in "Much Ado About Nothing."—I. C. A. Wurtzburg.
Papers of the Boston Browning Society. Isabel Francis Belows.
How to Study Longfellow's "Spanish Student."

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. March.

Ideas on Constitutional Revision. John B. Uhle.
The Banks and the Panic of 1893. A. D. Noyes.
Austin's Theory of Sovereignty. John Dewey.
Positive Law and Other Laws. Charles M. Platt.
The Revolt Against Feudalism in England. Edward Porritt.
British Local Finance.—I. G. H. Blunden.
The Village in India. W. J. Ashley.

Preacher's Magazine.—New York. March.

The Fellowship of His Sufferings. Mark G. Pearse.
The Resurrection of Jesus. Joseph Berry.
Moses: His Life and Its Lessons.—XX. Mark G. Pearse.
Mission Preaching: Its Matter and Methods. F. L. Wiseman.

Psychological Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) March.

The Psychological Standpoint. George S. Fullerton.
The Case of John Bunyan.—II. Josiah Royce.
Community and Association of Ideas: A Statistical Study. Joseph Jastrow.
Reaction-times and the Velocity of the Nervous Impulse.
Color Sensation Theory. Christine L. Franklin.
Energy and Epistemology. George H. Mead.

Quiver.—London. March.

The Book of Ruth.—II. Bishop Boyd Carpenter of Ripon.
The Woman of To-Day: A Talk with Miss Emily Faithfull.
Raymond Blathwayt.

Review of the Churches.—London. February 15.

Dr. Stephenson's Homes. Archdeacon Farrar.
Religious Teaching in Board Schools. Archdeacon Sinclair and Mr. Riley.
La Maréchale: Mrs. Booth-Clibborn. Frances E. Willard.
Gleanings from a Parliament of Religions.

The Sanitarian.—New York. March.

Aggressive Sanitation.
Sanitary Condition of New York City.
Infectiousness of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
The Utilization of Garbage.
A National Board of Health.
National Registration a Necessity. Samuel W. Abbott.

The School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. March.

The History of Early Education. S. S. Laurie.
Organizing Secondary Education in England. A. N. Disney.
Report of the Committee of Ten. James C. Mackenzie.
Should Time in Secondary Schools be Diminished? C. F. P. Bancroft.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. March.

The New Hypocrisy: Disestablishment. John Callaghan, Jr.
Some Minor Scottish Poets. Robert A. Bremner.
Union or Home Rule. John Boyd Kinnear.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. February.

The Story of the Antarctic. With Map. William S. Bruce.
The Late Expedition to the Antarctic. Dr. C. W. Donald.
British Sea Fisheries and Fishing Areas, in View of Recent National Advance.
The Teaching of Geography and Social Science. Paul de Roussiers.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. March.

The Sea Island Hurricanes. Joel Chandler Harris.
The High Building and Its Art. Barr Ferree.
Milton Visiting Galilee. Philip Gilbert Hamerton.
The Farmer in the North. Octave Thanet.
On Piratical Seas. Peter A. Grotjan.
Subtropical Florida. Charles R. Dodge.
The Cable Street Railway. P. G. Hubert, Jr.

Social Economist.—New York. March.

Sound Economics in Congress.
The Census Distribution of Wealth.
Triumphs for Eight Hours.
The Social Ministry of Wealth.
From Desert Herding to Extensive Farming.
The Political Crisis in Japan. C. M. Huntington.
State Banks of Issue. Frank L. McVey.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. March.

Poor Phonographic Preparation. Kendrick C. Hill.
Those Reporting Expedients. E. G. Fowler.
Truth Department.—VII. John B. Carey.
Is Stenography a Profession?
Law Stenographers' Department. H. W. Thorne.

Strand Magazine.—London. February.

Crimes and Criminals: Dynamite and Dynamiters.
Actors' Make-up.

Portraits of Dr. Mackenzie, Bishop of Lichfield, Henrik Ibsen, Lady Burton, Alexandre Dumas, *fits*.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—XII. H. W. Lucy.

Student's Journal.—New York. March.

Biographical Sketch of Prof. J. W. Tait.
Dr. Byrom and the Beginning of Methodism.
Fac-similes of Amanuenses' Notes.
Engraved Shorthand, six pages.
Aspects of Life. Edwin Arnold.
Wonders of Aluminum. Rene Bache.

Sunday at Home.—London. March.

Captured by Brigands: An Albanian Experience.
Children's Books of Fifty Years Ago.
Sunday in Birmingham.
John James Stewart Perowne, Bishop of Worcester. With Portrait.

Sunday Magazine.—London. March.

In Calabria. Illustrated. G. W. Wood.
In Crimean Ports. Michael A. Morrison.
Early Christianity in Britain.—III. Archdeacon Farrar.

Temple Bar.—London. March.

Thomas Lovell Beddoes. Mrs. Andrew Crosse.
Oxford *versus* Cambridge.
An Antiquary of the Last Century: Wm. Stuckeley.

The Treasury.—New York. February.

Elijah Under the Juniper Tree. A. Richter.
Heart Purity. E. J. Lynd.
The Left-Handed Brigade. S. T. Graham.
The Preparation for Beatific Vision. A. T. Pierson.
The Sabbath as a Day of Rest. W. D. Williamson.
The Silent Father and the Anxious Son. McK. A. Casey.
Recent Discoveries in Assyria. Prof. Sayce.

United Service.—Philadelphia. March.

Our Sister Republics. Lieut. John P. Wisser.
A Summer Among the Seals. William R. Shoemaker.
Origin and Developments of Steam Navigation. Rear-Admiral G. H. Preble.

United Service Magazine.—London. March.

Prince Frederick Charles's Misconception. Archibald Forbes.
Harbors of Refuge. Colonel E. Mitchell.
The Growth of the Royal Military College, 1806-1890. General E. Clive.
French Army Signalling. Lieutenant W. P. C. Lethbridge.
Reminiscences of Etahowe. Captain H. R. Knight.
The Employment of Royal Engineer Officers in Time of Peace.

The War in Brazil. Constance Eaglestone.
Tactics in Matabele Land. Luck or Skill? Col. J. F. Maurice.
Naval Tactics. Admiral Sir G. Phippe Hornby.
Cycles of the Day. Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Savile.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. February.

University Extension and the University of Chicago. N. Butler, Jr.
The Study of Economics. J. B. Clark.
The Place of University Extension. Simon N. Patten.

University Magazine.—New York. February.

Jamaica—A Winter's Holiday. Albert Faulkner.
The Struggle for Mexican Independence. John L. McLeish.
Undergraduate Life at Oxford. Arthur Inkersley.
Jumping in England and America. S. Scoville, Jr.

Westminster Review.—London. March.

Work for the Workless. Arthur Withy.
Picturesque Village Homes. Mary Campbell Smith.
The New Eirenikon. W. R. Sullivan.
Republicanism *versus* Socialism. Walter Lloyd.
Baptismal Customs. England Howlett.
Modern Habits and Customs. Lady Cook.
Ireland's Position in Literature.
The Land Laws of New Zealand. Edward Reeves.
Cosmic Emotion. Thomas E. Fuller.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. March.

History of the American Stereoscope. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Practical Stereoscopic Photography. Jex Bardwell.
Choosing Subjects for the Stereoscope. Edward L. Wilson.
Elementary Stereography. Thomas Bedding.
Stereoscopic Lantern Pictures. John Atherton.
Hand Camera Practice.—VIII. C. Ashleigh Snow.
Relation of Height of Camera to Position of Horizon. W. K. Burton.
Photographic Days.—IV. Among the New York Studios. J. A. Tennant.
Is the Present Construction of Studios Wrong in Principle?

Young England.—London. March.

The Making of the Empire: British Africa. Richard Beynon.
The Canadian Pacific Railway. Percy A. Hurd.
The Land and Its Owners in Switzerland.

Young Man.—London. March.

The Microscope and How to Use It. Dr. W. H. Dallinger.
My First Sermon. W. J. Dawson.
The Making of Paul. Dr. John Clifford.
Mr. Thomas Hardy.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 6.

Fes, the Mecca of the Moors. Concluded. Stephen Bonsal.
Easter in England. Dr. A. Heine.
The Jubilee of the Barometer. F. Paull.
The Folk-Tale of the Mouse-Tower on the Rhine. Karl Fried.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig.

February 1.

Heinrich Kleese. With Portrait.
Choruses for Male Voices: "Mein Engel hütete Dein," by Simon Bren; "Hüte Dich sie narrat Dich," by Emil Tausche, and others.

February 15.

An Error in Composition by Richard Wagner. Dr. P. von Lind.
Song: "Im Thal," and "Nach Salomo," by F. Th. Cursch-Bühnen (German and English Words).

Daheim.—Leipzig.

February 3.

On Snow Shoes. H. Fries Schwenzen.
Palestrina. With Portrait. Dr. Oskar Bie.

February 10.

The Jerusalem Railway. E. Walter.

February 17.

Emin Pasha's Last Journey. Hanns von Zobeltitz.
Frederich Wilhelm Dürseld, German Pedagogue. With Portrait.

February 24.

The Hunting of Wolves.
Stuttering. Rudolf Denhardt.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 6.

Authors' Profits Past and Present.
Sketches from Ecuador.

Heft 7.

Abbazia and Its Surroundings. Karl Seefeld.
The Generation of Power by Gas or Electricity. Friedrich Hochländer.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau.

Letters from the Battlefield, 1870-71, by Karl von Wilkowski.—II.
China and Her Relations to Further India and the Treaty Powers.
Lothar Bucher.—IX. Heinrich von Paschinger.
Rio de Janeiro. Moritz Lambert.
Unpublished Items from the Posthumous Works of David Strauss.
The Acting of Lady Macbeth. Count Ludwig Pfeil.
The Good Understanding Between Germany and England. Spencer Walpole.
The Situation at Home and the Church. Freiherr Levin von Wintzingeroda-Knorr.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. February.

The Submerged Tenth and "Society" in Austria.—II. T. W. Telfen.
Peasant Property and Peasant Socialism in Galicia. W. Budzynowski.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 2.

Sixty Years: Old! A Retrospect by Felix Dahn. With Portraits.
Balloons and Flying Machines. W. Berdrow.
Short-Sighted Children.
The City of Brunswick. Dr. Eugen Sierke.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. February.

Economic Effects of Peace and War. A. Berger.
 Æsthetic Philo. ophy. W. E. Backhaus.
 Poems by Detlev von Liliencron, Ottokar Stauf von der March and others
 William Emmanuel Backhaus. With Portrait. F. Hähnel.
 School Politics. Dr. L. Jacobowaki.
 Christianity and Buddhism: Their Similarity and Dissimilarity. Th. Schultze.

Konservative Monatschrift.—Leipzig. February.

Heinrich Leo's Monthly Historical Reports and Letters.—VII. Otto Kraus.
 Voices of the People in France During the War of 1870-71. Continued.
 Studies in Civilization in Cairo. Dr. Stern.
 A Rival of the Electoral Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Brandenburg: the Prince of Tarente. Dr. H. Landwehr.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.
February 3.

The Future of Our Schools. Continued. Friedrich Nietzsche.
 Dutch Literature of the Year. Paul Raché.
 Friedrich Hebbel and the Rousseau Family. Continued.

February 10.

The Future of Our Schools. Continued
 Max Klingner's "Brahms Fantasia." A. G. Meyer.

February 17.

Art at Vienna.—III. J. J. David.

February 24.

Bülow. Anton Roberts.
 Leoncavallo's "Medici." Anton Roberts.
 George Brandes. Paul Clemen.
 The Year in English Literature. Eugen Oswald.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

January 31.

The Blind in Literature. P. von Schönthan.

February 7.

The Poets of Germany. Robert Levissohr.

February 21.

The Woman Population of Vienna. R. Schüller.
 The Battle of the Styles in Modern Music. H. Grädener.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 18.

The Meeting of the Social Democrats at Gröningen, December 25, 1898.
 A Trades Congress at Austria. S. Kaff.

No. 19.

Capitalism *Fin de Siècle*. Concluded. Karl Kautsky.
 The Development of Parties in England. Ed. Bernstein.

No. 20.

The Outlook of Socialism in America. Ad. Hepner.
 Russian Factory Life. Dr. B. Kritschowsky.

No. 21.

The Outlook of Socialism in America. Continued.
 The Development of the Shoemaking Industry. Dionys Zinner.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. February.

Friedrich Smetana. With Portrait. Friedrich Hlavác.
 Max Müller and Comparative Religion. Th. Achelis.

General Dragomiroff and His Views on War Administration.
 In the Capital of Servia: Belgrade. A. Holzbock.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. February.

England and Her Colonies. W. E. H. Lecky.
 The Legal Situation in Prussia. Carl Kade.
 Wordly Wisdom in the Second Part of Goethe's Faust. Dr. P. Lorentz.
 The Romantic School and Its Influence on the Sciences, especially Theology. Friedrich Nietzsche.
 Nationalism in Russia.—II. Dr. G. von Schulze-Gaevernitz.
 A Proposed Communal Tax on Pedlars. Dr. Speis.
 Political Correspondence.

Sphinx.—London. February.

Occultism.
 Philo of Alexandria and His Theosophy. Karl Kiesewetter.
 Germany and the Theosophical Movement. Dr. Hübbschleiden.
 Who Wrote "Isis Unveiled"? H. S. Olcott.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. February 7.

Religion and Christianity According to Albert Ritschl. Th. Grandenrath.
 The Higher Education of Girls in Germany. L. von Hammerstein.
 The Riddle of the Cuckoo's Egg. Concluded. E. Wasmann.
 Aubrey de Vere. Concluded. A. Baumgartner.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 8.

Journeyings Through the Luxemburg Ardennes. Heinrich Flips.
 The Jubilee of the *Fliegende Blätter*.
 In Santa Lucia. G. Amato.
 Plant Life in the Northern Chalk Hills of the Alps, near Innsbruck.
 Palestrina. With Portrait.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 12.

Elise Sauer, Actress. With Portrait. Erigen Zabel.

Heft 13.

The Instinct of Animals. Dr. H. J. Klein.
 Heinrich von Sybel. With Portrait.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. February.

The Court and Political Parties in Spain. Gustav Diercks.
 On the Tracks of Sir Walter Scott. Robert Koenig.
 Double Consciousness and Spontaneous Somnambulism. Prof. Bulenburg.
 Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. With Portrait. Adolf Koch.
 Henrietta Ronner, the Belgian Painter of Cats. Gustav Gerlach.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 7.

The Carnival at Mainz. Carl Laufs.
 Lyrics of Old Italy. Frida Schanz.
 The New Museum at the Baths of Diocletian in Rome.
 Combs of All Ages. Richard March.
 Peter Cornelius, the Poet Composer. With Portrait. Adolf Stern.

Tripoli. Illustrated. Gerhard Rohlf.
 Diamonds and Diamond Cutting. H. Rosenthal-Bonin.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick. February.

From the South Sea Islands. Paul Neubaur.
 Guy de Maupassant. With Portrait. Ludwig Geiger.
 Bird Life.—II. Adolf and Karl Müller.
 The Public and Modern Painting. Herbert Hirsch.
 The Town of Gizeh and Its Patron Saint St. George.
 Landscape Gardening. Oskar Bie.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amaranthe.—(For Girls.) Paris. January.

Russian Notes. A. Obrecht-Baduel.
 Sicily. E. S. Lantz.
 Artistic Causerie: Assyria, Babylonia and Chaldea.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. February.

Comparative Psychology. Emile Yung.
 Recollections of the Chicago Exposition. Concluded. Henri Jacotet.
 Contemporary English Novelists: Mary Wilkins. Auguste Gardon.
 Practical Meteorology. C. Bührer.

Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, Russian, Swiss, Political.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

February 1.

Some Unpublished Letters of Napoleon the First.
 Europe and Alsace-Lorraine. S. Pichon.
 The Youth of Madame Desbordes Valmore.—I. A. Pouglin.
 The Witchcraft Trials of the Seventeenth Century. F. Delacroix.
 Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.
 February 15.

Napoleon the First and the Jesuits.—I. E. Flourens.

The Maritime Peril.—I. Z.
Ambassadors. Count C. de Mouy.
The Psychology of Clothing. G. Ferrero.
The Youth of Madame Desbordes Valmore.—II. A. Pougin.
Contemporary Spanish Literature. 1892-93. L. Quesnel.
The French Provinces. J. A. des Rotours.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. February 1.

Letters of a Traveller : Brussels.
Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Blanco White. W. E. Gladstone.
Anarchy, Indolence and Synarchy. Continued. Dr. Papus.
The Exhibition of Women Artists of Paris. Marquel de Vasselot.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

February 2.

History and Balance Sheet of the Strike of the Pas-de-Calais.
Continued.
The Beggars of Paris. Maurice Vanlaer.
Social Aid and Mutual Help Societies in France. E. Fournier de Flaix.
The Dangers of the Growth of Socialism. Comte de Bousier.

February 16.

Illegitimacy and Parentage. Jules Michel.
The "Patronage" of the Institute. Georges Picot.
Life Insurance. Sidney Dean.
Agriculture as a Profession. E. Levasseur.
Socialism in Sicily. Ippolito S. Spoto.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

February 3.

Freedom of the Higher Education. Louis Liard.
Unpublished Memoirs of Napoleon I: The Return from Elba.
C. O. Mallet.
Contemporary Writers : Björnson. M. Bigeon.

February 10.

Diderot as Described by Himself and by His Contemporaries.
Louis Ducros.
Public Relief in Paris. Paul Strauss.
Freedom of the Higher Education. Concluded. L. Liard.

February 17.

Timbuctoo and the French Soudan. A. Rambaud.
With the Anarchist Convicts of Guyane. P. Mimande.
The College of France. Ch.-V. Langlois.
G. Hauptmann and German Realism. Max Nordau.

February 24.

Austria and Bohemia. L. Ordéga.
English Trades. Max Leclerc.
The Teaching of Philosophy. Paul Janet.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

February 1.

Armed Peace and Its Consequences.
Germany in 1842. J. Michelet.
India and Her Castes. E. Senart.
De Tocqueville. E. Faguet.
The Hawaiian Crisis. C. D. Varigny.
Hans Blum and His History of the German Empire from 1871-90. G. Valbert.

February 15.

Roman Africa.—II. Carthage. G. Boissier.
Character and Intellect. A. Fouillée.
Three Scandinavian Novelists.—II. Herman Bang and Arne Garborg. M. Bigeon.
Education in England. Physical and Moral Education. M. Leclerc.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

February 1.

Paris Theatres : The Chat-Noir. G. Aurio.
The Question of Immortality. F. Pilon.
The Conversion of the National Debt.
Victor Schoelcher. H. Castets.
The Corinth Canal. D. Bellet.

February 15.

The Decorative Arts, 1893-1894. Roger Marx.
Hungarian Novelists. J. Kont.
John Tyndall. Jacques Boyer.
The Telegraph and Postal Systems of China. Fr. Ly-Chao-Pee.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

February.

Military Hygiene in Indo-China. Schreiner.
The Penetration of Algeria. With Map.
The Progress of French Trade. Ravell.
Timbuctoo.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. February.

Herzegovina. Albert Bordeaux.
Workmen and the Conservative Associations. C. Woeste.
The Lengua Indians of Paraguay. C. de Bulseeret.
Vicente E. Melchior de Vogüé. Concluded. H. Bordeaux.
Regulations for the Paris Racecourses. Ed. du Roy de Blicquy.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. February.

The History of the Fixed Idea. Pierre Janet.
Mental Inertia and the Power of the Least Resistance. G. Ferrero.
Apropos of Paramnésie. J. le Lorain.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

February 1.

Italy. Sir Charles Dilke.
The Literary Movement in Russia. N. Michailovskiy.
The Scientific Movement. Henry de Varigny.

February 15.

Anarchy and Its Heroes. Prof. C. Lombroso.
Anarchist Criminals. A. Bérard.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

February 3.

Lunar Atmospheric Waves. B. de la Grye.

February 10.

Spontaneous Generation. P. Cazeneuve.

February 24.

The Life of Wasps. P. Marchal.
Yellowstone National Park. Marcel Baudouin.
The Manchester Ship Canal.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. February.

Collectivism. Emile Vandervelde.
The Miners' Strike at Pas-de-Calais. C. Lespillette.
The Underselling of Wine in France. Justin Alavaill.
The Machine and the Worker. Paul Legarde.
The Parliamentary Activity of the Socialist Party in the Reichstag.

Université Catholique.—Lyons. February 15.

The Martyrdom of Joan of Arc. Marie-Joseph Belon.
Cardinal Newman and the Catholic Renaissance in England.
J. Grabinski.
The Disorganization of Church Work. A. Rivet.
Marshal MacMahon. Théodore Delmont.
The Conclave and the "Veto" of Governments. Lucius Lector.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

February 3.

The Eleventh Catholic Italian Congress.
Industrialism Under Its Ethical and Economic Aspects.
The Pelasgian Cemeteries of Italy.

February 17.

The Difficulties of the Situation.
Leo XIII and Biblical Studies.

Pope Nicholas III (1277-1280). Continued.
Death: a Poem by His Holiness Leo XIII.

La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

February 1.

The Mother and Mother-in-Law of Dante. M. Scherillo.
Megalomania and Micromania. M. Besso.
The Sicilian Sulphur Mines.—I. Jessie White Mario.
The Palestrina Centenary. I. Valetta.
The Use of the Slav Liturgy in Istria. A. Galanti.

February 15.

The Letters and Papers of Baron B. Ricasoli. G. Finali.
European Parliamentarism, with Special Reference to Italy.
R. Bonfadini.
St. Charles Borromeo: A Sketch. I. C. Giorda.
Secondary Education. F. D'Ovidio.
The Sicilian Sulphur Mines. Conclusion. Jessie White
Mario.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

February 1.

Further Troubles in Sicily. R. Corniani.
Le Père Didon and His "Life of Christ." A Critical Study.
G. Grabinski.
Lift Up Your Hearts! Italy's Financial Crisis. A. Rossi.
The Life and Works of Alfred Tennyson. Continued. P.
Bellezza.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid.

February 5.

The Literature of Galicia. Francisco Blanco Garcia.
The Death Penalty: Should It Be Abolished? Jerónimo
Montes.
The Teledikto: a New System of Railway Signaling. T. Rod-
riguez.
Should Women Assist in the Celebration of Mass? Honorato
del Val.

España Moderna.—Madrid.

February.

The Love Affairs of King Alfonso XII and Doña Mercedes.
Antonio Pirala.
Explosives.—II. Jose Echegaray.
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January 30.

The Tobacco Monopoly in the Principal European Countries.
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February 15.

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rales.
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ginning of the Seventeenth Century.—II. Prof. R. Fruin.
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Despairs. Arne Garborg.
The Development of Music into a Popular Art. Gerhard
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The Coinage Question. E. Meyers.
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INDEX TO PERIODICALS

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EW.R.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
AI.	Art Interchange.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
Ant.	Antiquary.	G.	Godey's.	NW.	New World.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NN.	Nature Notes.
AR.	Andover Review.	GBag.	Green Bag.	O.	Outing.
AREC.	Architectural Record.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
Arg.	Argosy.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
As.	Asclepiad.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	PA.	Photo-American.
Ata.	Atlanta.	GW.	Good Words.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	HC.	Home and Country.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London)	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PL.	Poet Lore.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Bkman.	Bookman.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	IRM.	Irish Monthly.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	Q.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMial.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CM.	Century Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	SRev.	School Review.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	San.	Sanitarian.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	L.H.	Lead a Hand.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	L.H.	Leisure Hour.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
ColM.	Colorado Magazine.	L.H.J.	Ladies' Home Journal.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CR.	Charities Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CR.	Cosmopolitan.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LQ.	Longman's Magazine.	Sr.	Strand.
CT.	Christian Thought.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CrTR.	Critical Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	T.B.	Temple Bar.
CW.	Catholic World.	Ly.	Lyceum.	Treas.	Treasury.
D.	Dial.	M.	Month.	UE.	University Extension.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UM.	University Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	US.	United Service.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	YE.	Young England.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YM.	Young Man.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YR.	Yale Review.
ET.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.	YW.	Young Women.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]
Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the March numbers of periodicals.

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Letters from South Africa, C. W. Wood, Arg.

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Tactics in Metabeleland, F. Maurice, USM.

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Italian Explorations in the Upper Basin of the Jub, GJ, Feb.

Tropical Africa as a Factor in Civilization, OD, Feb.

Alaska, The Thing of, Beesie L. Putnam, GGM, Jan.

Allen, Ethan, The Sword of, J. R. Weathers, Ed.

Almanaca, A Rummage Among Colonial, Agnes M. Lathe, Chaut.

Alps, Climbing in the, C. E. Thomson, O.

Anarchists and Their Theories in Europe, P. Desjardins, Chaut.

Andorra, A Visit to, GGM, Jan.

Andre, Major: Major Andre's Story of the *Mischianza*, CM.

Antarctic, The Story of the, ScotGM, Feb.

Antarctic, The Late Expedition to the, ScotGM, Feb.

Arctic Exploration:

Exploration of Ellesmere Land, R. Stein, GGM, Jan.

The Great Belt in Winter, C. Edwards, CJ.

The Glamour of the Arctic, A. Conan Doyle, McCl.

Architecture: The High Building and Its Art, Barr Ferree, Scrib.

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Arithmetic, The Essentials of, A. G. Boyden, Ed.

Armies of Europe, Organization of the, J. J. O'Connell, JMSI.

Argentine Republic: New Customs Law, BTJ, Feb.

Arnold, Matthew, and the Celts, M. E. Henry-Ruffin, CW.

- Artillery, A General Review of Existing, Gaston Moch, MSI.
 Artists, Modern, and Their Work, C. Stuart Johnson, MM.
 Assam: Journey from Assam to the Sources of the Irawadi, GJ.
 Assyria, Recent Discoveries in, Prof. Sayce, Treas, Feb.
 Assyrian Arrowheads and Jewish Books, Sir Edward Strachey, AM.
 Astronomy:
 Celestial Photography, R. A. Gregory, GW.
 The Harvard Observatory in Peru, W. H. Pickering, HGM.
 Atonement, Methodist Doctrine of, S. McClesney, MR, April.
 Babylonian Creation Story, The, William Hayes Ward, HomR.
 Balzac, New Letters of, Fred. Wedmore, Bkman.
 Baptismal Customs, WR.
 Barton, Clara, and the Red Cross, Sophia W. R. Williams, RR.
 Barton, Clara, at the Sea Islands, LAH, Feb.
 Berlin Reconciliation, Sidney Whitman, NEWR.
 Bible:
 Some Distinctive Features of Old Testament Study, MR, April.
 The Human Element in the Bible, Philip S. Moxon, NW.
 The New Bible, F. B. Vrooman, A.
 Archaeology and the Old Testament, S. R. Driver, CR.
 Bicycling:
 Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Shanghai to Tanyang, O.
 In Aztec Land Awheel, T. Philip Terry, O.
 Problem of Mounted Infantry Solved by Cyclists, JMSI.
 Billroth, Theodore, A Character Sketch, RR.
 Bimetallism, The United States in the Matter of, E. J. Scott, JAP.
 Birds: "Buzz" (Humming Birds), Stoddard Goodhue, Cos.
 Bismarck, Prince, and the Berlin Reconciliation, NEWR.
 Blind: Method of Printing for the Blind, LAH, Feb.
 Blondin, Chevalier, EI.
 Bolivia: Southern Plateau and Sources of the River Pelaya, GJ, Feb.
 Books:
 Famous First Editions, C.
 The First Edition Mania, W. Roberts, FR.
 Children's Books of Fifty Years Ago, SunH.
 The Uses of Books, D. Feb. 16.
 Booth, Edwin, Memories of, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, CALIM.
 Booth-Clibborn, Mrs. Frances E. Willard, RC, Feb.
 Brahmins, Secret Doctrine of the, Heinrich Hensoldt, A.
 Brazil:
 The War in Brazil, Constance Eaglestone, USM.
 Bribery in England, Suppression of, J. W. Jenks, CM.
 British Empire, Gen. Sir George Chesney, JRCI.
 Browning, Robert, as a Musical Critic, Pauline Jennings, Mus.
 Brummagem Jewelry, B. McEvoy, CanM.
 Business Depression, Causes of the Present, H. C. Ager, JAP.
 Byrom, Dr., and the Beginnings of Methodism, SJ.
 Caesar, Jesus or, B. O. Flower, A.
 Calabria, G. W. Wood, SunM.
 California:
 The Midwinter Exposition, CALIM.
 The State School at Whittier, Winifred Black, CALIM.
 Miners' Homes in the Mojave Desert, J. R. Spears, Chaut.
 Old California Placers and Their Possibilities—I, OM.
 By Northern Rivers, Ninetta Eames, OM.
 Cameras: Hand-Camera Work and Hand-Cameras, J. K. Tulloch, PB.
 Cameras: Hand-Camera Practice—VIII, C. Ashleigh Snow, WPM.
 Canada:
 Geographical Work in Canada in 1893, GJ.
 Ontario and Toronto, G. M. Powell, GGM, Jan.
 Canceo Building for Amateurs, Modern, H. L. Strobbridge, O.
 Capital Punishment, Horrors of, W. H. Garrison, FRL.
 Cartouche: Memoirs of a Famous Cut-Throat, Fred Dixon, PMM.
 Catholic Church:
 The Roman "Index," C.
 Carmelites in London, M. Lambert, EI.
 The Anti-Catholic Crusade, Washington Gladden, CM.
 Cattle Ranching: A Rodeo at Los Ojos, Frederic Remington, Harp.
 Charity, The Disease of, Bolton Hall, JAP.
 Chemistry: Significance of Carbon in the Universe, R. Ball, FR.
 Chemistry? What is, Ira Remsen, Chaut.
 Christ: The Son of the Carpenter, Lyman Abbott, Cos.
 Christ, The Person of, Wayland Hoyt, HomR.
 Christian Heroism in Mexico, J. M. Greene, ChHA.
 Christianity in Britain, Early, Archdeacon Farrar, SunM.
 Child-Study in the Hospital, H. D. Chapin, F.
 Childs, George W., Harold Parker, MM.
 Childs, George W.: Childs the Giver, Talcott Williams, RR.
 Church and the City, The, George P. Mains, MR, April.
 Church of England:
 Some Side Aspects of Disestablishment, NatR.
 Clouds and Landscapes, D. Archibald, EI.
 Coast Defenses of the United States, Fixed, P. C. Hains, JMSI.
 Coffee and Cacao Industries of Nicaragua, W. Newell, CALIM.
 Colonies, British: The British Empire, G. Chesney, JRCI.
 Commons, House of, House of Representatives and, H. A. Herbert, NAR.
 Confucius, A Day with, J. H. Laughlin, ChHA.
 Connecticut, The Chickasaws in, H. P. Robinson, Chaut.
 Constitutional Revision, Ideas on, J. B. Uhle, PSQ.
 Contrasts and Contradictions, Plutocratic, W. D. Howells, Cos.
 Cork Forests, CJ.
 County Council of London: House of Lords and Betterment, CR.
 Creation Story, The, William Hayes Ward, HomR.
 Criminals, Identification of, Ida M. Tarbell, MCCL.
 Cromwell's Veterans in Flanders, J. W. Fortescue, Mac.
 Culture, Prenatal, S. B. Elliot, A.
 Dante:
 Dante: His Times and Work—III, A. J. Butler, MP.
 The Power of Dante, Maira O'Neill, Black.
 Dawson, W. J., on His First Sermon.
 Death Penalty, The, J. Ferguson, CanM.
 Debate, Preparation and Action in, J. M. Buckley, Chaut.
 Devil-Hunting in Elizabethan England, T. G. Law, NC.
 Dickens, Charles, A. D. Hurd, MM.
 Dogs: The Boston Terrier, Charles F. Leland, O.
 Dow, Neal: Neal Dow's Ninetieth Birthday, F. E. Willard, OD, Feb.
 Dramatic Criticism, Bram Stoker, NAR.
 Drawing: Hints About Pen-Drawing—II, Maude Richmond, AA.
 Duels: Some Historic Duels, Egerton Castle, NEWR.
 Dutch Masters, Old: Gerard Dou (1613-1675), T. Cole, CM.
 Dynamite and Dynamiters, Str, Feb.
 Earthquakes and How to Measure Them, Edward S. Holden, CM.
 Economics, The Study of, UE, Feb.
 Edison, Thomas Alva, Charles Barnard, Chaut.
 Education:
 See contents of Ed: EdR: SREV.
 The Preparatory School, Black.
 Elements of Education and Decay of Literature, NC.
 The Education of Our Girls, CFM.
 Teachers' Pensions, Ernest Gray, CR.
 Does Our Public School System Educate? Gerturde Back, JAP.
 Secondary School Studies, C. Harrison, D, Feb. 16.
 Reform of Secondary Education in the United States, N. M. Butler, AM.
 Egypt:
 In the Mountains of Egypt, E. N. Buxton, NC.
 Our Cleopatra, H. D. Traill, NatR.
 Electric Power, The Economics of, H. L. Lufkin, CanM.
 Electrical Inventions, The Influence of, T. D. Lockwood, CanM.
 Elijah Under the Juniper Tree, A. Richter, Treas, Feb.
 Engineering: How the Ancients Moved Heavy Masses, W. F. Durfee, EngM.
 England: Village Life in England, Susan H. Malmesbury, NAR.
 English People: Modern Habits and Customs, Lady Coke, WR.
 English Throne, A Possible Claimant for the, G. G. Bain, MM.
 English at Harvard, Barrett Wendell, D, March 1.
 Ethics:
 Religion and Morality, Count Leo Tolstoi, CR.
 The New Hedonism, Grant Allen, FR.
 Europe, Dawning of the Twentieth Century in, CW.
 Exeter and its Academy, S. Alice Ranlett, NEM.
 Faithful, Miss Emily, Interviewed, Q.
 Farmer in the North, The, Octave Thanet, Scrib.
 Farmers, Our Common Schools and, E. P. Powell, NEM.
 Feudalism in England, Revolt Against, Edward Porritt, PSQ.
 Finance:
 Commercial Geography, H. R. Mill, GJ, Feb.
 State Banks of Issue, Frank L. McVey, SEcon.
 The Banks and the Panics of 1893, A. D. Noyes, PSQ.
 British Local Finance—I, G. H. Blunden, PSQ.
 The Cause of Financial Panics, J. W. Bennett, A.
 Florida:
 Subtropical Florida, Charles R. Dodge, Scrib.
 Florida's Great Phosphate Industry, Alfred Allen, EngM.
 On the Upper St. John's, Bradford Torrey, AM.
 Flowers, The Welcomes of the, W. Hamilton Gibson, Harp.
 Football, How to Reform, L. F. Deland, HGM.
 France:
 French National Statistics and Social Schemes, Bank.
 French Feeling Toward England, André Lebon, NatR.
 French Mining Industries, BTJ, Feb.
 Village Life in France, CR.
 Notre Dame d'Amiens, W. Pater, NC.
 Village Life in France, Marquis de Chambrun, Chaut.
 The Tuilleries Under the Second Empire, Anna L. Bicknell, CM.
 France and the Income Tax, Theodore Stanton, NAR.
 Franco-Prussian War: Prince Frederic Charles' Misconception, USM.
 Frode, J. A., Prehistoric Writings of, Bkman.
 Galileo, Milton Visiting, Philip G. Hammerton, Scrib.
 Garbage, The Utilization of, San.

- Germany :
The People of Germany, L.H.
Workingmen's Colonies of Germany, Emily M. Burbank, Chaut.
The Universities of Germany, E. D. Perry, EdRA.
Goodness, The Origin of, Minot J. Savage, NW.
Greek Prime Minister, A. Charlaos Tricouplis, J. W. Jenks, AM.
Hadramaut : A Journey in Hadramaut, G.J.
Halebury College, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
Hamilton, Alexander, A Study of, H. F. Barnes, JAP.
Hardy, Thomas, YM.
Hartz District and Its Towns, C. A. Channer, GW.
Harvard, The Study of Education at, P. H. Hanus, EdRA.
Hawaii, Vancouver and, H. H. Gowen, CanM.
Hedonism : The New Hedonism, Grant Allen, FR.
Hinduism's Points of Contact with Christianity, M. Snell, BW.
Holbein's Portraits, Abby F. Ferry, NEM.
Holy Week in Spain, CW.
Horses :
Improvement of Irish Hunters, F. Wrench, NC.
Training of the Saddle Horse, John G. Speed, Lipp.
Humming Birds : "Buzz," Stoddard Goodhue, Cos.
Hunting : A Leopard Hunt in Ceylon, F. F. Dixon, O.
Hurricane, Sea Island, Joel Chandler Harris, Scrib.
Hymns in War Times, J. H. Ross, H. C.
Imagination, The, James Russell Lowell, CM.
Immigration : The Immigration Question, W. H. Jeffrey, JAP.
Income Tax :
Is it Desirable ? David A. Wells, F.
Reasons in Its Favor, U. S. Hall, F.
France and the Income Tax, Theodore Stanton, NAR.
India :
The Indian Currency Muddle, W. R. Lawson, Black.
The Riots in Bombay, Mac.
The Evolution of Indian Geography, R. D. Oldham, GJ.
Christianity in India—I, Edward Storrow, MisR.
Religions of India—I, Francis Heyl, MisR.
The Village in India, W. J. Ashely, PSQ.
Indiana, D. P. Putnam, ChHA.
Indians : The Chickasaws in Connecticut, H. P. Robinson, Chaut.
Industries, Home, and the Wilson Bill, A Symposium, NAR.
Intelligence Offices, Government, LAH, Feb.
Inventors, Precautionary Hints for, Frank Richards, EngM.
Ireland :
Ireland of To-day and To-morrow, H. Plunkett, FR.
The Irish Agricultural Laborer, Ly. Feb.
Among the Liverpool Irish, Ly. Feb.
Irish Literature : Ireland's Position in Literature, WR.
Italy :
Modern Cities and Their Development, A. Oldrini, Chaut.
L'Uomo Fatale : The Effects of Crispi's Return to Office, FR.
Jamaica : A Winter's Holiday, A. U. Faulkner, U. Feb.
Japan, The Political Crisis in, C. M. Huntington, SEcon.
Jesus or Caesar, B. O. Flower, A.
Jews :
The Order and the Hebrew Language, M. Ellinger, Men.
Shylock and Nathan the Wise, Rudolph Grossman, Men.
Prejudice of Romans Against Jewish Religion, A. Blum, Men.
The Russian and His Jew, Poultney Bigelow, Harp.
Journalism : Pens and Pencils of the Press, J. Hatton, LudM.
Jumping in England and America, S. Scoville, Jr., UM.
Jurists : German Jurists and Poets—II, A. Hermann, GBag, Feb.
Kantian Bibliography, German, PR.
Kearney, Philip, Philippe, Comte de Paris, CM.
Kent, Droway, John A. Fraser, CM.
Kurdistan, F. R. Munsell, GJ, Feb.
Labor :
Contracting-Out, Bank.
Work for the Workless, A. Withy, WR.
Homes for Workingmen, LAH, Feb.
Natural Monopolies and the Workingmen, R. T. Ely, NAR.
Labor Politics in a New Place, Edward Porritt, NAR.
Workingmen's Colonies of Germany, Emily M. Burbank, Chaut.
Lambeth Palace, G. H. F. Nye, NH.
Land Laws of New Zealand, E. Reeves, WR.
Lapland : Angling Experiences, G. Lindesay, Black.
La Trappe, A Retreat at, W. L. Scott, CW.
Law, Photography and, William G. Oppenheim, AP, Feb.
Lawyer as a Public Servant, The, T. F. Dennis, JAP.
Leather Work as a Handicraft—III, Evelyn H. Nordhoff, AI.
Leopard Hunt in Ceylon, F. F. Dixon, O.
Libraries, Recent Improvements in Public, E. C. Hovey, NAR.
Life, The Ascent of—IV, Stinson Jarvis, A.
Life, Aspects of, Edwin Arnold, SJ.
Linen Industry of Ulster, J. W. Steel, CFM.
Literature :
Elementary Education and Decay of Literature, NC.
Pioneers of Southern, S. A. Link, NEM.
Literature and the Scientific Spirit, O. L. Triggs, PL.
Liquor Traffic, The Gothenburg System of, E. R. L. Gould, F.
Lithography, Elements of, AA.
Logic, Anomalies in, J. H. Hyslop, PR.
Longfellow's "Spanish Student," How to Study, PL.
Lords, House of, and Beterment, CR.
Lotoe-Esters, Sir L. Griffin, NC.
Lourdes, A Pilgrimage to, CM.
Lowell in His Letters, J. W. Chadwick, F.
Lumbering : The Timber Cruiser, Julius Chambers, CM.
Luxury, Leslie Stephen, NatR.
Madison Square Garden, The, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, CM.
Mammalian Linguists, Eugene M. Aaron, GGM, Jan.
Manhattan, Vignettes of—IV, Brander Matthews, Harp.
Manual Training vs. the Old Method of Education, A. H. Heinemann, A.
Marriage in East London, H. Dendy, CR.
Massachusetts : The First Corps Cadets, M. V. M., A. L. Spring, O.
Maupassant, Guy de, PMM.
Methodism, Dr. Byrom and the Beginnings of, SJ.
Methodist Doctrine of Atonement, S. McChesney, MR, April.
Mexico :
Mexico and Its People, P. H. Bryce, CanM.
A Rodeo at Los Ojos, Frederic Remington, Harp.
The Struggle for Mexican Independence, J. L. McLeish, UM, Feb.
Would the Annexation of Mexico be Desirable ? H. W. Allen, A.
Microscope and How to Use It, W. H. Dallinger, YM.
Miller, Joaquin, An Hour with, Elodie Hogan, CalIM.
Millionaires : What Millionaires Give to Schools, S. P. Cadman, Chaut.
Milton Visiting Galileo, Philip Gilbert Hammerton, Scrib.
Miners' Homes in the Mojave Desert, J. R. Spears, Chaut.
Missionary, The Spirit of the Early, S. B. Hedges, CW.
Missions, Relations of Sunday Schools to, E. Horst, MisH.
Mormons, Rev. H. R. Hawes, CR.
Music : Is the Musical Idea Masculine ? Edith Brower, AM.
Nansen Expedition : State of the Siberian Sea, J. Wiggins, GJ, Feb.
Napoleon I, Quadrilles at the Court of, F. Masson, Cos.
Nassau, Spring Days at, W. H. Downe, NEM.
Nationalists, The Programme of the, Edward Bellamy, F.
Natural Sciences : The Geography of Mammals, W. L. Sclater, GJ, Feb.
Navies :
The Navy and Its Duties, Black.
The Official Estimate of the Royal Navies, NewR.
The Influence of Sea Power, F. N. Maude, NatR.
Early Years of the French Navy, G. Winterwood, GW.
Ships of the New British Navy, W. Laird Clowes, EngM.
A Naval Union with Great Britain, Sir G. S. Clarke, NAR.
Navigation, Origin and Development of Steam, G. H. Preble, US.
Negro, The New England, Jane Shelton, Harp.
New England Governors, A Conference of, F. T. Greenhalge, NAR.
New York : A New Constitution for New York, RR.
New Zealand :
The Land Laws of New Zealand, E. Reeves, WR.
New Zealand Under the Female Franchise, Mrs. Fawcett, CR.
Nicaragua, Coffee and Cacao Industries of, W. Newell, CalIM.
Novellists, English, of the Hour, Anna Leach, MM.
Numbers, Something About, S. M. Rowles, HC.
O'Neill, Moira, Bkman.
Opium, Its Use and Abuse, Robson Roose, PMM.
Orchestra, The Modern—III, Arthur Weld, Mus.
Orient : Western Nations and Eastern Markets, H. S. Hallett, NC.
Oxford, Undergraduate Life at, Arthur Inkersley, UM.
Paracelsus, The Problem of, Josiah Royce, NW.
Paradise and the First Sin, William R. Harper, BW.
Parkman, Francis, James Schouler, HGM.
Parliament, The English :
The House of Lords as a Constitutional Force, NewR.
The Impending Revolution, Goldwin Smith, NC.
Reasons for Coalition, NatR.
The Chamberlain Coalition Programme, E. Dicey, NC.
Escaped from the Wreck, Black.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair, H. W. Lucey, Str, Feb.
The Referendum, NatR.
Parliaments, European, F. S. Daniel, FR.
Partington, Mrs. : Experiences During Many Years—VI, NEM.
Pasehale Gaudium, William L. Gildea, CW.
Pauperism : Outdoor Relief, CR.
Perowne, Bishop, SunH.
Persia, Shah of, in England, Prof. Vambery, NC.
Petroleum Industry in Galicia, BTJ, Feb.
Photogrammetry, Balloon, R. Meade Bach, JMSP.
Photography : See contents of AP, PB, WPM, PA.
Politeness ? What is, A. B. Martin, Chaut.
Poor, How Not to Help the—II, J. H. Finley, Chaut.
Population of England and Wales, BTJ, Feb.
Poverty, Causes and Cure of, Joseph Cook, OD, Feb.
Poverty, Colonization as a Remedy for City, F. G. Peabody, F.
Premier and President, J. A. Cooper, CanM.

- Prenatal Culture, S. B. Elliot, A.
 Prisons in the Old World and the New, Major Griffiths, NAR.
 Psychological Research : Savage Spiritualism, Long.
 Psychology : Cosmic Emotion, T. E. Fuller, WR.
 Psychology, Modern, and Theories of Knowledge, J. E. Creighton, Pr.
Railways :
 The Tehuantepec Isthmus Railway, Señor Don Matias Romero, EngM.
 Nationalization of Railroads, Rabbi Solomon Schindler, A.
 Recent Railroad Failures and Their Lessons, S. Sterne, F.
 The Cable Street Railway, P. G. Hubert, Jr.
 Railway Development, J. S. Jeans, FR.
 Red Cross, Miss Clara Barton and the, Sophia W. R. Williams, RR.
Referendum, The, NatR.
 Regnier, Monsieur, Mystery of, Archibald Forbes, NC.
 Reid, Captain, More About, Emma H. Ferguson, Lipp.
 Relation, The Psychology of, E. B. Titchener, PR.
 Relief : Emergency Relief at Washington, RR.
 Religion and Morality, Count Leo Tolstoy, CR.
 Religion : The New Eirenikon, W. R. Sullivan, WR.
 Religions, Story of the World's Parliament of, F. H. Stead, RR.
 Religious Analysis of a New England Town, W. B. Hale, F.
 Religious Sects, Stability of Great, H. K. Carroll, F.
 Representatives, House of, and House of Commons, H. A. Herbert, NAR.
 Repudiation, E. M. Burchard, JAP.
 Resurrection a Foundation Fact of the Gospel, A. Maclaren, HomR.
 River and Harbor Improvement, N. C. Blanchard, NAR.
 Roumanian Import Duties, BTJ, Feb.
 Rowing at Yale and Harvard, J. R. Finlay, O.
 Running, Cross-Country, History of, in America, E. H. Baynes, O.
 Rural Life : Picturesque Village Homes, Mary C. Smith, WR.
 Ruskin at Home, M. H. Spielmann, McCl.
Russia :
 Stundism in Russia, C. Bonnekemper, MisR.
 The Agricultural Machinery Trade, BTJ, Feb.
 The Russian and His Jew, Poultney Bigelow, Harp.
Sanitation :
 Aggressive Sanitation, San.
 Sanitary Condition of New York City, San.
 Scientific Problems of the Future, Lieut.-Col. Elsdale, CR.
 Scott, Sir Walter, and the Historical Novel, E. L. Arnold, AtA.
 Scott's Familiar Letters, AM.
 Seals, A Summer Among the, W. R. Shoemaker, US.
 Search-Light Projectors, Large, H. M. Norris, CasM.
 Sermons : How I Prepare My Sermons, K. B. Tupper, HomR.
 Serpent Worship and Its Mysteries, Samuel Jaros, HC.
 Shakespeare's Natural History : "Titus Andronicus," CR.
 Shipping, A Present Chance for American, E. T. Chamberlain, NAR.
 Shorthand : See contents of Sten : SJ.
 Silver-Lead Smelting, American Practice in, EngM.
Socialism :
 Fabian Economics, W. H. Mallock, FR.
 Republicanism vs. Socialism, W. Lloyd, WR.
 Christian Socialism, P. S. Moxon, NEM.
 Sociology, Music as a Factor in, Homer A. Moore, Mus.
 Solomon, The Song of, Karl Budde, NW.
 South Carolina : Sea Islands, Clara Barton, LAH, Feb.
 Sovereignty, Austin's Theory of, PSQ.
 Spain, Holy Week in, CW.
 Spoils System, Demoralizing Influence of the, C. C. Andrews, JAP.
 Steel Manufacture : A Steel Tool, R. R. Bowker, Harp.
 Stereography, Elementary, Thomas Bedding, WPM.
 Stereoscope, History of the American, Oliver Wendell Holmes, WPM.
 Stukeley, William, An Antiquary of the Last Century, TB.
 Stundism in Russia, C. Bonnekemper, MisR.
 Tariff Controversy, Ethics of, O. L. Elliott, OM.
 Tariff : Home Industries and the Wilson Bill, A Symposium, NAR.
 Tasmania, E. Troubridge, FR.L.
 Taxes : A Critique of the Single Tax Theory, H. W. B. Mackay, JAP.
 Telegraph, The Decline of the, Edward Judson, HomR.
 Telegraph Cables Under the Pacific, Proposed, Herbert Laws Webb, EngM.
 Tennyson, Lord, Francis Adams, NewR.
 Thackeray, W. M., An Illustrated Love-Epic by, NewR.
Theatres and the Drama :
 Actors' Make-Up, Str, Feb.
 Dramatic Criticism, Bram Stoker, NAR.
 Thought, Lotze's Doctrine of, Henry Jones, NW.
 Tibet : Notes on Tibet, Miss A. R. Taylor, NatR.
 Tolstoy's Philosophy, The Decline of, Victor Yarros, Chant.
 Töpsel, Rev. Edward, An Elizabethan Zoologist, C.
 Toya, The Educational Value of, Lawrence Bowen, HC.
 Tractarian Movement, Dean Stanley and the, A. V. G. Allen, NW.
 Trade, The Balance of, E. L. Rector, JAP.
 Training, The Abuses of, J. R. Finlay, HGM.
 Tramps : The City Tramp, Josiah Flynt, CM.
 Tricoupius, Cuarilao : A Greek Prime Minister, J. W. Jenks, AM.
 Tuberculosis and Its Prevention, T. Mitchell Prudden, Harp.
 Tuberculosis, Infectiousness of Pulmonary, San.
 Tulleries under the Second Empire, The, Anna L. Bicknell, CM.
 Tyndall, The Late Professor, Herbert Spencer, McCl.
 Unemployed, LAH, Feb.
 Unitarian ? What Makes a George L. Carey, Chant.
 Universalism a Progressive Faith, A. N. Alcott, NW.
Universities :
 Oxford vs. Cambridge, TB.
 Oxford Union Crisis, W. K. R. Bedford, Long.
 Glasgow and Balliol, P. A. W. Henderson, Black.
 Universities of Germany, E. D. Perry, EdRA.
 University Extension, The Place of, Simon N. Patten, UE, Feb.
 Vancouver and Hawaii, H. H. Gowen, CanM.
 Verdi : Verdi's Old Age, E. Papzacchi, Chant.
 Vermont at the World's Fair, H. H. McIntyre, NEM.
 Vermont, Supreme Court of—III, R. S. Taft, GBag, Fer.
 Versailles, A Corner at, Edgar Eldon, CalIM.
 Village Life in England, Susan H. Malmesbury, NAR.
 Village Life in France, Marquis de Chambrun, Chant.
 Wagner's Operas, The Legends of, George Holme, MM.
 Wales : The Welsh Land Commission, NatR.
 War in Europe, The Outlook for, Archibald Forbes, NAR.
 Wasps, Grant Allen, Long.
 Water Supplies of the Futura, City, S. McElroy, EngM.
 Wealth, The Census Distribution of, SEcon.
 Western Nations and Eastern Markets, H. S. Hallett, NC.
 Wight, Isle of, LudM.
Women :
 A Prophet of the New Womanhood, Annie Nathan Meyer, Lipp.
 The New Aspect of the Woman Question, Sarah Grand, NAR.
 The Financial Dependence of Women, E. C. Bremner, NAR.
 New Zealand Under Female Franchise, CR.
 Nearing the Rapids : The Woman Movement, NewR.
 The Revolt of the Daughters, NC.
 Women as Official Inspectors, NC.
 World's Fair Buildings through French Spectacles, J. Hermand, EngM.

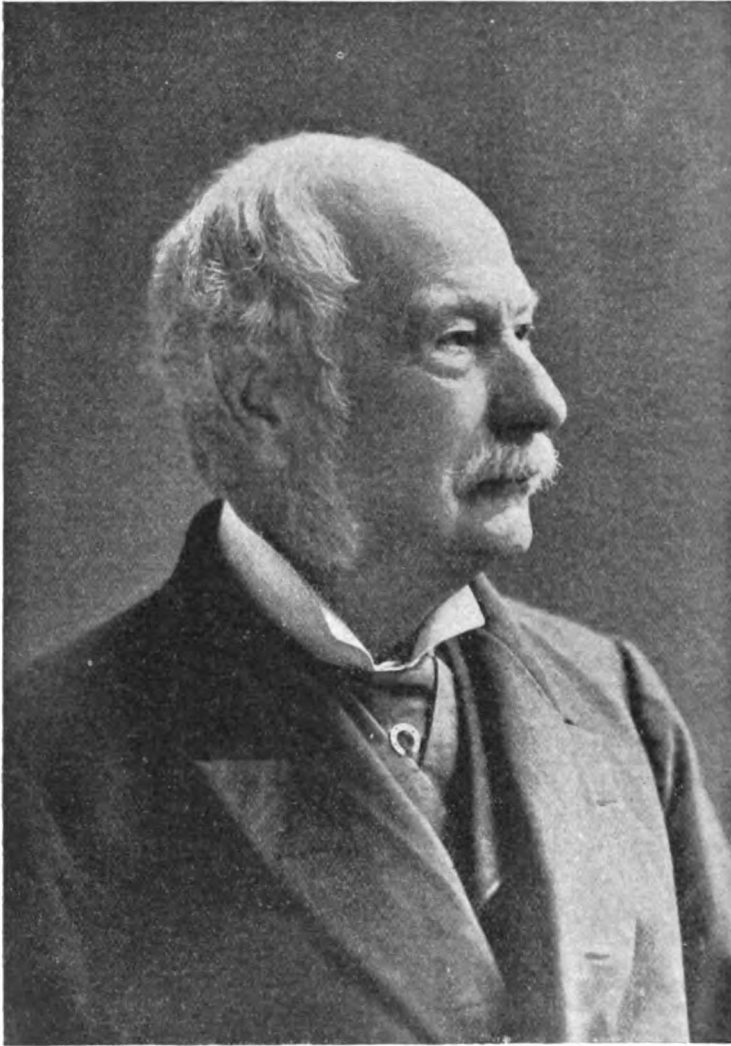
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CONTENTS FOR MAY, 1894.

The Late David Dudley Field Frontispiece.	A Glimpse of the Hawaiian Islands 572
The Progress of the World—	By Alice Walbridge Gulick. With illustrations.
The Ship Canal—A Supreme Opportunity 515	Australia and the Colored Races 577
Our Position in the Pacific Ocean..... 515	By Sir Samuel W. Griffith. With portrait of Mr. Griffith.
Bermuda as an Object Lesson..... 516	Miss Barton and Her Work—A Promised
Fortifying Pearl Harbor at the Eleventh Hour... 516	Biography 579
What England Has Done for Fiji..... 518	Leading Articles of the Month—
Shall We Do Our Part or Shirk?..... 518	History and Democracy..... 581
Hawaii's Constitution-Making..... 518	With portrait of Prof. Jesse Macy.
The Patrol of the Behring Sea..... 518	What "Americanism" Means..... 582
As to Naval Matters..... 519	The Sunday School Movement of To-day..... 583
Chaos in the Lower House..... 519	Mgr. Satolli on the Papacy..... 584
Speaker Crisp Stands Fast..... 520	The Pope and the Higher Criticism..... 585
The Tariff and Income Tax in the Senate..... 520	Cardinal Gibbons' Personal Reminiscences of the
The Income Tax as a Sectional Issue..... 521	Vatican Council..... 586
Objections to the Tax..... 521	Christianity in India..... 587
Its Exemption Line is Un-American..... 522	Solomon's Song..... 589
New York's Reform Movement..... 522	Mr. Cleveland's "Failure"..... 590
Prohibition Abandoned in Iowa..... 523	Comparison of the Votes on the McKinley and
South Carolina and Iowa..... 523	Wilson Bills..... 592
Europe's Costly Armaments..... 524	The Republican Outlook..... 592
Can Military Expenditure Be Reduced?..... 524	Is New York More Civilized than Kansas?..... 593
The Kaiser's Dream..... 524	Mr. Gladstone's Retirement..... 595
What is Owed to the Czar..... 524	England's New Premier..... 596
The Increase in the British Fleet..... 525	Parties in the British Parliament..... 597
The Pope and the French Republic..... 525	The Parliamentary Whale..... 598
A Contrast in Civism..... 525	Economists on the English Coal War..... 599
Municipal Imperialism..... 525	On the Brink of Revolution..... 600
A Cromwellian Premier..... 526	Tricoups, the Greek Prime Minister..... 601
" The Predominant Partner "..... 526	The King of Siam..... 601
What Lord Rosebery Meant..... 526	The Ameer of Afghanistan..... 602
A Baffling Issue..... 526	A Mountaineering Queen..... 602
Policy of the New Government..... 527	The Empress Eugenie and the Czar..... 603
The Chances of the General Election..... 527	Dean Stanley and Renan..... 603
The Case for the Eight-Hours Day..... 527	The Betrayal of the Nihilists..... 603
The Result of Mr. Mather's Experiment..... 528	M. Henri Rochefort..... 604
Mr. Gladstone's Address to His Constituents..... 528	Mr. Selous on the Matabele War..... 604
The Late Senators Colquitt and Vance..... 528	Provident Loan Societies..... 605
Some Great Lawyers Who Have Lately Died..... 529	People's Banks..... 606
With portraits of Speaker Crisp, Senator Smith, Governor	Is it Right to Take Interest?..... 606
Tilman, Senator Colquitt, Senator Vance, George	What Dr. Barnardo Has Done..... 607
Ticknor Curtis, S. Teakle Wallis, Sir James Fitz-	The Rights of Tramps..... 608
James Stephen and Baron Hannen, and maps.	The Beggars of Paris..... 608
Record of Current Events 531	The Boverly and the Bohemians..... 609
With reproductions from American and European car-	The Myth of the Abandoned Farm..... 610
toon papers and portraits of Senator Patrick Walsh,	Electricity and Oil in Warfare..... 611
the late General Slocum and the late Dr. Brown-	A Circumnavigation Crusade..... 612
Séguard.	The Life of a Diver..... 612
American Summer Conventions of 1894 536	The Periodicals Reviewed 613
With portraits and other illustrations.	The New Books 622
The Work of David Dudley Field 545	Contents of Reviews and Magazines 628
By Austin Abbott.	Index to Periodicals 637
With portraits of Mr. Field and brothers.	
Louis Kossuth: A Character Sketch 551	
With portraits of Kossuth and other illustrations.	
Some Notes on Bermuda and Its Affairs 563	
By the Editor.	
With illustrations.	

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From photograph by Falk, New York.

THE LATE DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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No. 5

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Ship Canal,—
A Supreme
Opportunity.*

Questions concerning navies, coaling stations, foreign trade and dominant influence at points of strategic value

in the great game of international commerce, have been more than ever prominent in the past few weeks. It is evident to those Americans who are in a position to know how Europeans regard our country, that England, Germany, France and Russia are at present watching us with a somewhat puzzled and bewildered but also a very alert and fixed attention, to find out what it is that we shall conclude to do with our immediate opportunities. They are bewildered because they can scarcely bring themselves to believe the evidence of their own eyes, as they see how hesitant we are to avail ourselves of what lies within easy grasp. They all understand, for example, how vast is destined to be the expansion of commerce in the Pacific ocean within the next few years, and they are also aware that the two great keys to the control of that commerce will be the interoceanic passage and the Hawaiian islands. France has made an almost superhuman effort to construct and dominate the interoceanic route, and has failed. The United States now possesses an easy, safe and undisputed opportunity, at a cost that is small compared with the recompense that will quickly follow, to construct and forever to control the interoceanic passage by virtue of the Nicaraguan concession. Yet it still remains doubtful whether the Congress at Washington will have enough statesmanship and a sufficient sense of the national dignity and the national destiny to settle aright this simple question. We do not know what complications in the future might render the situation difficult, or even rob us altogether of our great opportunity. What we do know is that we have abundant resources for the work, and that every instinct of patriotism and every dictate of statesmanship demand prompt action by Congress. There can be little further doubt as to the willingness of President Cleveland to sanction and in every way within his lawful power to expedite an American ship canal. This passage would constitute in effect a portion of our coast line, and its largest patronage would probably arise out of the coastwise traffic between our own Atlantic and Pacific ports. But it would also make directly accessible to our Atlantic and Gulf trade the entire west coast of South America. For traffic with Japan, China, India and Australia, it

would, as a matter of course, be open on equal terms to European and American merchantmen.

*Our Position
in the
Pacific Ocean*

Even more puzzling to European observers than our languid indifference as to the great chance that is ours to benefit our own country and at the same time to promote the world's prosperity and civilization by taking in hand the interoceanic ship passage, has been our policy, or rather our contradictions and paradoxes of policy, regarding the "Paradise of the Pacific." No European statesman would for a moment make himself so ridiculous in the eyes of all his compeers as to deny the proposition that annexation to the United States would prove an incalculable blessing to all the people and all the interests of Hawaii, and at the same time an advantage of the most positive character to the United States. The suggestion that there could be any hopeless difficulty in reconciling the annexation of Hawaii with our American political system and structure, would to foreign statesmen be tantamount to a confession of intellectual feebleness akin to total imbecility. The United States will sacrifice much of its claim to the respect of the world if it stupidly and ingloriously abdicates its clear opportunity to acquire a leading and beneficent influence in the Pacific ocean. It was through the United States that Japan and China, with their ancient civilizations and their vast resources, were brought into communication with occidental nations; and with respect to the magnificent possibilities that lie before these reborn nations of the Orient, the United States has a duty as well as an opportunity that ought to quicken and inspire our people like the call of a trumpet. It is our duty, if ever the prestige and power of one nation gave it a duty toward a weaker neighbor, to help Japan throw off the shackles of the cruel and humiliating commercial treaties through which Europe shamefully oppresses her. With China it should be our policy to maintain relations of the most honorable and friendly character. Russia has been our traditional friend; and the great operations she is conducting upon her Siberian coast will make her eventually an important factor in the politics and commerce of the Pacific ocean. Korea has been introduced to the family nations chiefly through our neighborly offices. With the control of the Hawaii group for naval and political purposes, the United States would assume in the

forces in the harbor of Honolulu, and it is understood that his orders authorize him to begin at the eleventh hour to utilize the concession, which we hold under our treaty with Hawaii, of the exclusive right to establish a naval repair and coaling station in Pearl Harbor. The treaty expires next year. By all fair interpretations of that treaty it would seem that the concession also terminates at the same time unless renewed by mutual agreement. To begin at this time the engineering operations necessary to carry into practical effect the privilege ceded to us by the late King Kalakaua, would indicate a purpose on the part of Mr. Cleveland's administration to maintain such future close relations with the Hawaiian government as would make it agreeable for Hawaii to renew the Pearl Harbor grant for a long period or in perpetuity. If Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham shall pursue such a policy, they may be certain of the well-nigh unanimous approval of the people of the United States. They may be further certain that many of their fellow citizens who have most strenuously opposed their last year's programme of interference with the provisional government and of restoration of a collapsed monarchy, will be quite ready to forget by-gones and to support them in a policy looking hopefully toward the future rather than carpingly toward the past.

*The Question
of Trans-
Pacific Cables.*

The question of Pacific ocean cable lines is one which our government and our people should just now consider with something of the keen interest that it commands in Australia, Honolulu, Canada, and Great Britain. For, in fact, we have more at stake than any other of the interested parties. Already, as our readers have been informed more than once, the first section of a Pacific cable has been constructed, comprising the line that extends from Brisbane on the Australian coast to New Caledonia. The accompanying map will be of service to those seeking enlightenment regarding proposed cable routes. The next section of the proposed trans-Pacific telegraph will stretch to Samoa, probably by way of the New Hebrides and the Fiji group. Thence it is proposed to proceed towards Hawaii, with a station at Fanning island, of the America group. The Canadians are determined that the American terminus of the system shall be at Vancouver, thus making a continuous line by way of Halifax and the Canadian Pacific railway from Great Britain to Australia. The Canadian governmental authorities, together with the officials of the Canadian Pacific railway and its new Pacific ocean steamship line, are exerting themselves with great enterprise to make sure of a terminus upon British soil. The shorter and more natural route, as well as the one most advantageous to commerce, would be from Hawaii to the California coast at Monterey, near San Francisco. This route from Brisbane, it should be observed, leaves Japan and China quite out of the question, and would compel either the laying of a direct cable from Honolulu to Yokohama or else a roundabout communication with those countries by

way of Australia. British interests would be best served, obviously enough, by a line meandering from Canada to Australia by way of various Pacific island groups, most of which are under British domination. The interests of America, Japan, China, and perhaps also of India, would be somewhat better served by a



PROPOSED CABLE ROUTES.

line from California to Honolulu and thence directly to Yokohama. There are strong arguments in favor of the construction of both lines westward from Honolulu, and there is urgent reason why California should be immediately connected by cable with Hawaii. If the British Empire should choose for its own purposes to lay a cable from Honolulu to Vancouver there could certainly be no objection, although from the commercial point of view such a project would seem to be rather unnatural and superfluous.

*Shall We
"Scuttle"
Out of Samoa?*

Our present Administration at Washington has given evidence in several marked ways of its disapproval of the treaty made in the early part of Mr. Harrison's term of office by which the United States entered into an arrangement with England and Germany for the joint protection of the Samoan group. Unfortunately the joint protectorate has not yet secured domestic tranquillity for the Samoan people. From the point of view of the tribal chiefs of Samoa, the protecting powers are sustaining in authority the wrong native ruler. There has been a succession of insurrections and, especially of late, some most disagreeably barbarous outbursts of civil strife. The authority of the protecting governments is at present sustained in Samoa by a Vermont man, Mr. Ide, who holds the position of Chief Justice. He has had a difficult task, and has apparently performed his duties with justice and discretion, although certain aggravated reports charging harshness in his treatment of native chiefs have been disseminated. The conclusion that the tripartite arrangement is a total failure and that the

United States should now withdraw from it and leave both Samoa and American interests in Samoa to their fate, would be more precipitate than just or reasonable. It is not easy to see why in the nature of the case the Samoan treaty should not eventually secure for these charming islands an orderly and prosperous state of affairs, without subjecting the United States either to any serious annoyance or to any burdensome expense. In the case of Samoa a waiting policy would seem to be more desirable for us than the policy of hasty retreat that the English call "scuttling."

*What England
Has Done
for Fiji.*

We were so accustomed, some years ago, to the idea of the Fiji group as a habitat of horrible cannibals and as a region hopelessly remote from all interests American or European; except as a field for missionary zeal and heroism, that it is difficult without effort to realize the present position of Fiji as a respectable and intelligent community, participating with some degree of enterprise in the affairs of the great world. Yet the colonial government of Fiji is participating most worthily and busily in the discussion of the proposed Pacific cable, and has agreed to pay out of its ample revenues a handsome subsidy for telegraphic communication with those portions of the earth's surface which are principally land rather than water. The Fiji group, consisting of some 200 islands, has a total area of perhaps 5,000 square miles,—more than twice that of the State of Delaware, or about equal to that of Connecticut. The native chiefs ceded their islands to Great Britain twenty years ago. The English have maintained in that group a firm but a wholly just and beneficent rule. The natives, who number somewhat more than 100,000, are almost to a family ardent members and supporters of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and live in happiness and peace under the local rule of their native chiefs, who in turn come under the supervision of a central executive and legislative council of English officials and an English system of judiciary. The commerce of the islands has grown rapidly, and they furnish a very appreciable quota of the world's supply of several important tropical products.

*Shall We
Do Our Part,
or Shirk?*

Far from feeling jealous or unfriendly towards England for taking these islands under her protection, we as Americans owe it to our own good judgment and right feeling to praise heartily the results of this British occupation, as a creditable part of the real progress of the world in the past two decades. It is true that the English have managed to make the increased prosperity and well-being of the Fijians contribute handsomely towards the growth of British commerce. But there has been nothing but fair play in the entire process. German or French colonial administration appears in a very unfavorable light when contrasted with that of England. For us to abandon Samoa at present would in all likelihood result in the withdrawal of Great Britain also, and in the establishment of a sole German pro-

tectorate. And this, in the judgment of discerning minds, would be a severe misfortune for the Samoan group and at the same time an infelicitous thing for the future interests in general of the western Pacific island communities. Instead of our withdrawal from Samoa, would it not be far wiser, more humane, and better in accord with the exercise of our fair share of responsibility for the world's good order and progress, if we should hold our ground in Samoa, agreeing with our English partners to do what we can to promote in the Pacific islands, all the way from Hawaii to Australia, a harmonious, simultaneous development of civilization on the basis of the English language and of Anglo-American principles of liberty and justice?

*Hawaii's
Constitution-
Making.*

The making of a constitution for Hawaii is engrossing the attention of the best minds in that commonwealth. Fortunately there is no lack of ability and experience. President Dole has served Hawaii as Chief Justice, and is highly competent as a constitutional lawyer, while possessing the qualities of a constructive statesman. Mr. Thurston and other leading men of the islands are also equal to the delicate task. The election of delegates to a constitutional convention will take place this month. This election will be open to citizens of American, European, and native Hawaiian origin,—but not to the Chinese or Japanese, for the sound and sufficient reason that these large contingents of the population are as yet a floating labor element rather than part and parcel of the community, and for the further reason that Hawaii is an English-speaking commonwealth in whose affairs it would be wholly wanton and mischievous to introduce great extraneous Asiatic elements that have never participated in any way in political or representative institutions, and that would fail to understand the questions at issue. The constitution to be adopted can easily provide safe and fair qualifications, compliance with which will admit to full political privilege any man of whatever race or nationality. The peculiar circumstances of Hawaii would obviously make a good knowledge of the English language an almost indispensable requisite. It is much to be hoped that the new Hawaiian constitution may be drafted, adopted, and put into operation with the least possible delay. The accession of a new and fully matured government in place of the provisional arrangement now existing, may lead President Cleveland to entertain with favor the idea of a reopening of negotiations for a treaty of annexation. So far as we are aware there is nothing in his policy or his utterances hitherto that would preclude such a course.

*The Patrol
of the
Behring Sea.*

It is gratifying to note the fact that the governments of the United States and Great Britain have both proceeded in perfect good faith to provide by legislation, and by the dispatch of a requisite naval armament, for the enforcement of the rules for a "close season" in the Behring Sea and the North Pacific Ocean that were

laid down by the recent tribunal of arbitration in the matter of fur-seal fisheries. There was for a time some degree of apprehension in this country lest the British government should not use what would seem to us a proper degree of energy for the effective restraint of the poaching vessels which rendezvous at Vancouver. But so far as we can learn neither country has any cause for questioning the perfect good faith of the other in all that pertains to an honorable regard for the findings and recommendations of the Paris tribunal. Whether the seal question *per se* has or has not been wisely and permanently adjusted, is a question that nothing but experience can answer. Yet even if the proposed arrangements should not fail to prevent the extermination of this interesting and valuable species of animal, a far more important result will have been attained,—namely, the peaceful and amicable adjustment of an international difference which might have grown into a bitter and scandalous dispute, and even under certain contingencies might have led to the clash of arms and the shedding of blood.

*As to
Naval
Matters.*

There have been so many demands of late upon our rehabilitated navy that the desirability of the continued addition of new ships is becoming apparent even to those who have felt very little enthusiasm over the reappearance on the ocean of the United States as a naval power. While the English government under the pressure of public opinion has just now entered upon the policy of an enormously accelerated construction of new ships and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been inventing new modes of taxation in order to pay the enhanced bills, our own House of Representatives has first passed a revenue bill which admittedly creates a deficit, and then on the plea of poverty and necessary retrenchment has refused to authorize in the Naval Appropriation bill the one new ship which it has been our accepted policy to order at each annual session. With all the respect to our law makers that may be their due, we must assert the opinion that they have mistaken the national will as to the regular increase of the navy. The United States has legitimate use for a considerably greater number of public vessels than are now in commission or under construction, and the country can better afford to build them than to be without them. The month has witnessed some noteworthy changes in the personnel of our principal naval officers. Admiral Benham, whose opportunities for conspicuous service have of late added much to his well-deserved popularity, has reached the age limit and has gone upon the retired list. Admiral Irwin has also served to the full limit, and turned over his responsibilities to his successor. Both of these gallant public servants had the honor to be in very conspicuous command of squadrons performing important service in foreign waters at the moment of their retirement; and both took homeward passage as private gentlemen on commercial ships. They had served in the navy for periods extending back many years prior to the outbreak of the war in 1861, and

they merit the grateful esteem of their fellow-citizens.

*Chaos
in the
Lower House.*

Affairs at Washington have not moved in recent weeks with any of that definiteness and precision which the country had a right to expect from a great party to which it had intrusted all the branches of the government. It might be said that nothing has been regular or calculable except a daily recurrence of chaos. Conservative business men breathed a sigh of relief when President Cleveland vetoed the so-called Seigniorage bill, returning it to Congress with a message of considerable length and of characteristic manner. But enormous pressure had been brought to bear by the leaders of the majority of Mr. Cleveland's own party in both Houses of Congress to induce him to allow this measure to become a law; and the veto message was received with extreme bitterness and with the result of a quickly perceptible widening of the breach between the Administration and the preponderant element of the Democratic majority in the two Houses. Far from giving up the contest in view of the repeal of the Silver Purchase act and the veto of the Seigniorage bill, the pro-silver leaders were rendered the more determined and aggressive by their last repulse. Notice was promptly served that this session should not end without a trial of strength on the direct and radical issue of the unqualified and unrestricted free coinage of silver as a full legal tender. Meanwhile the House of Representatives has been chiefly occupied with an unprecedented struggle over the question of its own organization. With an enormous party majority, the Democrats been unable to command a working quorum. They had refused to avail themselves of Mr. Reed's mode of escape from the same difficulty four years ago. Their unwillingness to count for purposes of quorum those members present in the hall who might choose to obstruct business by refusing to respond to the roll call, made it necessary for them to rely upon the attendance of a working quorum of Democratic members. But Democratic discipline has been so ineffectual that, with all their efforts, Speaker Crisp and his chief lieutenants have been unable to keep at Washington and in attendance upon their duties more than from two-thirds to three-fourths of the Democratic members at any given moment. They have at length acknowledged themselves baffled and have decided in Democratic caucus to adopt Mr. Reed's principle, and to count for purposes of a constitutional quorum all members present in the Hall of Representatives at the time of the beginning of a roll call. Mr. Reed's rule put the counting in the hands of the Speaker himself, who practically exercised the authority through the clerk at the desk. The Democrats have preferred to adopt the plan of having the Speaker appoint two members as tellers at the beginning of a roll call, who will be charged with the performance of this duty. The principle is the important thing, and the variation of details is of no consequence to the public. It is a disgrace that the time of the House should be wasted by absenteeism

and by filibustering against a quorum, and it is a distinct gain for efficient parliamentary work at Washington that the Democrats have at length acquiesced in so necessary a proposition as the reckoning for purposes of a quorum of all the members who are actually in the Hall and participating in legislative affairs.

*Speaker Crisp
Stands
Fast.*

It was at a time when the turbulence of the House was at its greatest height, and when the problem of managing the

Democratic majority seemed most hopeless, that a great and tempting personal opportunity presented

itself to Speaker Crisp. Death made vacant the seat of a Georgia Senator; and Governor Northen, with the cordial acquiescence of the entire State, appointed Speaker Crisp to fill the vacancy. Acceptance would unquestionably have been followed by future legislative indorsement, and Mr. Crisp would have found himself in possession of a virtual life hold upon a seat in the most distinguished and authoritative law-making assemblage in the world. Mr. Crisp's friends have long known that his highest ambition was to attain the position of United States Senator from his native State. The temptation was a powerful one; but if Speaker Crisp hesitated at all, it was only for a moment. His colleagues in the House congratulated him with enthusiasm, but begged him to remain at his arduous post on the ground that the Democratic party, and the state of the public business, required his further services at the Speaker's desk. Mr. Crisp accepted this verdict, declined the proffered honor in a manly letter, stuck to his rather thankless and terribly harassing task of presiding over a bear-

*The Tariff and
Income Tax
In the Senate.*

The Senate has been listening to a series of set speeches upon the composite revenue measure that carries Mr. Wilson's name and which had been reported from the Senate Finance Committee's room with several important amendments, chief of which was the fixing of a duty upon sugar. The discussion only served to put in stronger light the fact that the measure as it stood was satisfactory to no one. Its advocacy was tame and apologetic, while its opponents were armed with an array of facts and arguments against it which were scarcely met by those who had concluded on party grounds to support it. The Republican Senators, as was to be expected, made impressive speeches; but more attention was attracted by the efforts of the few Democratic Senators who had refused to acquiesce in the bill as a party measure. Senator Hill, of New York, made a noteworthy speech directed chiefly against the income tax feature of the bill, and Senator Smith, of New Jersey, who is a recent acquisition to the body, made his first conspicuous appearance in an argument against the in-



CHARLES F. CRISP.

come tax that was considered quite as able and convincing as Mr. Hill's. Yet during the whole debate the Democratic majority felt assured that a sufficient



SENATOR SMITH, OF NEW JERSEY.

come tax that was considered quite as able and convincing as Mr. Hill's. Yet during the whole debate the Democratic majority felt assured that a sufficient

number of Democrats had committed themselves to the support of the measure to insure its passage; and the weakness in debate of the ruling faction did not seem to affect their confidence as to results.

*The Income Tax
as a
Sectional Issue.*

In the country at large the support of the proposed income tax is far stronger than its New York and Eastern opponents are aware. Their eyes were somewhat opened, however, by the report of a test vote in Louisiana. At a primary election held in the Fourth or Shreveport district by the Democratic party to nominate a successor to Mr. Blanchard,—who has been transferred to the Senate to take the place of Mr. White, now elevated to the Supreme Bench,—several leading questions of the day were submitted to the voters as a means of ascertaining their real sentiments. Several thousand votes were polled, and the advocates of the impending income tax were about forty times as numerous as its opponents. In most districts of the West and South the proposition to tax for the national benefit all incomes in excess of four thousand dollars would probably be indorsed by rousing majorities if it were submitted to a vote. Yet such a step was not in contemplation by either of the great parties when last they made platforms, nor did it have any part in the campaign for the election of the present Congress. The Democrats were returned to power upon the square issue of a protective *versus* a revenue tariff. They were pledged to eliminate protection and to give us a tariff capable of producing ample revenue, arranged with sole reference to that object. The Wilson bill does not provide such a tariff, but retains every feature and principle of protection and discrimination that led the Democracy at Chicago to pronounce the Republican tariff system as unconstitutional and a fraud. But the Wilson measure goes still further than the Republicans have ventured in the direction of discriminating class legislation, and interjects into our national system a sharp line between those whose incomes lie above and below the mark of four thousand dollars. The West and South view the proposition with favor partly because large incomes are more frequently found in the older and richer communities of the East than in the less mature portions of the country at large. For it is felt that the great agricultural States have suffered unduly from an Eastern monetary policy that has depressed the price of staple products. There is nothing gained by the violent tone of the Eastern press, which calls the pending income tax a dishonest and rascally scheme on the part of a "wildcat" South and a "bankrupt" and "boom-collapsed" West to victimize the honest and frugal millionaires of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. In England, the Liberal party has just reported a budget increasing the income tax rate for the present year; and this move is confidently expected to win favor among the working men, while those having large incomes, who are already for the most part allied with the Conservatives, will prate in vain about socialism and dema-

gogy. An income tax is not a dishonest or rascally mode of procuring public revenue in England or Prussia, and there can be no gain for the argument against it in this country by applying such adjectives. There are a great many persons in the West and in the South,—although Eastern newspapers seem unaware of the fact,—who enjoy incomes exceeding four thousand dollars. It is unworthy, unjust and absurd to denounce the project as one primarily and spitefully intended by those great sections to throw undue burdens upon New England and the East. The Atlantic seaboard north of Maryland possesses no monopoly of private honesty or political virtue. An income tax is a perfectly legitimate proposition; and if the question of sectional advantage or disadvantage is to be considered, it may at least be retorted that the Eastern rallying cry of "free raw materials" involves an infinitely more disastrous attack upon the prosperity of the West and South.

*Objections
to the Tax.*

But while we shall insist upon recognizing the perfect good faith of the Western and Southern people who favor the income tax, and who seem destined beyond much question to succeed in making the project a law, we are none the less opposed to it on many grounds. A sufficient ground ought to be the lack of any necessity for the revenue it will produce. The tariff and internal revenue taxes as adjusted by the Senate committee would provide a sufficient national revenue, without the addition of a tax on incomes. Another and a graver objection grows out of the very nature of our federal system. It has not been our policy in matters of taxation to bring the federal officer into personal contact with the private citizen, except as the citizen passes his imported wares through the government's custom houses. It is true that the whisky and tobacco taxes form a limited exception to this rule, but the system has become well established and the government has only to deal at the point of manufacture with a few easily regulated industries. Yet the experience of federal attempts to enforce the internal revenue laws has led many statesmen and thoughtful citizens to deny totally the expediency of any attempt on the part of the general government to procure revenue under any such methods. The income tax is totally opposed to the spirit of our federal system, and is an encroachment upon the domain commonly regarded as wisely belonging to the individual States. The whole machinery which the assessment and collection of the income tax will require, must surely prove itself to be complicated, inquisitorial and offensive in practical operation, to a degree well-nigh intolerable. As the law stands, the tax will operate in anomalous ways; its curious inequalities in practice will tend to create the sentiment among its victims that it is a form of persecution and blackmail rather than of taxation, and that it is to be evaded if possible. Whatever its theoretical merits may be, we do not think that it could at the present time in this country be put into successful operation.

*Its Exemption
Line Is
Un-American.*

But most serious of all the reasons why we oppose the income tax is that it seems to us, as it stands, to be unmanly and un-American. It tends to create class distinctions in a land which has heretofore stood for equality and simple manhood. The English income tax, it is true, is a discriminating one; for it exempts incomes below £150. But England is a land of class distinctions which are sharp and real. It is almost impossible for a man in England to make his way across the chasm that separates the working classes from the middle classes. To the average American, these distinctions of caste, drawn so boldly in English life and society, are not only things that lie beyond the range of his experience, but are not even mentally comprehensible. The rail-splitter or tow-path boy who lands in the White House is no rare type with us. Nearly all of our successful men in every walk of life are so intimately allied by personal experience, or by birth and family connection, with those who toil with their hands and gain their bread in the sweat of their brow, that the pretense of superior class rank would make them a public laughing stock. The tradition of self-respecting American citizenship makes one man as good as another. If there is to be an income tax in this country it should be levied in such a way as not to create a class. If ours is to be a government supported by the rich, why should we not also adopt the obsolescent German system which gives the heavy taxpayers a large preponderance of influence at the polls? It seems to us that there can be very few independent farmers and self-respecting men of thrift and character in the United States who, if the odious principle of this bill were made clear to them, would not prefer to have the four-thousand-dollar exemption feature abolished. The English income tax seeks to exempt only the great army of laborers and artisans who cannot hope to attain a family income greater than fifteen dollars a week. In America there is much less reason for exempting even these classes; for here there is such an equality of opportunity that exemptions and discriminating rates have no needful place in a scheme of taxation. The workingman who owns his home feels the truer sense of manhood and dignity when he pays his yearly tax upon its assessed valuation. All that he desires is to be assured that his rich neighbor is likewise taxed at the same rate upon the same scale of assessment. And so, as regards an income tax, we believe that the sturdy manhood of America will sooner or later repudiate the false and degrading discrimination which fixes a line of exemption at \$4,000. The professional man with an income of \$3,000 in any one of ten thousand prosperous American communities, is a far richer man than his brother in New York or Chicago whose income is \$5,000. He lives in a larger and better house, may keep horses and a carriage, and may enjoy numerous luxuries that are wholly out of the reach of his New York brother. It is not only un-American and unfair, but it is ludicrous and absurd that the New York man should be taxed on his income for the support of the national government, on

the score of his superior wealth, while the other man should be exempt. Unless conditions materially change, any form of national income tax would be an excrescence and a complete mistake. But if we must make experiment of this objectionable kind of impost, there ought at least to be no exemption, unless at some point not above \$1,000 nor below \$500.

*New York's
Reform
Movement.*

The Republican Legislature of New York turned out rather disappointingly from the point of view of the reformers who had expected it to show a fine zeal in undoing Tammany Hall and in enacting measures to promote the better government of New York City. For many weeks it was charged that a "deal" between Tammany Hall and certain Republican leaders had been effected, with a view to the future division of spoils; and that the Legislature would not be permitted to interfere too seriously with Tammany's prerogatives. In the last days, however, the law-makers rallied under the pressure of a strong public opinion and several important measures were placed on the statute book. A new police system for New York City was adopted, and provision was made for a thorough and leisurely legislative investigation into Tammany's misgovernment of various city departments. Several other bills advantageous to the metropolis were rapidly carried through the two chambers and sent to the Governor before the date of adjournment. It should be understood, however, that all these measures are merely transient and palliative in their nature. The affairs of New York City can never be properly dealt with at Albany, whether by a Democratic or a Republican Legislature. Even if the Legislature were composed of citizens of the highest capacity and municipal reformers of the most expert qualifications, there would still be only impropriety and futility in the plan of relegating the concerns of the metropolis to the New York State Assembly and Senate at Albany. What New York needs is the framework of a unified, modern city government, and then a complete abandonment to its own self-ordained fate. The Constitutional Convention, which is about to assemble, affords the supreme opportunity. This convention should provide for a uniform plan of organization and government for all the important cities of the State excepting the metropolis, and should deal separately with the Greater New York,—providing for consolidation and establishing a metropolitan government to be exercised fully and completely by one large central council or municipal parliament, whose members should be elected on a general ticket under a system of proportional representation. This opportunity to launch New York upon a great municipal career if neglected in 1894 may not recur for a long time. The general course that we have here indicated would set New York in the forefront of the great urban centres of the world, and would unquestionably result in the establishment of a magnificent system of municipal administration participated in by some of the most distinguished citizens. The plan is no fad or theory, but a sound and practi-

cal one based upon the experience during the last quarter century of most of the principal cities of the world.

*Prohibition
Abandoned
in Iowa.*

After more than a decade under full legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, the State of Iowa has receded from that high position. The arrangements now adopted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor provide one method for licensing saloons in towns having five thousand or more inhabitants, and another method for towns having less than five thousand. In the larger communities the consent of the City Council alone is requisite. The license fee is fixed at \$600 a year, payable in quarterly installments. In the smaller communities, saloons cannot be licensed unless 65 per cent. of the voters give their written consent. The license fees are divided between the county and the municipality. Such are the main facts regarding the new system, so far as we have been able to learn from the newspaper accounts that have reached us. As regards communities of five thousand persons or less the plan seems to be designed to maintain prohibition. Only a small fraction of the people of Iowa belong to towns and cities having a population greater than five thousand. But we must confess that the terms upon which saloons may be lawfully conducted in the larger towns and cities seem to us surprisingly lax considering the great reluctance with which the people of Iowa have consented to the abandonment of prohibition. As matters stand, the saloon business is put upon a more inviting basis in the chief towns of Iowa than in those of Minnesota and Nebraska, and also, if we mistake not, in some of those of Missouri,—although these three States which adjoin Iowa on the North, West and South have never made any pretense of a purpose to extirpate the liquor traffic. The payment of a liquor license in quarterly installments, rather than in a lump annual sum in advance, is a very great concession to the least responsible and most objectionable class of saloon keepers. Moreover, the neighboring States have found it entirely feasible to maintain a fee of \$1,000. Perhaps the real secret of the precise form in which the new Iowa system is molded is to be found in the fact that the new statute is simply designed to give legality to a condition that has existed in nearly all the principal towns in scandalous defiance of the law and the authority of the State. Inasmuch as the cities of Iowa have long been regularly licensing saloons in disregard of the prohibitory statute, it may have been felt that if the license fee had been fixed at \$1,000 the municipalities would pay as little regard to the terms of the license statute as they had paid to the prohibitory enactment.

*South Carolina
and Iowa.*

The retrogression of Iowa, from the point of view of the prohibitionists, was nearly simultaneous with a tremendous struggle on the part of Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, to enforce his system of state liquor dis-

pensaries. It is difficult to judge of the wisdom or unwisdom of Governor Tillman's course from a distance of some hundreds of miles. Opinions may well differ. But at least there can be no harm in admir-



GOVERNOR TILLMAN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ing the Governor's pluck and high spirit, and his determination that a law which is on the statute book shall be obeyed. His fight,—which involved the calling out of troops and imminent danger of bloodshed,—was simply for submission and obedience to an un repealed law of the sovereign State of South Carolina. One may well ask whether, at some time in the past dozen years, the State of Iowa out of regard for its own future ought not to have faced resolutely the alternative, and either enforced its prohibitory law with a high and relentless hand, or else swept it scornfully off the statute books. The experience of South Carolina and the experience of Iowa alike may well teach us that laws of a certain radical type, affecting men's habits and customs, require for their successful operation a preponderance of sentiment that is at once very strong and very evenly distributed throughout the region over which the law has jurisdiction. On April 20 came the report that the South Carolina law was adjudged unconstitutional by the State's highest court. But the *personnel* of the bench is expected to change in the early future, with a chance of a reversed decision. The end is not yet reached.

Europe's Costly Armaments. The European nations are beginning to droop and totter beneath the ever accumulating burden of military expenditure. There is hardly a country among them that is not at the present moment struggling desperately to choke the deficit which is staring it in the face. In England, Sir William Harcourt was five million pounds (£25,000,000) short, which must be provided for by new taxation. The Indian Empire is proposing to tax all imports except cotton five per cent. *ad valorem*, to meet its deficit, besides adopting other expedients unpopular but necessary. In France, there is a deficit of nearly \$30,000,000, about half of which it is proposed to cover by a refunding of loans at a lower rate of interest, and the remaining half is to be obtained by increased taxation on incomes and spirits, with taxes on succession duties. In Italy, the new finance minister frankly admits the existence of a deficit of about \$50,000,000, to be met no one knows how. The country cannot bear increased taxation, and the chances of any minister who ventured to propose serious retrenchment and the disbanding of surplus employees would be practically worthless. Everywhere the statesmen are seeking with feverish anxiety for new sources of revenue, but everywhere the insatiable maw of armaments demands more and ever more millions.

Can Military Expenditure be Reduced? With all Europe in this extreme state it is not surprising that out of the very depths of their desperation people should have begun to hope. Once more we hear rumors of projects of disarmament; or, to speak more correctly, of reduction of military expenditure. These rumors took a more definite shape in a remarkable telegram of M. de Blowitz in the London *Times* of March 26. The form in which this relief is to be expected, we are told, will not be that of any simultaneous partial disarmament, but the reduction of the time of military service to a single year. This, no doubt, would afford enormous relief, and if adopted by all the powers would leave the *status quo* unchanged. According to King Christian IX of Denmark, his son-in-law the Czar and the Emperor of Austria are ready and eager to take action in this direction. The Danish King's words which he is said to have addressed to a Spanish statesman are so significant that we quote them here:

I hope to live long enough to see Europe enter upon the pathway of military retrenchment, and to behold the sovereigns of Europe taking measures to protect their several peoples against the constantly-increasing burdens of military armaments. My dear son-in-law, the Czar of Russia, whose mission consists in maintaining peace, is quite ready to enter upon this pathway, and my great and good friend, the Emperor of Austria, is equally disposed to do his utmost to this end.

King Christian went on to say that the rulers of Spain and Italy were equally eager to see all the peoples relieved of a portion of the burden which lay upon them.

The Kaiser's Dream. But what of the two great combatants who after a truce of twenty-three years still stand confronting each other armed to the teeth, apparently waiting for a signal to begin a war to the death? On this point the Danish King said that he had not ventured to speak to the German Emperor on the subject, because a young sovereign is always dreaming of winning new laurels—a very significant remark, which, however, does not seem to be well founded. M. Capelli states that the German Emperor would be glad to see Italy reduce her army. Chancellor Caprivi made a speech at Dantzig in which he hinted indirectly and mysteriously at a design of the German Emperor which the *Germania*, reading between the lines, declares to be the reduction of the burden of military expenditure. Chancellor Caprivi, after congratulating his hearers on the conclusion of the Russo-German treaty of Commerce, said that the Emperor regarded it not only as a condition of commercial progress, and a guarantee for peace, but as something much more important. He saw further, and had an eye to the probability that in the forthcoming century the peoples of Europe might find it necessary to stand shoulder to shoulder, and that some of them might not be powerful enough to face coming eventualities alone. This is interpreted as meaning that the Kaiser is working for the formation of a United States of Europe, which is certainly a problem that could not be solved by any nation alone. Europe will not be federated to-day, to-morrow, or the next day; but it is a sign of progress when the dreams of the idealists have materialized sufficiently to pre-occupy the attention of sovereigns and statesmen. Whenever any practical step is proposed in the direction of the reduction of armaments or of the federation of Europe, it is to be feared that France will block the way.

What is Owed to the Czar. It is satisfactory to find the opinion prevailing on every side that the Czar, the peace-keeper of Europe, can be depended upon to use every jot of his immense influence, whether created by his independent position or by his friendly relations with France, to restrain that prospective peace-breaker of the world within bounds. The alarm which prevailed in some quarters on account of the recent interchange of Russian civilities with France has been removed by the conclusion of the treaty with Germany, which is to be followed, according to recent reports, by a visit of the Russian Emperor to thank the Kaiser for the part which he took in this work of peace. Lord Dufferin, speaking at the banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, after speaking of the extreme magnanimity and high sense of honor displayed by the Czar, said:

I observe that many publicists are of opinion that it is upon the fiat of the Emperor of Russia that the contingency of peace or war mainly depends. If this is the case, I think that Europe is in safe hands, for every day is producing fresh evidence of his Imperial Majesty's wisdom, moderation and peaceful intentions. That he possesses these admirable qualities I have long known.

No doubt it was well known to Lord Dufferin and to others who knew Alexander III; but what a comment it is upon the dangerous ignorance of mankind that such an elementary fact of such supreme importance as that of the real character of the Czar was not merely unknown but absolutely falsified by the press of Europe for six or seven years after his accession to the throne. If to-day the best informed statesmen of Europe were to decide by free vote whom they would prefer to elect as supreme arbiter of peace and war, they would probably vote almost unanimously in favor of investing the Czar with the magistral position which he actually occupies.

*The Increase
in the
British Fleet.*

The Czar is no sentimentalist, and he will naturally not risk bringing about a conflagration by proposing any millennial schemes of disarmament; but that he is giving his closest attention to the question of general relief from the intolerable burden of military expenditure is no mere rumor. The increase of the British Navy does not seem to him, or to Russians in general, a sign pointing in the right direction. It is difficult for Continental observers to understand that it is solely by the maintenance of a supreme navy that England can escape the crushing burden of universal military service. She has, roughly speaking, only 100,000 soldiers, because she has a navy which is the mistress of the seas. Reduce the navy, and instead of 100,000 men she might have to place 1,000,000 under arms. Hence, her naval expenditure, great as it may appear, is not a quarter what she would have to spend on the army if she economized on the fleet. How heavily the blood tax falls upon those nations less fortunately placed, may be seen from the following figures given in Mr. Forbes' article in the *Forum* on the prospects of peace and war in Europe:

	PEACE STRENGTH.			WAR FOOTING.		
	Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
France. . .	538,738	122,000	2,810	2,715,800	800,000	4,500
Germany. . .	503,550	120,000	2,964	2,440,000	562,150	4,430
Russia.	1,033,661	150,000	2,200	2,411,105	463,000	5,200
Austria. . . .	319,235	65,500	1,000	1,590,000	292,000	2,140
Italy.	238,000	52,000	860	1,251,200	134,000	1,620
Totals . . .	2,723,184	509,500	9,834	10,413,905	2,251,150	17,890

Small compared with these gigantic totals are the figures that express England's naval strength. When the additional men and boys voted this year join their ships, the total force afloat will amount only to 8 per cent. of the troops of Russia on a peace footing, while on a war footing France could put ten horses into the field for every sailor England has on the sea. The official programme for the strengthening of the fleet proposes to begin the construction this year of seven first-class battleships, six cruisers of the second class, and two sloops. This is the first chapter of a five-years' programme of naval construction which the Admiralty have drawn up and will adhere to, although the Liberals refuse to follow the precedent of the Naval Defense act, and ask for legislative sanction for their scheme. More significant even than the

proposed addition of first-class battleships is the fact that the number of men and boys in the fleet has been raised from 76,700 to 83,400, an increase of 6,700. The net amount of the naval estimate is £17,366,100, an increase of £3,126,000 over the amount voted for last year. In 1883 the number of seamen was 56,950, and the naval estimates for the year were £11,157,290.

*The Pope and
the French
Republic.*

Peter's Pence have been falling off of late, as a practical hint to the Pope that French Royalists resent his recognition of the Republic. But it would seem that the policy of the Pope has already justified the wisdom of its author. M. Spuller last month proclaimed from the Tribune that the times had changed. The Church had become converted to the Republic, and a new policy was therefore necessary in which there must be a spirit of renovation, liberalism and tolerance. Still more significant was the decision that the French Cabinet should attend in a body a solemn service to be held in a Parisian church in honor of Jeanne D'Arc, on April 22. The attendance of French Republican ministers at a Catholic religious service in honor of the French Catholic heroine just beatified by the Pope, is a signal demonstration of the success of the Pope's policy, which outweighs more than a thousand times all the falling off in the contributions of the French Royalists.

*A Contrast
in Civism.*

Two boys were fighting in an American school. The teacher, separating them with difficulty, asked, "What is the matter?" "Sir," said Boy No. 1, with the fierce fire of a just wrath in his blazing eyes, "I am not going to hear my father insulted." "Why," said the teacher, "what has he done to insult your father?" "He said my father had been an alderman," answered the lad, "and I would not stand it, nor would any one else." Contrast that old story with the spectacle witnessed in London the day Lord Rosebery became Prime Minister of the Crown. The new Premier, who is a member for the democratic constituency of East Finsbury, took his seat as usual in the London Council side by side with John Burns, Ben Tillett, Lord Carrington, the Duke of Norfolk, and the rest of the members of that body. These contrasted incidents illustrate the difference between city government in the British Empire and in the United States.

*Municipal
Imperialism.*

Lord Rosebery may be said to have found the London County Council a stepping stone to the Premiership. The government of the greatest of the cities of the world is no unfit training for the government of an Empire. At a meeting in St. James's Hall on March 21, which expressed "London's welcome to England's Premier," Lord Rosebery frankly avowed that a new spirit was passing from municipal into imperial politics; and that henceforth the improvement of the lot of the worker and the toiler will take precedence of constitutional reforms. He attributes this to two things:

1, The suffrage having been made accessible to all, England is being governed for all; and, 2, "we have in the course of lowering the suffrage somewhere or another hit upon the conscience of the community." The supreme test of all governments will be how far their policy is a "living and ennobling effort to carry into practical politics and practical life the principles of a higher morality." Therefore Lord Rosebery, anticipating his own prophecy, descending from the platform of politics and speaking straight to the hearts of the people, said: "A plague on both your Houses; a plague on all your parties; a plague on all your politics; a plague on your unending discussions which yield so little fruit. Have done with this unending talk; come down and do something for the people!" There is an echo here of Cromwell's famous apostrophe to the Rump Parliament, "Come, come, we have had enough of this; I will put an end to your prating. Call them in!" Whereupon Colonel Worsley's musketeers promptly appeared, and the Rump of the Long Parliament vanished into limbo, attended, as Cromwell afterwards said, "with not so much as the barking of a dog."

A Cromwellian Premier. Certainly, since the Commonwealth, England has had no First Minister so Cromwellian as Lord Rosebery. For, as Cardinal Manning justly observed, the note of Cromwell's policy was the combination of Imperialism abroad with a Condition-of-the-People policy at home. It is significant that the first Social Democratic Ministry England has ever had should begin its career by a programme of naval construction which probably had as much to do with Mr. Gladstone's retirement as the cataract on his eye; and that its chief should have accentuated as the key-note of his policy a determination to carry into practical politics the principles of a higher morality. There are many who have scoffed at the idea of a religious substratum to the Premier's character, chiefly, it would seem, because he has a colt entered for the Derby. But people may bring a conscience to their work even if they breed racehorses; and already signs are not lacking that Lord Rosebery is capable of appealing to the moral sense of the nation with all the fervor and earnestness which made some of the speeches of Mr. Bright read like paraphrases of the Hebrew prophets.

"The Predominant Partner." One quality even his opponents cannot deny to the new Prime Minister. He has not graduated in vain in the school of Prince Bismarck. He is audaciously frank. He has already created no small fluster in his own camp by the candor with which he admitted that until England was converted to Home Rule, Home Rule was practically unattainable so long as the House of Lords remains in its present mood. Yet nothing is more obviously true. The veto of the House of Lords is absolute. You cannot get around it, or over it, or under it, excepting by inducing the Lords to change their minds. The constitutional method of converting the Peers is by increasing the strength of the Liberal majority, and that can practically be obtained only by

converting a certain number of English constituencies from Unionism to Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone was of opinion that if he had been able to send up the Home Rule bill backed by a majority of one hundred, or even of eighty, the Lords would not have thrown it out. They rejected it because the majority was only thirty-four, and England, "the predominant partner," cast a majority of sixty-nine votes against the bill. It is therefore as demonstrably clear as any proposition in Euclid, that until the Lords can be induced to abandon their present attitude of irreconcilable opposition, Home Rule is unattainable. Lord Rosebery admitted this frankly and fully. As an honest man he could do nothing else, but his admission created a panic that for a day seemed as if it would wreck his Ministry. His exact words used in the debate on the address were as follows:

The noble Marquess—Lord Salisbury—made one remark on the subject of Irish Home Rule with which I confess myself in entire accord. He said that before Irish Home Rule is conceded by the Imperial Parliament, England, as the predominate member of the partnership of the three kingdoms, will have to be convinced of its justice.

What Lord Rosebery Meant.

So great was the consternation, that Mr. Morley had to explain that Lord Rosebery could not possibly have meant what he obviously did mean; and Lord Rosebery himself at Edinburgh bent so far before the storm as to explain, with much elaboration, that even if England returned a majority of forty-five against Home Rule, the majority might still be large enough to induce the Peers to waive their opposition. In that case, of course, Home Rule would be possible. Lord Rosebery's point was not that from an abstract point of view England must return a Home Rule majority before Home Rule is possible, but that while the Peers maintain their present attitude, as a matter of fact Home Rule is impossible, nor is there any way of inducing them to change it save that of converting the English electorate so as to increase the Home Rule majority. The only objection to this that can be raised comes from those who honestly believe that it is possible by a course of intimidatory agitating to cow the Peers and compel them to pass the bill. But it is obvious that with a solid majority in the House of Commons of sixty-nine English votes, the English are not going to rise in their might and threaten to throw the Peers into the Thames. As for the other parts of the three kingdoms, they do not count for a red cent when it is a question of cowering the Peers. The Peers can be cowed when England is aroused. They cannot be intimidated by the stormiest agitation in Scotland, Ireland, or Wales. But England is not going to rouse itself to rend the Peers for doing what the majority of England's elected representatives think they ought to have done.

A Baffling Issue.

This was not the only "indiscretion" of which Lord Rosebery has been guilty, for the wire-puller and the log-roller think that there is nothing so indiscreet as a frank and candid expression of opinion. In approaching the

question of the House of Lords, Lord Rosebery honestly admitted that, while the present position of the Second Chamber seemed to him full of peril, he could see no way out of the *impasse*. He had thought over the subject for four years, with the result that he had no suggestion to offer. All that he could say was that, if the nation could suggest anything, Ministers would be only too glad to carry out its wishes. Unfortunately, the nation on this question is even more at sea than Lord Rosebery. The Liberals have not made up their minds whether it is better to end or to mend the Second Chamber. Lord Rosebery wishes to mend the Peers. Mr. Labouchere wishes to end them. Confusion reigns in the Camp of Agramont. There are many Liberals who would prefer the House of Lords to continue as it is rather than see it converted into a real senate with co-ordinate authority not only in theory but in fact. The House of Lords is about the most impotent Second Chamber that could exist in England. To mend it would be to strengthen it, and every addition of strength would tell against the cause of progress and of reform. Lord Rosebery, therefore, frankly admitted that nothing could be done, much as he would like to do something; he bows to the force of circumstances, and waits for orders which will not come this side the general election. His exact words were as follows :

I have been thinking of remedies for many years past. . . . I have not been able to find them . . . But, ladies and gentlemen, I leave that subject to your serious consideration. If it is to be dealt with by the present Government it can only be dealt with by the backing, on the summons, and on the inspiration of a great popular force. Without that backing, without that inspiration, and without that summons we are absolutely impotent. We want your guidance and your direction, and when we have it we shall be prepared to take what measures you may inspire.

Policy of the New Government. So far as can be gathered from Lord Rosebery's speeches, which certainly do not lack in explicitness, the Government has resolved upon an extensive programme—chiefly administrative so far as it is practical, and legislative only for purposes of electioneering. For no one really expects parliament to pass anything at this session. All that members can do is to fill their shop window with the showiest and most attractive goods, and then to blame the House of Lords for depriving the public of the opportunity of enjoying them. As administrators they can do more; and they are doing it. The lessons learned in the London Council Gardens are to be utilized at Downing Street. The State is to become a model employer. The eight-hours day is to become universal in all government establishments; fresh swarms of inspectors, male and female, are to be let loose upon all industries; the Home Office is to redouble its warfare against sweating. In short, the programme of the Fabian Society of Socialists is to be carried out so far as is humanly possible, having due regard to the exigencies of an Exchequer which displays a falling off of revenue and an increase of expenditure. In legislation members are pledged to the following array of measures :

Registration bill.	Scotch Local Government.
Evicted Tenants' bill.	Accidents in Industry : Public Inquiry.
Employers' Liability bill.	Industrial Disputes : Conciliation.
Welsh Disestablishment.	Equalization of Rates (London) bill.
Scotch Disestablishment.	
Local Option.	
Crofters' Legislation for Lease-holders.	

In addition to these measures, the government will give facilities to the Eight-Hours bill for miners, the ministers supporting it individually with the exception of Mr. Morley, and will support energetically London's bill for "betterment" and the taxation of ground rents or site values. The budget deals with the "death duties," and the Ministry opens an immense number of questions which will be left over for the general election to deal with, and for the parliament after the next to settle.

The Chances of the General Election. The ministers are hoping to hold on till next spring. But the more sanguine do not expect to pass any measure this year except the budget, and possibly "One Man, One Vote." All the rest of their bills are for show, not for service. If the Lords throw out the Registration bill, it will help the cry for the abolition of their veto and precipitate a dissolution. If they pass it, there will be no dissolution until the new register is prepared. The danger which the Liberals run is that the social democratic programme of the Rosebery administration may drive off the few rich men still left in the Liberal ranks.

The Case for the Eight-Hours Day. Last month a new Ministry was formed in England, the war in Brazil was brought to a close, the Russo-German treaty was signed, and there was a report of the obscure beginnings of a movement in high quarters in favor of a reduction in military expenditure; but so far as the mass of men are concerned it is possible that a simple experiment carried on in a Lancashire ironworks exceeds all these imposing political and military events in intrinsic importance. Mr. William Mather, well-known as a public-spirited, clear-headed ironmaster, last month published a report as to the effect of the eight-hours system on the output of a great industrial establishment. The Salford Iron Works employ 1,500 men. They had been working for fifty-three hours a week. For the purpose of a scientific economic experiment the hours were reduced a year ago to forty-eight, and careful attention was given to note the changes which this produced. Mr. Mather's experience, as published in the *London Times* of March 28, seems to be decisive. The reduction of hours by ten per cent. in the week practically left the amount of work done unaltered, for the reduction of a half of one per cent. was balanced by a corresponding saving in other directions. The *Times* is compelled to admit that Mr. Mather's experiment is conclusive, as far as any experiment may be said to be conclusive; and we may the more assuredly take it that an eight-hours day is not only desirable from the point of view of humanity, but is economically advantageous to the employer, at least in many great industrial lines.

*The Result
of Mr.
Mather's
Experiment.*

Mr. Mather's experiment does not stand alone, but it is the most remarkable of its kind. It has convinced the British government, which has now introduced the eight-hours system into the dockyards and arsenals; and it will probably avail to carry the Eight-Hours bill for miners. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this demonstration of the superiority of the eight-hours day. It will be felt not only in England but throughout the whole world. Whether it will tend in favor of a legal enactment of an eight-hours day is another question. It may operate in an opposite direction. If English employers are convinced by the experience of Mr. Mather and his experiment in his iron-works at Salford; of Mr. Allen in his engineering works in Sunderland; and of the British government in their arsenals and dockyards, that it is better to work forty-eight hours a week rather than fifty-three, they may adopt the forty-eight hours week so generally as to give almost irresistible strength to the argument of those who believe in voluntary action rather than in State coercion. On the other hand, it is quite possible that employers may join with employed in demanding a legal sanction for the eight-hours working day, which will have practically been fixed by experiment and negotiation before being presented for the legislative imprimatur.

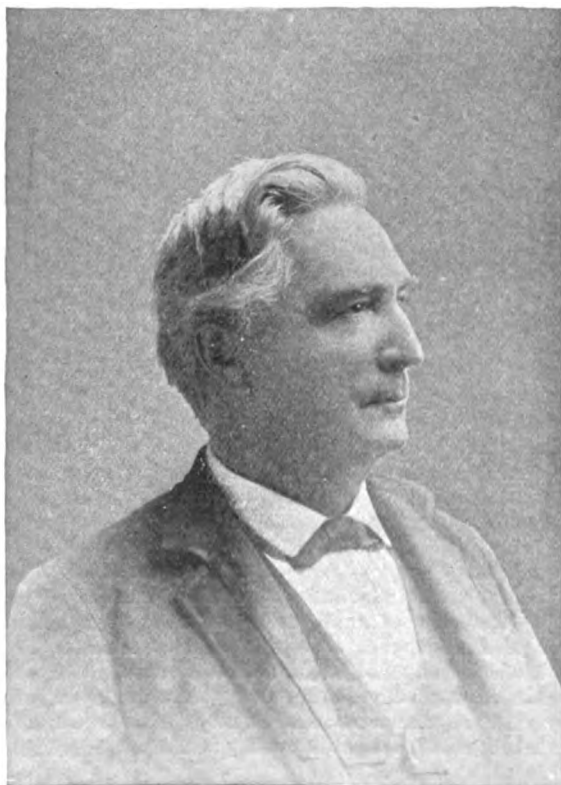
*Mr. Gladstone's
Address to His
Constituents.*

England's Grand Old Man has given an eloquent exhortation upon the needs of the times. Mr. Gladstone's letter to his Midlothian supporters is one of the notable utterances of recent times. He sums up the history of the last sixty years as the greatest legislative and administrative period of British annals, whose prominent note is that of emancipation, political, social, moral, intellectual. He contemplates the future with some forebodings. There is opening, he thinks, a period of possibly greater moral dangers, which will bring a great ordeal to those classes now becoming largely conscious of power, who have never heretofore been subject to its deteriorating influences. As a last word, he warns the new depositaries of power against the mistake of their predecessors:

Now is the time for the true friend of the country to remind the masses that they owe their present political elevation to no principles less broad and noble than these—the love of liberty, and of liberty for all without distinction of class, creed, or country, and the resolute preference of the interests of the whole to any interest, be it what it may, of a narrower scope.

*The Late Sena-
tors Colquitt
and Vance.*

Our obituary record this month contains the names of two Senators of the United States, both of whom had rendered public services to their respective States in many different capacities and through long periods of years.

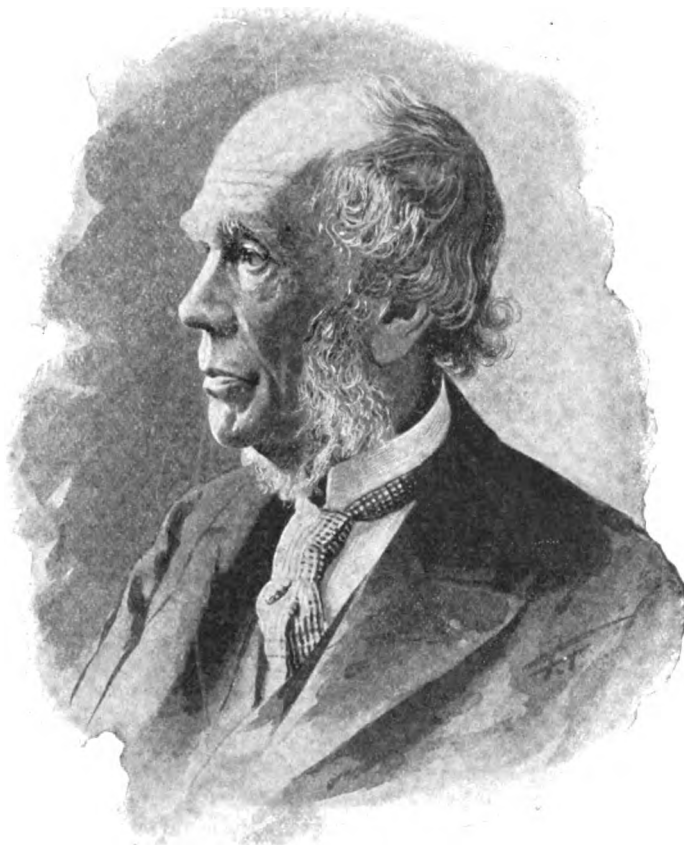


From photographs by Bell, Washington, D. C.

THE LATE SENATOR COLQUITT, OF GEORGIA.



THE LATE SENATOR VANCE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.



THE LATE GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS.

Senator Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia, saw active fighting in the Mexican war, and subsequently attained the commission of a major-general in the Confederate army. As Governor of his State and as one of its representatives for the past ten or eleven years in the United States Senate, he had grown constantly in the esteem of his fellow citizens. Senator Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, like his colleague Senator Colquitt, had for a year or more been in broken and declining health. He was just completing his sixty-fourth year, while Senator Colquitt had reached the allotted threescore years and ten. But although not a man of greatly advanced years, Senator Vance had entered public life so early that he had been in the thick of it for more than forty years. He served as Representative in two Congresses before the war, and at the outbreak of the conflict entered the Confederate army; but in 1862 he was diverted to civil life by his election as Governor of North Carolina, and he was chosen to a second term in 1864. He was a prominent figure in the affairs of his State during the reconstruction period, was elected Governor for the third time in 1876, and for the past fifteen years had occupied a seat in the United States

Senate. He was a man of great shrewdness, much homely wit, and rare gifts as a *raconteur*. Both Senator Colquitt and Senator Vance were men who maintained throughout life the closest touch with the plain people of their States, and their private virtues as well as their faithful and useful public services will be long cherished among the people whom they have so honorably represented. The Governor of Georgia, on Speaker Crisp's declination of the office, appointed the Hon. Patrick Walsh as Senator Colquitt's successor. On April 20 it was announced that the Governor of North Carolina had named ex-Governor Thomas J. Jarvis to occupy Senator Vance's vacant chair at Washington.

*Some Great
Lawyers Who
Have Lately Died.*

The past month has witnessed the demise of some very distinguished leaders in the profession of the law, both in this country and in England. Most eminent of all was David Dudley Field. His service to this country and to the world through his lifelong devotion to the task of a reform of legal procedure and a reduction of law to the form of simple written codes, is a service which has already yielded a prodigious



THE LATE S. TEACKLE WALLIS.

...ritage and one which will continue through its acquired momentum to achieve new triumphs for a long period yet to come. We are glad to be able to give our readers this month a lucid account of the nature and value of Mr. Field's public services from the pen of another distinguished law reformer, Mr. Austin Abbott, who had at different times been associated with Mr. Field on official commissions for purposes of law reform or codification. Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, another eminent American lawyer of long and varied public career, has been called to his rest in the eighty-second year of his age. He was one of our highest authorities upon the history and law of the Constitution, and he made many important contributions to the literature of American law, history, and political science. It happens that while the fame of David Dudley Field was international and that of George Ticknor Curtis national, John

Graham's was rather a professional and local fame. He was one of the most brilliant and remarkable men ever called to the American bar; and among New York lawyers the traditions of his genius and eloquence and the anecdotes of his eccentric ways will survive for a long time. These allusions to great legal luminaries who have lately passed away would be seriously incomplete if no mention were made of the late Mr. S. Teackle Wallis, of the Baltimore bar, whose name for forty years has been a household word in Baltimore and Maryland, and whose greatness, as a lawyer, a publicist and a man, fully entitled him to the highest national recognition. Nothing but the accident that he was a lifelong political reformer and that political reform had fared badly in the State of Maryland, prevented his going to the United States Senate, for which post the nature of his talents and attainments conspicuously fitted him. From England has come the report of Lord Hannen's death. His was regarded as one of the greatest legal and judicial minds and careers that England has produced in the Victorian period. His prominence as a judge in the Parnell trial will be generally remembered by Americans, and his recent service as a member of the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration will be still fresher in the public memory. Some days previous to Lord Hannen's death another great English judge, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, had passed away. He was an eminent authority upon several branches of law, and will perhaps be longest remembered for his monumental history of English criminal procedure. He was also a graceful essayist, and has made charming contributions to our prose literature. Still more recent than the death of Lord Hannen is that of Lord Bowen, another of England's most eminent and learned lawyers and most famous judges; who also, even to a higher degree than Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, was a finished and versatile man of letters, and producer of literary wares outside the sphere of his profession.



THE LATE SIR JAMES FITZ-JAMES STEPHEN.



THE LATE BARON HANNEN.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

March 21.—The New Jersey Supreme Court makes a decision upholding the Republican Senate as the lawful body....The Italian Chamber of Deputies accepts the government's budget calling for taxes of 50,000,000 lire, and prescribing economies to an equal amount....Germany is visited by violent snow-storms which impede travel... An explosion of dynamite in the harbor of Santander kills ten men and injures thirty.

March 22.—The U. S. Navy court martial to try Commander Oscar F. Heyerman for the loss of the war ship *Kearsarge* convenes at Brooklyn Navy Yard....Heavy fall of snow and fierce winds in the Northwest....Stay of execution granted in case of Prendergast, the murderer of Carter Harrison, for examination as to sanity....Iowa legislature passes a local option liquor law permitting the licensing of saloons under certain conditions....Twenty persons injured by a bomb explosion in a church at Grenoble, France...The British declare war on the African King Kabaraga.

March 23.—Mobs of students and citizens are dispersed by troops in Buda-Pesth....The Belgian premier insists on the resignation of himself and his cabinet...The Pope's encyclical to the Bishops of Poland, Russia, Austria and Prussia is published....A fresh outbreak of cholera is reported at Constantinople.

March 24.—The Colorado Supreme Court decides that Governor Waite had no right to order out the militia to induct into office his appointees to the Denver fire and police boards....Peru authorizes the Swiss Federal Court to arbitrate claims of Peruvian creditors.

March 25.—The new treaty between the United States and China is made public....A congress of Austrian Socialists is held at Vienna.

March 26.—A cold wave passes over the eastern half of the United States, greatly injuring fruit trees and growing crops....A comet is discovered between Leo and Leo Minor by Prof. Denning, of Bristol....The King of Denmark states that Russia, Austria, Italy and Spain are willing to co-operate in reducing military expenditures....Don Idiarte Borda elected President of Uruguay.

March 27.—Sixteen Gravesend (N. Y.) election inspectors are sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from twenty-nine days to six months, with heavy fines, for election frauds....The United States and England agree on a new *modus vivendi* for co-operation to protect seals from May 1 to July 31; they also ask the co-operation of Russia, Japan, and Corea....In the Canadian House of Commons the Ministry announces a reduction of the tariff, causing a loss of revenue amounting to \$1,500,000.



THERE WAS AN OLD LADY WHO LIVED IN A SHOE,
She had so many bad children she did not know what to do.

From *Judge*, April 21, 1894.



ANOTHER HIDE TO BE TAKEN.

UNCLE SAM (to the wolf at the door): "One of you pesky critters comes around here about every twenty years; but this is the gun that gits you!"—From *Puck*, April 11, 1894.

March 28.—The Congress of Socialists at Vienna declares in favor of a general strike as a means to obtain universal suffrage.... Opening of the exhibition in connection with the Medical Congress at Rome.... Opening of the Women's Congress at Berlin.

March 29.—President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Seigniorage bill.... The Emperors of Germany and Austria meet at Abbazia.... The International Medical Congress opens at Rome.... In the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, appropriation bill passed for the public expenditure of the current financial year.... Bill for the repression of anarchism in Switzerland adopted by the State Council at Berne.

March 30.—Three South Carolina counties are in rebellion against the State authorities because of the dispensary law; in a fight at Darlington two whisky spies and two citizens are killed.... A new Uruguayan Ministry is selected by President Borda.... Several Samoan tribes revolt in consequence of Chief Justice Ide's punishment of their chiefs; King Malietoa's soldiers defeat the rebels, but other chiefs start a rebellion.

March 31.—Governor Tillman issues a proclamation declaring two South Carolina counties in insurrection; the State troops refuse to move at his orders; attempts by the Governor to restrain telegraph and railroad companies ignored.... A long struggle in Denmark over the annual budget ends in a compromise.... An armistice is effected in Samoa.

April 1.—Three hundred militiamen under orders from Governor Tillman occupy Darlington, S. C.; nearly all of the Governor's Guards throw down their arms.... Kosuth buried in Buda-Pesth; the funeral procession is five miles long.

April 2.—Twenty thousand striking miners in the Connelleville coke region form a mob, attacking plants and assaulting workmen.... The tariff debate is opened in the Senate by Senator Voorhees.... Patrick Walsh is appointed to the vacant Georgia Senatorship, after the declination of Speaker Crisp.... A desperate battle is reported from the Soudan between the Sultan of Bornu and an invading force under Rabah, formerly a slave of Zebehr Pasha.

April 3.—Governor Tillman issues a proclamation assuming control of the police and marshals in all the cities and towns of South Carolina, under a State statute.... Municipal elections in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, and Washington, result

generally in Republican gains; in Colorado, women vote for the first time in other than school elections, and poll a considerable vote; shooting affairs occur at the polls in Chicago and Kansas City.... The House of Commons votes 180 to 170 that it would be desirable to establish a local legislature for Scotland.... M. Nicolaievitch is summoned to form a new Servian cabinet.... Don Rafael Yglesias is elected to succeed Don José J. Rodriguez in the Presidency of Costa Rica.

April 4.—The Republicans carry Rhode Island by increased pluralities, re-electing Governor Brown and securing 102 of the 108 members of the Legislature.... The naval court martial sentences Commander Heyerman to two years' suspension on waiting orders and recommends clemency.... Six persons killed and one fatally wounded in riots in the Pennsylvania coke regions.... Another bomb explosion in Paris injures three persons.

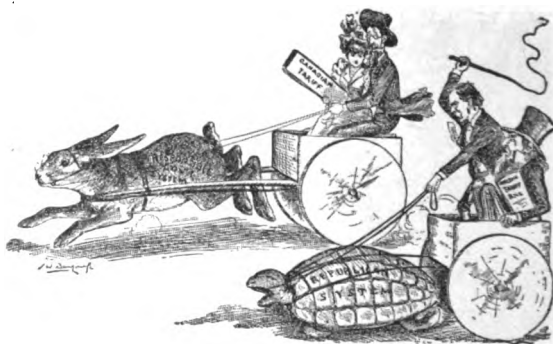
April 5.—Governor Tillman issues a proclamation restoring the civil status in South Carolina.... The American Behring Sea bill passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the President, and the British bill passes its second reading in the House of Commons.... A Radical-Liberal Cabinet formed in Chili, but resigns immediately on the refusal of President Montt to receive its members.... One Samoan chief sent to prison for two years, and several others fined, for inciting the natives to rebellion.

April 6.—President Cleveland signs the Behring Sea bill.... The South Carolina militia are dismissed and sent home.... The Rosebery Government is defeated on a minor measure.

April 7.—Loss of life is caused by an explosion in a fire-works factory at Petersburg, Va., and by a premature explosion of giant powder at Brinton, Pa.... Emperor William is received by King Humbert at Venice.

April 8.—Four deaths are caused by the wreck of a tenement house in Memphis, Tenn.... Arms shipped by Cuban revolutionists from New York are seized at Puerto Principe.

April 9.—Senator Hill, of New York, makes a speech in the Senate attacking the income tax feature of the Wilson bill.... The burning of a hotel and theatre in Milwaukee, Wis., causes the death of eight firemen.... The Behring Sea bill passes the House of Commons.... Admiral Da Gama escapes from the Portuguese warship at Buenos Ayres on which he was confined.



THE TWO RIVAL TARIFF SYSTEMS.

Mark the superiority of our system over Uncle Sam's in the matter of expedition. Foster accomplished his tariff revision in a day; Wilson has been months getting his bill through at Washington—and it isn't half through yet. 'Rah for our system!'—From *Grip* (Toronto).

April 10.—Rear-Admiral Benham, U. S. N., retired at age limit....A Congressional committee at Milwaukee makes inquiry into Judge Jenkins' Northern Pacific strike-enjoining order....The defection of Emilio Castelar from the Moderate Republican ranks, and his adherence to the Monarchists, is announced in the Spanish Cortes.

April 11.—Fifteen sailors lose their lives in two wrecks on the New Jersey coast....The United Mine Workers' Convention at Columbus, Ohio, orders a general strike on April 21....The Newfoundland Ministry resigns as the result of a series of embarrassments growing out of exposures of bribery and corruption on the part of some of its members.

April 12.—The burning of glucose works at Buffalo entails a loss of \$1,200,000; twenty-two employees are missing....The Behring Sea bill passes its second reading in the House of Lords; Lord Kimberley says that the two Governments will soon enter into a convention for settling claims for seizures....With a loaded bomb in their possession, two Anarchists arrested in Rome; it is believed that they intended to blow up the Italian Chamber of Deputies....Peixoto's forces have retaken Paranagua.

April 13.—The House of Representatives adjourns when no quorum can be obtained to act on the journal;



A DISPASSIONATE CRITIC.

MR. G. (reading a report of Lord Rosebery's Speech in the House of Lords, March 12): "What a pity it is a Prime Minister should be so ambiguous."—From *Punch* (London).

the Democrats decide in caucus on a line of policy which practically amounts to counting a quorum....Two schooners lost, probably with all their crews, off the northeast coast of Massachusetts....Judge Dundy directs the Union Pacific receivers to restore salaries....Emperor William arrives at Vienna.

April 14.—Mello and his 1,500 troops surrender to the Uruguayan authorities; the Brazilian insurgents are driven out of Rio Grande du Sol....Lord Kimberley prepares several amendments to Clause 7 of the Behring Sea bill....Count von Kanitz's proposal that the government monopolize the foreign grain trade rejected by the Reichstag....The Egyptian Cabinet resigns.

April 15.—Rear-Admiral Irwin, U. S. N., retired at age limit....A strike of employees causes a general tie up of the Great Northern and Montana Central Railways from the Red River of the North to Spokane, Wash.

April 16.—The final decision of the Colorado Supreme

Court is against the old members of the Denver fire and police boards, and sustains Governor Waite in removing them....Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduces the Budget in the House of Commons; the deficit is estimated at £4,502,000; death duties



GLADSTONE GOING.

HOME RULE'S VOICE: "Do not leave me alone, mother, in the kingdom of darkness."—From *Ulk* (Berlin).

and the income tax are to be increased....The bill permitting the Jesuits to return to Germany passes its third reading in the Reichstag.

April 17.—Democratic Representatives adopt a rule to count a quorum and prevent filibustering....The Behring Sea bill is passed by the House of Lords and returned to the Commons, where the amendments of the Lords are adopted.

April 18.—Governor Flower appoints a commission to reinvestigate the management of the Elmira Reformatory....Three men are killed and twelve injured in a conflict between striking street laborers and officers in Detroit....Cholera breaks out in Belgium....Sir Charles Russell becomes a Lord Justice of Appeal.

April 19.—The South Carolina Supreme Court decides the dispensary liquor law unconstitutional on the ground that it creates a monopoly for the State....Massachusetts celebrates for the first time her new holiday which takes the place of the old Fast Day and commemorates the Revolutionary battles of Lexington and Concord....Many coal miners strike in Pennsylvania....Ex-Governor Thomas J. Jarvis is appointed to succeed the late Senator Vance, of North Carolina....Queen Victoria, Emperor William, and the sister of the Czar of Russia attend the wedding of the Princess Victoria of Coburg and Edinburgh to her cousin the Grand Duke Ernest Louis of Hesse, at Coburg.

April 20.—Coxey's "Army of the Commonwealth," a non-descript band of tramps which started from Massillon, Ohio, in the latter part of March, is approaching Washington, D. C.; other "armies" are reported to have started from various points in the West and North with the intention of marching to Washington....Trouble is threatened at Omaha, Neb., and at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on account of the refusal of the railroad companies to transport Kelly's "Industrial Army" free of charge....The



THE GAMMON OF IT.

Down with the Lords, indeed ! When they can't have a Radical Ministry without six of them in the Cabinet.
From *Moonshine* (London).



A CANADIAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

HER MAJESTY: "So, you will not permit me to elevate you to the Peerage, Mr. Gladstone?"
GLADSTONE:—"No, thanks, your Majesty; but if you could elevate this young man to the Commonage, you would do a really popular act!"—From *Grip* (Toronto).

South Carolina State Board of Control orders all dispensaries closed. . . . An international exposition is opened at Vienna for the display of food products, army and navy



SENATOR PATRICK WALSH, OF GEORGIA.

supplies, and articles for the protection of life, security of transport, etc.

OBITUARY.

March 21.—Bloomfield J. Beach, a leading lawyer of central New York State.

March 22.—John Miller Gray, Curator of the National Scottish Portrait Gallery....George C. Baker, inventor of a submarine torpedo boat....D. P. Pri e, Attorney General of Idaho.

March 23.—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen.

March 24.—Dr. John H. Rauch, who organized the Chicago Board of Health, and was President for many years of the Illinois State Board.

March 25.—Sir Robert Prescott Stewart, professor of music in Dublin University, a composer of cantatas....



THE LATE DR. BROWN-SÉQUARD.

William Dwyer, a pioneer of Milwaukee, Wis., at the age of ninety.

March 26.—Captain Lovett Cameron, African explorer.Senator Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia....Charles Henry Stewart, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of

Ceylon....James H. Lappen, a California pioneer of 1847, a member of Stevenson's regiment....Charles Sinkler, a well-known South Carolina planter of the ante-bellum type.

March 27.—E. W. Hudson, one of the founders of the New York *Herald*....Col. H. C. Lett, a member of the Utah Commission appointed by President Cleveland.... William D. Bickham, editor of the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, delegate to every Republican national convention, and instrumental in the nomination of R. B. Hayes to the presidency.

March 28.—George Ticknor Curtis, the distinguished writer on legal and constitutional subjects....Captain Samuel Schuyler, of Albany, N. Y., a well-known river sloop and steam vessel owner....Major William Nevans, a Chicago band leader, veteran of Mexican and Civil wars.

March 29.—Sir James Hannen, the distinguished London jurist, President of the Parnell Inquiry Commission.

..Haydn Parry, the London musician....Charles Pa-



THE LATE GEN. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

sons Reichel, D.D., the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Meath....Augustus A. Brush, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison....General Gustavus Sniper, of Syracuse, N. Y., a veteran of the Civil war.

March 30.—Mrs. Jane G. Austin, the novelist ...Henri Charles Georges Pouchet, the French naturalist.

March 31.—Prof. William Robertson Smith, Librarian to the University of Cambridge, a specialist in the Semitic languages.... Arthur Wilkinson, the English comedian.

April 1.—Remigio Morales Bermudez, President of Peru....Thomas Miller Beach (known as Major Henri Le Caron), formerly employed by the British Government as a spy on Irish Fenians in America.

April 2.—Dr. Charles Edward Brown-Séguard, the famous Paris physician....Rt. Rev. Michael Joseph O'Farrell, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Trenton, N. J.

April 3.—M. Abot, the French etcher.... Major George Chorpénning, the first man to carry the U. S. mails across the continent.

April 4.—John Wilkeson, an old resident of Buffalo, N. Y.

April 5.—Father James A. Walter, a well-known clergyman of Washington, D. C....J. A. Lindquist, compiler of tariff reform documents.... M. Joblochkoff, Russian electrician and inventor of an electric light....Cardinal

Joseph Benedict Dusmet....Herr Schmeykral, leader of the German party in Bohemia.

April 6.—"Ben" King, known as the "Michigan Bard" and by the *nom de plume* of "Bow Hackley."

April 7.—Husted W. R. Hoyt, a Connecticut politician and lawyer.

April 8.—William McClure Thomson, D.D., author of "The Land and the Book."

April 9.—John Graham, the New York criminal lawyer....Ex-Senator A. G. Cattell, of New Jersey....G. Frank Smith, a San Francisco lawyer....Bernard O'Reilly, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool....Baron Bowen, British Lord Justice of Appeals.

April 10.—Ex-Judge Thomas Coke Sharp, one of the men tried for the murder of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet....Severn Teackle Wallis, the Baltimore lawyer and political reformer....Augustus Schoonmaker, one of the first members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

April 12.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Horatio Southgate, formerly a Protestant Episcopal missionary to Turkey.... Prof. W. G. Hammond, Dean of the St. Louis Law School, a writer on legal topics.

April 13.—David Dudley Field, the eminent lawyer and code-maker....Joseph B. Kershaw, a major-general in the Confederate Army....Roswell D. Sawyer, an American artist at Rome.

April 14.—General Henry W. Slocum....Senator Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina.

April 15.—Ex-Governor James M. Harvey, of Kansas....Dr. Joseph Workman, superintendent of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane.

April 16.—Count Adolphe Frederick Von Schack, the German traveler and author....James P. Gillard, a noted Canadian linguist.

April 17.—Ernst Knabe, the piano manufacturer, of Baltimore, a friend of Von Bülow and other great pianists....Mrs. Lucy Rosetti, artist....Henry S. Ives, formerly known as "the Napoleon of finance."

CONVENTIONS AND SUMMER GATHERINGS OF 1894.

EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND PHILANTHROPIC CONVENTIONS.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE school teachers and officers of the country are thoroughly represented each year in the sessions of the National Educational Association. It is expected that upwards of 10,000 of them will gather at Asbury Park, N. J., July 6-13. The meeting of the Council will occupy the first four days, and the sessions of the general Association will not begin until the 10th. The President this year is Superintendent Albert G. Lane, of Chicago, and the Secretary is Irwin Shepard, of Winona, Minn. It was intended to have the Association meet in the Northwest this summer, but satisfactory concessions could not be secured from the railroad companies, and the Association determined to come to a point where low rates could be had. In this decision the officers seem to have acted wisely, for their constituency is not blessed with large salaries, as a rule, and a maintenance of high fares would have meant the exclusion of thousands of teachers from the benefits of the meeting.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

The sixty-fourth annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction will be held at Bethlehem, N. H., July 9-12. Dr. W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education; President Eliot, of Harvard; President Tucker, of Dartmouth, and President Thwing, of Western Reserve, are among the speakers announced for this meeting. Mr. George H. Martin, the Massachusetts Supervisor of Schools, is President of the Institute.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION AT ALBANY.

The thirty-second University Convocation of the State of New York will be held July 5-7, Thursday, Friday and Saturday morning, to avoid collision with the National Educational Association, which meets the following week. The programme will be chiefly made up of the most important points in the report of the Committee of Ten on secondary education, each discussion to be opened by an opponent of the ground taken by the committee. A leading paper, also, will be that of Supt. A. S. Draper on "What the Regents Have Done for Elementary Schools."

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, under the presidency of Daniel G. Brinton, will meet at Brooklyn, N. Y., August 16-23, 1894. The various sections in which this body is organized cover most of



DANIEL G. BRINTON.

President Amer. Ass'n for the Advancement of Science.

the fields of scientific research in which American investigators are now at work, and these summer meetings always attract representative scientists from all parts of the country.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The decennial of the organization of the American Historical Association will be celebrated by a meeting at Saratoga, September 10-13. The programme has not been definitely arranged, but it will embrace papers by President Andrews, of Brown University, by Rossiter Johnson, and by W. Lloyd Bevan. The Association will make excursions to interesting points of historical note near Saratoga.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Immediately after the Saratoga gathering the annual conference of the librarians, whose interests are so closely related to those of the historians in many ways, will be held at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, during the week of September 15-20. The programme is not yet arranged. Mr. J. N. Larned, of the Buffalo Library, is President of the Association this year.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

The officers and many of the members of the American Economic Association will be actively engaged during a great part of the summer in lecturing and giving instruction in the various summer schools and meetings East and West. The annual meeting of the Association will not be held till the Christmas holidays at Columbia College, New York City. Professor J. B. Clark, of Smith College, is President, and Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell, Secretary of the Association.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR GOOD ROADS.

The National League for Good Roads will join with the New Jersey State Road Improvement Association, in calling a general conference of all Road Improvement Associations in the United States, to be held at Asbury Park, N. J., between July 2 and 6, 1894, on the occasion of the National Editorial Convention at that place.

It is not intended at this meeting to form any national organizations or to take any combined action, but to discuss the general subject with the advantage of all the local information obtainable.

It is expected that some of the road machine companies will give an exhibition of road construction in all its branches, at that time and place.

Many of the leading railroad companies have expressed a desire to aid in the general movement for good roads by making very important concessions in the transportation of road materials, and it will be suggested to the companies to have representatives at this conference, for the purpose of promoting some concerted action in this direction.

The office of Road Inquiry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is actively co-operating in the movement.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The twenty-first National Conference of Charities and Correction will be held at Nashville, Tenn., May 23-28. The subjects of charity organization, care of the insane, juvenile reformatories, the feeble-minded, child-saving work, prisons, nurses' training schools, etc., etc., will be discussed by the Conference.

The membership of the Conference includes members of State Boards of Charities, delegates from Charity Organization Societies, officers of public and private charitable and correctional institutions, official delegates appointed by the Governors of States, and all other persons directly or indirectly connected with charitable work. All persons included under this general description are invited to attend the Conference, and the boards in charge of charitable or correctional institutions, public or private, are invited to send delegates.

The Conference is non-sectarian and non-political; its aims are purely scientific and philanthropic.

A large attendance is expected. L. C. Storrs, of Lansing, Mich., is President; A. O. Wright, Madison, Wis., Secretary, and John M. Glenn, of Baltimore, Treasurer.

An evidence of the growing interest in charitable effort along all lines is afforded by the opening during the past year of a magnificent building in New York City devoted to the work of various national and local organizations.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

THE Y. M. C. A. JUBILEE.

One of the important religious gatherings of the year will be the World's Conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations, to be held at London, June 1-6. At that time the semi-centennial of the parent association will be celebrated, and it is expected that George Williams, the founder of the organization, will have a part in the exercises. This anniversary will have a peculiar interest to Americans, for while London can claim the honor of having originated the association idea, it is on this side of the Atlantic that the greatest progress has been made in developing that idea. Some 200 American delegates will probably be present at the London Conference. It has been announced that the Associations, on this occasion, will receive special attentions from the Queen and the Lord Mayor of London, and that the hospitalities of the nation will be extended to them.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

The great annual meetings of the Christian Endeavor Societies have come to be regarded as a regular institution in the summer life of thousands of Americans. This year the convention is to be held at Cleveland, July 11-15. This will be the thirteenth international convention, and while in point of numbers it may not reach the high mark set by some of its predecessors, there is every reason to expect an enthusiastic and interesting gathering. The national convention for England is to be held May 12-15.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The next annual meeting of the National W. C. T. U. will be held at Cleveland in November.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

During the past three years an organization has grown up in Baptist churches similar in methods and aims to the Y. P. S. C. E. The Baptist Young People's Union of America will hold its third annual convention at Toronto July 19-23. An attendance of more than 5,000 delegates is expected. John H. Chapman, of Chicago, is President of the Union, and the board of managers and executive committee are composed of men eminent in the councils of the denomination.

DENOMINATIONAL MEETINGS.

The Baptist anniversaries of 1894 will be held at Saratoga, beginning May 21. An attendance of from 1,200 to 1,500 is expected. The two women's missionary societies of the Church, one of which has its headquarters in Boston and the other in Chicago, will hold a joint meeting for the discussion of the general question of missionary work in America. The American Baptist Education Society, the organization which was instrumental in founding the University of Chicago and through which John D. Rockefeller gives largely to institutions of learning throughout the country, will hold its annual meeting at this time. The sessions of the home and foreign missionary societies are always interesting and well attended.

The American Baptist Home Missionary Society has had an existence of sixty-two years and has expended over \$8,000,000 in the support of missionaries, the erection of meeting houses and the sustaining of educational work among the negroes in the South, employing more than a thousand missionaries and teachers, and preaching the Gospel to sixteen nationalities. The American Baptist Missionary Union has charge of the work in foreign lands and last year raised for that object over a million dollars. It has made 175,000 native converts. With these societies the denominational publication society will meet and report progress in its work of publishing books and tracts and organizing Sunday schools in the West and South. The Southern Baptist Convention is to be held at Dallas, Texas, May 11-15.

The missionary work, both home and foreign, of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be considered at the annual meeting of the general missionary committee of that Church, to be held this year in Brooklyn, N. Y., about November 10. At the same time the topics of church extension and work among the freedmen of the South will be discussed.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society will meet this year at Omaha, Neb., June 6-10. General O. O. Howard will preside at all the sessions.

The American Missionary Association, which carries on the work of the Congregationalists among the colored people of the South, will hold its annual meeting at Lowell, Mass., October 23-25.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which is supposed to represent the Congregational churches of the country in foreign work, is to assemble at Madison, Wis., October 10.

The next meeting of the Congregational National Council will be at San Francisco in the spring of 1895.

The American Church Missionary Society, representing the Protestant Episcopal Church and serving as an auxiliary to the Board of Missions of that body, will probably hold its annual meeting and anniversary exercises in November. The date is not yet determined. The President is Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A.

The Presbyterian General Assembly will convene at Saratoga May 17. Popular interest in the proceedings of this body can hardly be expected to reach the pitch attained during the Briggs trial last year, but various questions of importance to the denomination remain to claim attention.

The fourteenth General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church will be held at Chicago May 23.

The M. E. Church, South, will hold its general conference at Memphis, Tenn., in May.

LIBERAL RELIGION.

A call has been issued for an American Congress of Liberal Religious Societies to meet at Sinai Temple, Chicago, May 22-24. The main object of this conference is to secure "a nearer and more helpful fellowship in the social, educational, industrial, moral and religious thought and work of the world." This call is signed by a large number of the most prominent leaders in liberal thought throughout the country.

SOCIETIES AND FRATERNAL ORDERS.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

At Saratoga, August 22-24, will occur the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. The proceedings will include the President's address, by the Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, several papers and discussions, and reports of



HON. THOMAS M. COOLEY,
President of the American Bar Association.

various committees. The Secretary of the Association is John Hinkley, of Baltimore.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Another important gathering of professional men will take place at San Francisco on the first Tuesday in June, when the leading physicians of the country will assemble either in person or by delegates at the convention of the American Medical Association. The Association is organized in twelve sections, on the plan of the Association for the Advancement of Science, to discuss topics in the various departments of medicine and surgery. A general address on medicine will be given by Dr. Hughes, of St. Louis, and one on surgery by Dr. La Place, of Philadelphia. The President of the Association is Dr. James F. Hibberd, of Indiana, and the Secretary is Dr. W. B. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Active preparations are in progress for the twenty-eighth National Encampment G. A. R. at Pittsburg, September 10-15. General John G. B. Adams, of Lynn, Mass., is Commander-in-Chief, and James F. Meech Adjutant General. The railroads have made the usual reductions in rates, and it is believed that the attendance will be large, though for several years a marked decline has been noticed, due to the inroads of death in the ranks of the order.

SONS OF VETERANS.

The thirteenth Encampment of the Commandry-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, will be held at Davenport, Iowa, August 20-24. Joseph B. Maccabe, of Boston, is Commander-in-Chief, and Charles K. Darling Adjutant General.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, will be in session at Washington, August 28. This order has jurisdictions throughout the United States and Canada.

ODD FELLOWS.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will assemble this year at Chattanooga,

Tenn., September 17. It will be composed of 161 delegates, representing more than three-quarters of a million of members.

SCOTCH-IRISH IN AMERICA.

The sixth annual congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, from June 7 to 10, 1894. Not only members of the society but all Scotch-Irish people and their descendants throughout the country, and the local population without regard to nationality,



DR. JOHN HALL,
Member of the Scotch-Irish Society.

are invited to attend and participate in the exercises, which are all of a popular character.

The objects of the society are purely historical and social. It is entirely non-sectarian and non-partisan.

The addresses of welcome will be delivered by the Hon. Frank D. Jackson, Governor of Iowa, and John Scott, President of the State society. Among the distinguished speakers who will deliver addresses will be the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York; Col. William Preston Johnston, of New Orleans; the Hon. John A. Kasson, of Des Moines; ex-Senator McMillan, of Minnesota; Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska; W. C. Gray and Rev. Howard Johnston, of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Cincinnati, and others whose names will be given to the public at a later date.

Robert Bonner, of New York, is President, and A. C. Floyd, of Knoxville, Tenn., Secretary of this organization, which numbers in its membership many American citizens prominent in various walks of life.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN.

The National Meet of American Wheelmen will take place at Denver, August 13-18. Great preparations are being made for this gathering, which is one of the events of the year for bicyclists. Charles H. Luscomb, of New York, is President of the organization.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The Textile Workers will assemble at New Bedford, Mass., on the first Monday of May.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will meet at St. Paul, Minn., on the second Wednesday of May.

The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association will hold its annual convention at Evansville, Ind., on the third Monday of May.

The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators is to meet at Buffalo, August 1.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of

America will meet at Indianapolis on the third Monday of September.

During the same month the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen meet at Harrisburg.

The International Typographical Union will hold its annual convention at Louisville, Ky., October 8-13.

The American Federation of Labor holds its annual delegate convention at Denver, December 10.

The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will hold its twenty-eighth session November 14, but the place of meeting has not been decided on.

AMERICAN SUMMER SCHOOLS.

CHAUTAUQUA.

The numerous and varied programmes of instruction and entertainment offered by America's great summer university on the banks of Lake Chautauqua are so well advertised throughout the country that hardly more than a brief mention of the work there will be expected or required by our readers. Elsewhere in this article reference is made to the schools of Christian Philosophy and Sociology to be held at Chautauqua in July under the auspices of two distinct national societies. Another organization to meet there in the first half of the month is the Ministerial Club, which will be under the charge of



MR. GEORGE E. VINCENT,
Asst. Chancellor Chautauqua System.

Bishop Vincent, and will be addressed by Dr. J. M. Buckley, President Harper, Bishop Hurst and other well-known speakers. During July, also, lecture courses will be given by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt on "The Westward Progress of Civilization in the United States," by Dr. W. H. Tolman, of New York, on "Life Among the Poor in Cities," by Prof. Richard G. Moulton on literary topics, and by Prof. H. B. Adams on "Nineteenth Cent-



PROF. HENRY C. ADAMS,
Director Plymouth School of Ethics.

ury History." These courses will be followed by illustrated lectures on "Hawaii and Other Pacific Islands," by Mr. H. S. Benton, and on geological subjects by Prof. N. S. Shaler. The Hon Carroll D. Wright will give a series of addresses on "Industrial Problems." Illustrated lectures on "Central and South America" will be delivered August 12-18 by Courtenay DeKalb.

The Chautauqua College proper, of which President Harper, of the University of Chicago, is Principal, announces courses in English, German, French, Latin, Greek, history, mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, zoology, economics, and social science. The session opens July 5 and closes August 16.

The Teachers' Retreat will be held during July. Walter L. Herve, President of the New York Teachers' College, will act as Principal. The work of the Retreat is designed for those teachers who wish to spend four weeks in concentrated work in a special department. The departments are: Psychology and primary methods of teaching. English literature and composition, science, manual training, form-study and drawing. These courses will be supplemented with conferences and lectures.

The well-established schools of Sacred Literature, Music, Physical Education, and Expression, will be maintained at Chautauqua under practically the same management as last year, and a great number of miscellaneous classes will be open to students.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SUMMER MEETING.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching announces courses of lectures and instruction to be given in the buildings of the University of Pennsyl-

vania at Philadelphia during the month of July. The four departments of this summer meeting include, respectively, instruction in history, economics, music and pedagogy, and in addition a general programme of lectures on various topics is offered. American history is to be treated by Professors John Bach McMaster, W. H. Mace and Frederick J. Turner, and Dr. Edward Everett Hale. The meeting this year will bring together many of the foremost economists of the land—indeed, the economic department will constitute a meeting in itself.

President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University; Professor J. B. Clark, of Amherst College and Johns Hopkins University; Professor F. H. Giddings, of Bryn Mawr College, and elected to the new chair of Sociology of Columbia College; Professor Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University; Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University; Professor Richmond Mayo-Smith and Professor E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia College, and Professor Simon N. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania, constitute the corps of instructors.

One of the most important courses will be that of Professor Jenks on the relations between economics and politics.

THE PLYMOUTH SCHOOL OF APPLIED ETHICS.

Courses in economics will be conducted this summer at Plymouth under the direction of Professor Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan, and a faculty of instruction almost identical with that of the Philadelphia meeting. Instruction will be largely devoted to a discussion of the relation between economics and social progress. In the departments of History of Religions and Applied Ethics, at Plymouth, the purpose of study in the light of a comprehensive theory of social development will be recognized in the adjustment of courses. The session of the school will begin July 12.

The complete programme of all the departments, when ready, will be mailed to any person sending name and address to the Secretary of the school, S. Burns Weston, 118 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

SCHOOLS OF APPLIED CHRISTIANITY.

The American Institute of Christian Sociology, an organization formed one year ago for the purpose of study-



PROFESSOR HERRON,
Organizer Am. Inst. Christian Sociology.

ing the application of the principles of Christianity to the social and economic difficulties of the day, will hold two summer schools the present season, one at Grinnell, Iowa, from June 27 to July 4, and the other at Chautau-

qua, July 6-26. The former meeting is to be held under the auspices of the department of Applied Christianity in Iowa College. Addresses and lectures are to be given by Prof. Richard T. Ely, the Rev. B. Fay Mills, President George A. Gates, the Rev. John P. Coyle, Prof. Jesse Macy, Prof. J. R. Commons, Dr. Wm. Howe Tolman, Prof. George D. Herron, and others.

At the Chautauqua meeting, courses of instruction will be given by Professor Ely on money and private property, and by Professor Commons on political economy, taxation, and proportional representation. Other sociological topics will be presented by Ballington Booth, and others.

Professor Ely is President of the Institute; Professor Commons Secretary, and Professor Herron Organizer.

A SCHOOL OF CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY.

The next summer school of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy will be held at Chautauqua, from the 5th to the 12th of July. The programme has been selected with reference to the increasing interest manifest in the subject of Christian union.

The topics to be considered by the school will be grouped under the three heads of "The Incarnation," "The Church" and "The Reunion of Christendom." Among the lecturers announced appear the names of the Rev. J. H. Ecob, D.D., Dr. George Dana Boardman, Dr. M. D. Hoge, Chancellor McCracken, Professor Graham Taylor, Dean George Hodges, and President W. G. Ballantine. The late Dr. Charles F. Deems was succeeded in the presidency of the Institute by Dr. Amory H. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J. The Corresponding Secretary is the Rev. John B. Devins, 339 East Fourth street, New York City.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA.

The success of the school opened under Roman Catholic auspices at Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain, in the summer of 1893, has inspired the management with still higher aims, and the announcements for the session of 1894, beginning July 14, indicate that unusual opportunities will be offered in the way of instruction by competent specialists. Bishop Spalding, Richard Malcolm Johnston,

George Parsons Lathrop, the Hon. W. C. Robinson, and Dr. James Hall, the veteran New York State Geologist, are among the lecturers announced. The fourth week, August 6-10, will be devoted to subjects appealing especially to teachers. A normal course of twenty-four lectures has been

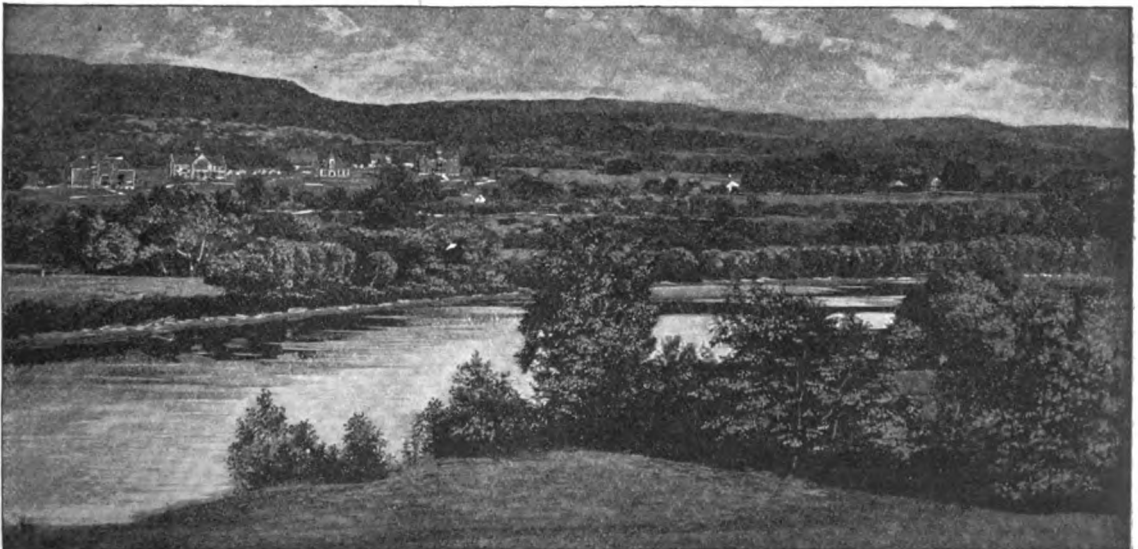


REV. THOS. M'MILLAN.

outlined in which Principal George E. Hardy, President of the New York State Teachers' Association, and others will take part. Last year's school won fame in England, and it is expected that English Catholics will be represented at the coming session. The Rev. Thos. McMillan, C.S.P., is chairman of the Board of Studies.

THE NORTHFIELD SCHOOLS FOR BIBLE STUDY.

Picturesque Northfield in Northern Massachusetts has in recent years become famous for its summer schools for young women, young men and Christian workers in general.



THE NORTHFIELD SCHOOLS.

The list of speakers for 1894 will include many of those of former years, together with well-known men and women who have not yet been heard in Northfield; altogether making a teaching corps as strong as ever.

June 22-28 will be held the Young Women's Summer School for Bible Study and Training for Christian Service, to which are especially invited the students from the women's colleges and schools of the land, as well as all interested and active in work for young women.

The Young Women's Christian Associations of the colleges hold a summer conference in connection with the school. Last year nearly 200 members were present, representing forty-one schools and colleges, including Wellesley, Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Boston University, Bryn Mawr, McGill, Montreal, Cornell, Syracuse, and institutions in England and Ireland. Other conferences will be held this summer at Lake Geneva, Wis., July 4-17, and at Cazadero, near San Francisco, July 11-18.

The Young Men's (Student) Summer School for Bible Study will be in session at Northfield from June 30 to July 12.

During the series of meetings, on July 4, the new Northfield Auditorium, with a seating capacity of 2,500, now building, is to be opened, and on that occasion Senator Frye, of Maine, will deliver an oration.

The General Conference for Christian Workers will assemble August 1 and continue in session until the 13th.

Among many prominent and able speakers of this convention may be expected Dr. F. B. Meyer, of London, and Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston.

Mr. D. L. Moody will be present at Northfield during the summer, and will have charge of the larger meetings besides speaking frequently from the platform.

LAKESIDE ENCAMPMENT.

In the group of assemblies and summer schools organized on the Chautauqua plan, though not organically connected with the parent institution, the Lakeside Encampment of Ohio has for years had a prominent place. The grounds are on the north of the peninsula which incloses the Sandusky Bay in Ottawa County, Ohio. A charming grove, bordering on Lake Erie, furnishes the location of what has now become quite a city of beautiful cottages, commodious and well-kept hotels, excellent places of merchandise and commodious buildings erected to accommodate the great gatherings of listeners and students who assemble by thousands to enjoy the summer courses of lectures, entertainments and studies provided by the programmes of the season. The session this year begins July 13 and closes August 7. The Rev. Dr. B. T. Vincent, of University Park, Col., is the Superintendent of Instruction. Lectures will be delivered by Bishop J. H. Vincent, Chaplain McCabe and others.

BAY VIEW, MICHIGAN.

The Bay View summer university opens this year on July 12, the Assembly one week later, both closing on August 15. Mr. John M. Hall, of Flint, Mich., is at the head of the Bay View system, while President John M. Coulter, of Lake Forest University, is in charge of the summer university. The latter includes, besides the College, and School of Methods, schools in Music, Art, Oratory, Physical Culture, and a Bible School. The heads of these schools are: College, Pres. J. M. Coulter; School of Methods, Dr. R. G. Boone; Music, Mr. J. H. Hahn; Art, Mr. John H. Vanderpoel; Oratory, Prof. Byron W. King; Physical Culture, Miss L. E. Phoenix; Bible, Prof.

H. L. Willett. The faculty numbers 45 instructors and 109 courses are offered.

In addition to the usual courses, Elementary Science, under a successful teacher, will be a new feature this year.

Bay View has always taken just pride in its excellent equipment and trained instructors. There is a true university spirit in the institution.

The Assembly effectively supports the University, by providing courses of lectures of more than ordinary educational value and stimulus. Prof. H. H. Boyesen, of Columbia College, on German Literature; Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, on Art; Mr. Louis C. Elson, on Music; Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, on the Bible, and others equally notable, are among the announcements for this year.

Completeness and a progressive spirit have given Bay View a front place among the summer schools of the country, and a patronage extending far beyond the bounds of the West.

MONONA LAKE ASSEMBLY.

Wisconsin's chief summer gathering is on the banks of Monona Lake, opposite the city of Madison. In the line of university extension work, Professor H. H. Boyesen, of New York, will give a course of five lectures on German Literature. Other courses of this kind will form a feature of this year's programme, which will occupy the ten days from July 24 to August 3.

A KANSAS CHAUTAUQUA.

The Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly will hold its eighteenth session at Ottawa, Kan., June 19 to 29. Dr. D. C. Milnor is President; Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, Superintendent of Instruction. Among the lecturers will be Bishop Vincent, Robert J. Burdette, Governor McKinley and Col. F. W. Parker. Among the new features of the Assembly will be a series of lectures, each at eleven o'clock, by the various college presidents of the State.

PUGET SOUND.

Out on our Northwest coast also they have developed the summer school idea, and the Puget Sound Chautauqua begins its annual session July 3. The school will be followed, July 25, by the Assembly proper, which will continue two weeks. John DeWitt Miller and the Rev. S. J. McPherson, D.D., of Chicago, will have places on the list of lecturers.

COLORADO.

The Colorado Summer School of Science, Philosophy and Languages will hold its third session during July, 1894, at Colorado Springs. This institution has the co-operation of the colleges of the State, as well as of the public school authorities. The faculty includes President Slocum, of Colorado College; B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Department of Forestry at Washington; Samuel Parsons, Chief of Parks Department, New York City, and many well-known teachers and college professors. Edwin G. Dexter, of Colorado Springs, is Director of the school.

OTHER SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The Cook County Summer Normal School, under the direction of Col. F. W. Parker; Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, Cottage City, Mass.; the National Summer School of Methods, Science, Oratory and Literature, at Glens Falls, N. Y.; the Virginia Summer School of Methods, under the supervision of John E. Massey, the Richmond Superintendent of Schools, and the Normal Institute of Vocal Harmony, at Lexington, Mass., are among the institutions which we are compelled to pass without detailed notice.

SUMMER COURSES AT UNIVERSITIES.

SUMMER WORK AT HARVARD.

Harvard University announces courses during the summer of 1894 in English, Anglo-Saxon, German, French, history and art of teaching, psychology, geometry, trigonometry, engineering, physics, chemistry, botany, geology, and physical training. Women as well as men are admitted to most of these courses, which in general are adapted to the needs of those who intend to be teachers in the several subjects. Students will have the privileges of the library and other advantages connected with university residence. Courses in the Medical School will be open to men only.

THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

The summer schools of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology differ from the summer schools maintained by most colleges and technical schools in the respect that they are primarily and principally for the benefit of the students of the Institute itself, although other students may be admitted upon the payment of a moderate fee for the course. The students of the Institute receive instruction free of charge. The object of these schools is, therefore, to afford the students of the Institute opportunities for pursuing their studies further than they otherwise could, and especially for carrying on or inspecting field work or practical work in shops and foundries, in application and in exemplification of the principles studied during the regular terms of instruction.

The summer school of Mining in June, 1894, will be held at Eustis, Quebec, where an ore of copper, sulphur, and silver is mined. The students will camp out in tents. The mine affords an excellent opportunity for study in all four of the directions previously mentioned. The climate of the region at this season is delightful. It is a matter of great gratification to note how warmly the students are welcomed at the various works, and with what generosity the various departments are opened to them for study by the owners and managers of works and mines.

In the case of the Metallurgical summer school, some manufacturing centre is selected which presents a considerable variety of smelting and refining operations. The students divide their time between the different metals and processes. The notes taken are required to be carefully written up day by day.

A summer school of Topography, Geodesy and Geology is held during the month of June in the vacation following the third (Junior) year, and is open to all students who have completed the third year of the Civil Engineering Course, as well as to other students, from the Institute or elsewhere, who have had the requisite preliminary training. The instruction continues during four or five weeks, and is designed to supplement and extend the regular work of the term by furnishing the special field-training essential for students who desire to enter the government surveys, or to engage in any extended topographical or geodetic work.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The Cornell University summer school has now been more completely organized, and for the summer of 1894 instruction is offered in the following subjects: Greek, Sanskrit, Latin, German, French, Spanish, English, philosophy, pedagogy, political economy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, geology, drawing and art, mechanical drawing and designing, architectural drawing, experimental engineering, physical training.

The school opens July 6 and continues six weeks. Courses beginning on the same date and continuing eight weeks are also offered in the School of Law.

The summer school is open to women as well as to men, and the same facilities for work are extended to these students as to regular students of the University. Without excluding others qualified to take up the work, these courses are offered for the special benefit of teachers and advanced students. Regularly matriculated students of the University may also obtain credit for work in the school under certain conditions. All are taught by University instructors and with access to University libraries, museums and laboratories.

Besides the courses, every opportunity will be given for original research, under the guidance and with the assistance of members of the instructing corps. For such research unusual facilities are offered by the large working library of the University and by the well equipped laboratories.

The city of Ithaca is easy of access, is delightfully situated in the beautiful lake country of central New York, and with its lake, hills and glens is an attractive place of summer residence.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The summer term at Ann Arbor will extend from July 9 to August 17, and instruction will be given in Greek, Latin, French, German, English history, philosophy, science and art of teaching, political economy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, animal biology, botany, and drawing. As at Harvard and Cornell, the work is especially adapted to the needs of teachers.

INDIANA.

Indiana University, at Bloomington, begins its fourth session of the summer school Tuesday, June 26, and closes on Friday, July 27. Thirty-three courses in all will be presented. These courses are in English history, philosophy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoölogy and Latin. Latin and history are presented in the summer school for the first time this year. The students of the summer school consist largely of teachers of high schools, academies and colleges.

MINNESOTA.

The State of Minnesota grants \$20,000 a year for the support of summer schools for teachers; about fifty such schools are annually held in the counties of the State for the benefit of teachers of rural schools, and in connection with the State University, at Minneapolis, a school of more pretentious character is maintained for four weeks, beginning July 30. This school is organized in two sections—one of advanced work for the teachers of high schools, and the other offering elementary instruction in the common branches for teachers of all grades. Instruction in the first section is given by members of the University faculty, or under their supervision. Courses are offered in biology, languages, history and literature, with the use of the University laboratories and library. The attendance at both sections is expected to reach 600. The school will be conducted by D. L. Kiehle, Professor of Pedagogy in the University of Minnesota.

VIRGINIA.

The University of Virginia offers summer courses in chemistry, mathematics and medicine. The department of mathematics in this institution has conducted summer work for the past twenty years, thus anticipating most colleges in the summer school movement.



from photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

THE LATE DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

REV. HENRY M. FIELD, D.D.

JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD.

THE LATE CYRUS W. FIELD.

FOUR FAMOUS BROTHERS.

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THE WORK OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

BY AUSTIN ABBOTT.

FOR at least a third of a century David Dudley Field was the most commanding figure at the American bar. Tall, erect, stalwart, alert, and decided in movement, courteous and graceful in bearing, he impressed the observer at once as a man of marked gifts and force. This impression every advance in acquaintance deepened. Those who knew him intimately saw an imperious nature, equipped with great intellectual power, and restrained by an intuitive appreciation of the amenities of social life.

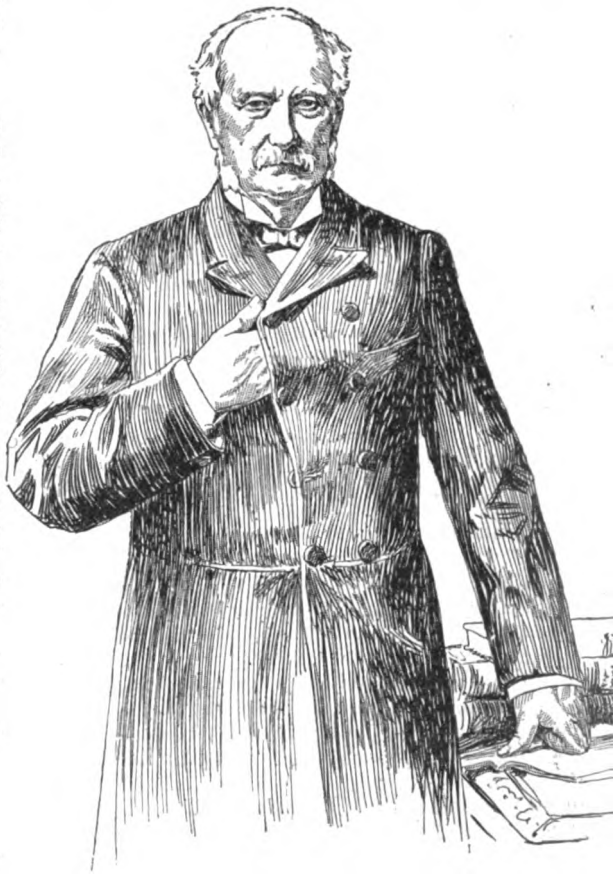
Other men at the bar have perhaps had a more profound knowledge of the technical details of law, but none have seen the law more truly in its immediate relation to public welfare. Other men have been more devoted to research and gathered richer stores of erudition to throw light upon the law, but few if any have known so well how to inspire others in research, or with such good judgment to select from its fruits that which was of prime importance to his purpose. There have been other men more given to close and sustained reasoning, but few able to put such a forceful personality into the presentation of legal reasoning. There have been other lawyers with more notable gifts of wit, humor, satire and invective, but few if any whose prepossessing presence and keen minded powers, in a personal controversy delivered harder blows or sharper thrusts, yet with so much respect for forensic and parliamentary proprieties. Others have been more eloquent to the popular appreciation, but few have had such a vigorous grasp of thought or such convincing power in forcing hesitating minds to a firm conclusion.

The public, however, are interested not only in the professional service of this remarkable man, but also in that greater service which he rendered to the profession, and through the profession to the country at large, in improving the law itself.

THE TASK OF LAW REFORM.

Notwithstanding all the badinage which is expended upon lawyers, the obvious truth is unobscured that the administration of justice has been built up by what they have done, and that its maintenance is due to them; and that all that the community enjoys of the security of law and the suppression of social violence and wrong, is owing to the success with which the bar and the bench in their professional functions maintain that justice which Daniel Webster well said "is the great interest of man upon earth." Mr. Field, in the midst of arduous duties of private practice and antagonisms into which he to a degree beyond most practitioners was occasionally drawn, labored persistently for about half a century and with large success to improve the condition of the law itself, and the procedure by which it is applied to the controversies of men.

At the time Mr. Field commenced his career as a law reformer many antiquated forms of procedure, handed down to us from the English law, had in the great advance in general intelligence and judicial ability become useless incumbrances to the prompt and inexpensive administration of justice. Most



DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

of these are too technical in detail to interest the general reader, but one or two of the most important are so characteristic of the history of the law, and so important in their relation to the interests of the community, that the reader who will give his attention to some apparently dry details will, I trust, feel repaid.

COMMON LAW AND CHANCERY.

There had grown up in the mediæval history of the law of England two classes of judges, the Common Law and the Chancery. Volumes have been written on the origin of this distinction and the reasons for its perpetuation. For the present purpose it may be well characterized as the distinction between Routine

and Discretion. We see to-day essentially the same distinction between inflexible rules and a power to dispense with such rules in almost all organized arrangements that involve delegation of power. The reason that led the King and the English Parliament to support two distinct systems, one of Common-Law judges who were bound to follow the Law, another of Chancery with power to administer Equity beyond the Law, and even to restrain any particular person from enforcing the Law when injustice would result, was in its nature the same as that which leads a great railroad company to maintain in its principal passenger station a ticket office where the official has power to sell tickets but no discretion as to their use ; and upstairs an official who has no power to sell tickets but a discretion as to their use. If a ticket holder lets the day pass and desires to use his ticket on a later day than the date it bears, the ticket agent must refuse the application. His is the office of routine. He must enforce the contract. The applicant is sent thence to the superintendent upstairs, where he may state his case and find a discretionary power which can interfere with routine and redress the complaint. If a customer of a bank wishing to withdraw paper which he has left with the discount clerk, and which has been passed upon by the board, applies to the discount clerk to have it returned and the entry canceled, he will be turned away from that wicket ; he must make his application over again to the cashier or president or some officer with discretionary powers.

For the same reason the common-law judges were compelled by penalties and punishments, often inflicted upon them in early times, to adhere to the routine of the law and administer with all practicable uniformity "the laws and customs of England ;" and yet at the same time, appointed by and responsible to the same government, was the Court of Chancery, standing nearer to the King as the fountain of justice, and acting as his immediate representative, clothed with discretionary power to hear complaints that routine could not entertain, and to redress unusual grievances even to the extent of compelling one who was doing unjustly, in a case where there was no law, to make redress, and even to compel one who was using the routine of the law in an unconscionable manner, to cease. The details of procedure were all arranged to fit this double system. If a suitor prevailed at law, he was entitled absolutely to costs as matter of right. If a suitor prevailed in Chancery, it was in the discretion of the court to make him pay the costs as a condition of obtaining relief, or to impose costs on the defendant as if he had been sued at law. If the debtor concealed his property so that the sheriff could not enforce execution, Chancery could compel him to produce and surrender it. If a man preferred to break his contract rather than perform it, and the law only allowed damages as a redress, Chancery could compel him to perform it or go to prison, instead of allowing him to pay the legal price he preferred to pay for the liberty of refusal. And so on through the entire circuit of rights and duties which the conscience of statesmen recog-

nized outside of the old limits which the routine of common law had defined.

AN ILLUSTRATIVE CASE.

One or two instances out of thousands will illustrate the cumbersomeness of this procedure by two inconsistent systems as they existed when David Dudley Field was a young lawyer at the bar.

The Duke of Beaufort, about 1840, sued one Smith, a coal miner, to recover tolls or dues in the nature of royalty, which he claimed as payable to him upon coals which Smith had mined within the Duke's manor in Glamorgan and carried from the manor and



AS HE LOOKED THIRTY YEARS AGO.

sold and exported to sea over Swansea Bar. The claim of the Duke was that he was entitled to four pence for every wey (a certain measure of weight) of coal taken from these collieries and carried over his lands and exported over the Bar ; and he relied upon custom or immemorial usage as fixing the amount of

the toll or royalty. The defendant Smith put in a plea denying the claim, and one main question to be tried in the court of law in which the action was brought was the existence and the uniformity of the custom or usage fixing the tolls. The courts of common law had not been clothed with the delicate and easily abused power to compel a party to an action to testify or to disclose to his adversary his own private books and papers for the purpose of enabling his adversary to prevail against him. This power had been exercised only by the King through the Court of Chancery. Smith therefore addressed a bill of complaint to the Chancellor stating the facts in regard to the action at law that had been brought against him, and alleging that there had been from time to time in previous generations, variance in the rates of toll charged by the Duke and his predecessors in title, and therefore no uniform custom existed; and that, moreover, the rate of toll had at times, or in some respects, been fixed by contract, differently from any usage. On filing such a bill, the complainant could have an injunction against his adversary prosecuting the suit at law any further until answer to the bill in Chancery had been heard. The bill further stated that numerous documents which substantiated the complainant's defense were in the Duke's possession, such as the audit rolls of the manor from the time of Henry VIII, accounts for more than one hundred years past, and letters relating to the business at various times during the century past, and several ancient surveys of the manor.

The Duke's suit at law being therefore suspended until after he should answer in Chancery, he put in an answer admitting the possession of the documents and admitting also that there were variances in the tolls, but he claimed that Smith had no right to examine his books and papers. After a long discussion before Sir James Wigram, the Vice-Chancellor, and on appeal before Lord Lyndhurst, as to the principles by which equity should be guided in compelling a disclosure of such papers, the relief which the coal miner sought for was granted in part, and a number of the documents above mentioned the Duke was ordered to produce and submit to examination by the coal miner's counsel. Ever since that time the conclusions reached by Chancery in this case have been part of the instruction of the bar and the guidance of other courts in controversies over the right to explore an adversary's books and papers. The archives of the manor having thus been reached by the coal miner, the action at law was at last after the lapse of seven years brought on for trial and determination. Extracts from the documents of which Smith had obtained the contents were laid before the court of law; but after all this long contest the Duke recovered judgment.

ANOMALIES STILL REMAINING.

When our American governments were established a Supreme Court (being a court of common law only) and a Court of Chancery were founded in New York upon the English system, and the same complex double procedure continued down to 1846. In the

formation of our federal government powers of the common law courts and powers of a Court of Chancery were both conferred upon the United States Circuit Court, but to be separately exercised by the same judge, sitting in the same court room, and he was, therefore, bound by the old rules of routine law in one class of cases, but clothed with the discretionary powers of a chancellor whenever those were invoked by a bill of complaint addressed to him as if he were a chancellor.

Let us take another instance of this complex duplicity of procedure which occurred very recently in one of these federal courts to which Mr. Field's reform has not yet penetrated. Erhardt sued Boaro to recover possession of a mining claim in Colorado which Erhardt claimed belonged to himself, and from which he complained Boaro and his fellow defendants had ousted him. He alleged that they had removed large quantities of ore from the mine; and he claimed possession of the mine and damages for what ore they had wrongfully taken. The defendants put in an answer in which they denied plaintiff's claim, and asserted themselves to be the true owners of the mine. The routine of common law had always authorized a claimant of land who had been ousted to recover possession on proving his own title: but the judges of common law had not been clothed with discretionary power to control the use of the land during the pendency of the action. The theory of the law in this, as in other classes of cases, was that absolutely fixed and settled rules such as those of the common law could not well determine such a question as the temporary use pending the suit where the right must largely depend upon the apparent or probable merits of the claim, the good faith of the parties, the pecuniary responsibility of the one in possession, and other considerations of like prudential character; and as the judge of the Federal Court, holding his court as one of common law, could do nothing in regard to the premises until final judgment had been reached and the marshal directed to give possession, Erhardt, the claimant of the mine, presented a bill of complaint to the same judge sitting as a chancellor, stating that he had brought a suit at law, and setting forth the facts to substantiate his right to recover, and further stating that notwithstanding the bringing of the suit Boaro and his companions were persisting in working the mine and were going on to take large quantities of ore from it; and he prayed the judge to issue an injunction to forbid their removing any more ore until the final determination of the action to recover possession of the mine. And upon this application, supported by affidavits, the judge in his capacity as chancellor, granted an injunction. This stopped the further prosecution of the mining for the time being; and thereafter Erhardt brought his suit at law to trial before the judge holding court as a court of law. He failed at the trial to establish his case. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendants Boaro and others. They then applied in the equity suit, and the judge sitting as chancellor, on proof of the fact that the plaintiff

at law had failed and defendants had recovered judgment, dissolved the injunction, thereby allowing the defendants to go on with their mining. The plaintiff being advised that justice had not been done him upon the trial of his action for possession, took a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States to review the judgment against him in the ejectment suit, and he also took a parallel appeal to the same court from the order dissolving the injunction. Both causes were brought on together, and the Supreme Court of the United States, being of opinion that the defendants had not established a sufficient defense, ordered a new trial as to the right of possession and damages in the action at law. They then took up the appeal in the suit in equity, and held that as the verdict which had secured the dissolution of the injunction had now been set aside and a new trial ordered, the controversy was reinstated to the situation in which it was after the injunction had been granted and before the cause at law had been tried, and they, therefore, reversed the order dissolving the injunction and reinstated the injunction. We have not heard which party finally prevailed.

This is only one of innumerable instances where, by reason of the persistence of the old procedure long after the cause which originated it ceased, a second suit in equity is often made to dance attendance upon a suit at law when one proceeding would be more effective, more convenient and cheaper. Mr. Field proposed that the judge having the common law jurisdiction be vested with the powers of a chancellor, and might exercise them in a common law case in the simple manner of an order on motion on a few days' notice.

NEEDLESS COMPLEXITIES TO BE DISCARDED.

There were other artificial distinctions in procedure besides this duplex system of courts, which had become similarly cumbrous and unnecessary.

The professional reader and perhaps some others may be interested in a few words relating to the chief of these.

It is a principal function of the lawyer to know in what cases an action will lie to redress a wrong, and in what cases it will not; and in the effort to systematize our knowledge upon such a question it is necessary, as it is in every branch of science, to deal with classes of cases, and perceive by a process of generalization what are the elements essential to each class. Of course as the complexity of human relations and transactions giving rise to controversy increased, the classes of cases might be expected to increase. This process of classification of rights of action came very early to be of great importance in the administration of justice, because the writ to be issued to bring the defendant before the court was required to state or at least indicate to him what kind of an action he would have to respond to, whether an action to compel him to pay a debt, or to pay damages for breaking a covenant, or to answer for a trespass to land, or a trespass on the person or on personal prop-

erty, and also in case of trespass whether it was a direct trespass by force, or a matter of negligence, and the like.

Some centuries ago, after the clerks of court had by issuing successive writs in a great many cases developed a considerable number of classes of cases, Parliament, thinking to check the growth of litigation, interposed and forbade the invention of new writs, and allowed them to be issued only in such cases as those in which they had been previously issued, or in like cases. The ingenuity of the bar and of the clerks of court was thereafter exercised with some effect in devising writs for new cases which were not too different from anything previously known to be called "like cases," but the result of this legislation was to crystallize pre-existing forms, to emphasize the necessity that each new action should be described as within some pre-existing class. Another effect was to increase vastly the number of applications to the chancellor by bills of complaint to get redress in new kinds of grievance where there was no adequate remedy at law, because no allowable writ. The ingenuity of men in doing injustice in new forms went on developing, but Parliament had put a check on the ingenuity of the common lawyers to devise corresponding writs.

This intervention of the legislative power thus had, in course of time, these two great effects, both probably unanticipated: 1. The arrest of the development of the full adaptation of common law to the needs of society, and, 2, the acceleration of the development of a more discreet and equitable system of justice through resort to Chancery.

The question at once occurs to the progressive minded reader of the present day, how could an arrangement ideally so absurd as two systems of courts and of law for the same people and the same controversies hold its place for centuries as the means for administering civil justice among so practical people as the English and the Americans?

Two reasons may be suggested to the reflective reader as we pass this interesting question: 1, The lack of men in the profession fitted to master and administer both kinds of law; and 2, the reluctance of lawyers who feel proper responsibility for the interests of clients to accept a new and untried system in place of that which is settled and to which all their clients' affairs have been adjusted. The first of these hindrances perpetuated the double judicial system long after the causes of the division ceased. Just as there are men in the profession admirably fitted by temperament or training or both to serve as advocates, but not to serve as judges, and others sure of success and usefulness as judges and of failure as advocates, so there have been many excellently equipped for the common law bar or bench, but poor material for chancellors and solicitors. Whether this has been for lack of training I will not undertake to say; but the profession, even since the merger of the two systems, are every day observers of the fact that some judges give better satisfaction to the sense of justice of the bar while sitting with a

jury in actions for debt or damages, and others uniformly give better satisfaction while sitting to determine according to an equitable discretion controversies which inflexible rules are not so well adapted to settle. Whatever we may think of the cause of the long persistence of this antiquated division of judicial labor, we need not be surprised that the Americans should become ready to abolish it before the English did, nor that among Americans the great State of New York, where enterprise and conservatism combine in the strongest forms for safe progress, should be the jurisdiction in which the experiment was tried.

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Mr. Field was admitted to the New York bar in 1828. He devoted himself to the thorough study of the practice both in the common-law courts and in Chancery. His method of dealing with procedure in his subsequent Code, shows that his antagonism to the old systems did not spring from ignorance of them but from a complete mastery of both, a just appreciation of the best features of each, and a comparison of them with procedure in other States, especially Massachusetts, which had no Chancery, and with continental European systems founded on the civil law. To this technical knowledge of existing methods was joined a statesmanlike appreciation of the real function of litigation in superseding private controversy, and of the consequent necessity that remedial justice should be expeditious, simple and inexpensive.

The then existing system was imbedded beyond legislative power in the constitution of 1821. Mr. Field commenced in 1839 to agitate the subject of reform. Five years afterward the constitutional convention was held, which formulated the provisions that cleared the way for the reform that Mr. Field desired to carry out. The majority of the Judiciary Committee reported a plan embodying Mr. Field's suggestion of a single court having general jurisdiction both in law and equity. Charles O'Connor, the leading member of the convention from the New York bar, proposed a plan different in detail, but if anything more radical than Mr. Field's in this respect, for his proposal did not mention law and equity as if different functions vested in the same court, but simply declared the "judicial power of the State" to be vested in the one court, subject to appeal.

Mr. Field was not a member of the convention, but was active in suggesting and advocating the change, and his memorial to the succeeding legislature led to the appointment of a commission to prepare an act to simplify the procedure. It is said that he was not at first appointed on this commission because he was regarded as too radical, but upon the occurrence of the first vacancy the legislature appointed him in place of the retiring member, and he immediately devoted himself to the practical part of the task he had undertaken.

The genius of Bentham, who had given years of time and volumes of writing to criticising and satirizing English legal institutions, may fairly be said to

have been only destructive. The mediæval absurdities which lingered in the "perfection of human reason" he dissected with great skill and power; but his suggestions as to details of what ought to be in place of what was, have never to any considerable degree commended themselves to men concerned with maintaining practical justice. Mr. Field's genius was essentially constructive. He conceived the simple, well proportioned system that the country needed, and his attack on what was, he carried on simply to make way among the old law for the introduction of the new.

The foundation of the new structure was laid in the declaration that the Supreme Court has general jurisdiction in law and in equity, and that all the forms of action heretofore existing are abolished.

The main pillars of the superstructure were the following regulations:

1. Pleadings are to state facts, and state them truthfully, as it is proposed to prove them on the trial.

2. Equitable defenses and counter claims are available in all actions, so that one who formerly had to bring a new suit in Chancery to enjoin an inequitable use of process at law could now state his objection as a defense to the action brought against him.

3. The power exercised by the chancellor in equity suits to compel parties to testify and to produce their books and papers was conferred on the court for all actions.

4. If the evidence at the trial (which now must be taken there openly in all actions, instead of the secret method of *ex parte* examinations allowed in equity) varies from the pleading, the action should be dismissed only where it made a different case (for then the adverse party could fairly say that he had not received fair warning of what facts he was to try); and that any variance short of that might be either disregarded or be cured by amending the pleading, according to the seriousness of the discrepancy, and that the court might allow amendment to supply an omitted allegation.

The Code of Procedure embodying these principles and carrying them out by readjusting the mechanism of an action accordingly, made in the form first adopted a statute of 371 sections, filling less than seventy pages.

Then ensued a contest between the conservatives and fossils of the bar on the one hand and the progressives and young men on the other which lasted for years. Before the oburgations against the new procedure died out the Code had been adopted in some twenty-four States and Territories, and in other apparently conservative States where the name of Code is not spoken, these four leading principles have been adopted in statutes designated as Practice Acts, etc.; and in some of these instances the terse, vigorous and untechnical language in which Mr. Field expressed them is copied word for word. The extent of the adoption of the Code as such does not measure the influence of his work. It is not too much to say that with a few local and unimportant exceptions the main

features of the New Procedure have been accepted throughout the country and have been accepted in other respects even where the distinctive tribunals and the contrast between suits at law and in equity survive.

THE CODES OF SUBSTANTIVE LAW.

Mr. Field's reform of judicial organization and procedure was only the first step in a scheme of general improvement in both the form and substance of the law. His conception was noble in its breadth and simplicity, admirable in its clearness. Its feasibility, or the usefulness of any practicable execution of it, is the great question which divides professional opinion to-day.

His conception was, - all law reduced to the form of a statute, so that a man could carry in his hand the printed record of all that the State ordained for the regulation of human conduct.

The basis of his arrangement of the law was: 1, a *Political Code*, to contain all that part of the law which public officers and citizens having to do with public officers need to know; 2, a *Civil Code*, to contain all of the law that members of the community need to know in regard to their civil rights, duties and responsibilities in respect both to personal relations, property, and obligations; 3, a *Code of Procedure* (already spoken of), which should contain all of the law that courts and lawyers engaged in the administration of civil remedies need; 4, a *Code of Criminal Procedure* for the courts and bar engaged in criminal cases, and, 5, a *Penal Code*, to contain the law of crimes and the corresponding punishments.

The success and the finally conceded usefulness of the Code of Procedure led to the adoption after some years of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Penal Code. The great contest not yet concluded has been waged over the Civil Code. The ablest, most experienced, most learned and most fit experts in the profession are divided in opinion both as to the desirableness of reducing the law to the form of a statute, and as to the success of this particular effort in that direction.

It appears to me probable that the Civil Code would long since have been adopted in the State of New York, as it already has been in several other States, were it not for two reasons, which, if I am not mistaken, have thus far turned the scale against it.

In the first place it contains many new provisions changing the existing law.

Another cause of the delay to adopt the Code I think may be seen in the general want of confidence in legislation as compared with the work of the courts. If our legislators were as faithful in their public services as our judges, the community would be more ready to accept at their hands a body of law reduced to the form of a statute. But such a Code the legislature would be likely to amend every year, as

they do other work of their own, according to the pressure brought to bear upon them; and the distrust of the legislative power which recent times have aroused has been very unfavorable to the progress of codification.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE.

This is the crowning work of Mr. Field's life. Here, with an energy and industry which left all the other members of the committee behind, he formulated the great principles of the external policy of nations in their relations with each other, in a clear and systematic arrangement. This statement of international law embodies all the rules of general acceptance found in the writings of jurists whose authority is recognized at the present day, and it includes also a codification of all the conventional provisions common to many treaties between different nations, now in force; so that it may be truly said to embody a consensus of opinion on the whole field of the law between nations. Its close adaptation to existing law has made it already an accepted authority often cited by writers on international law, although it has not yet received governmental adoption.

MR. FIELD'S CONCEPTION OF THE LAW.

The admirable qualifications of Mr. Field for the great task which he accomplished would not have been complete without his advanced conception of the law itself. He was not a "case lawyer." He appeared to survey law in the direct relation which the whole and each part bears to public welfare. Without discussing the metaphysics of the subject, he seemed to regard the law as a system of partly developed principles; a few of which are familiar to all intelligent men; some of which have been through long discussion reduced to clear and concise statement capable of being understood by all intelligent men; and others of which are yet involved in uncertainty and controversial discussion, but which he held must be reduced to the same form. He dealt with the law as a system of principles. I cannot remember in our conferences a single instance in which he mentioned a case as an authority, save in consultations in which he was simply preparing to argue a cause in court. Conflict and confusion in authority were no obstacle. He wished to know if they existed, to take the measure of the doubt, and to clear it up by a statement of the principle. His labors in codification were in the knowledge of the relative value and place of great principles, the discernment of certainty in the midst of others' doubt or dissension, the organizing faculty which saw these principles in a scientific relation and expressed them systematically as a harmonious whole.

His work will never be forgotten, because it forms a conspicuous part of the progress of man himself toward that intelligent regulation of life which is the object of all law.

LOUIS KOSSUTH: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

A race of nobles may die out,
A royal line may leave no heir ;
Wise nature sets no guards about
Her pewter plate and wooden ware.

But they fail not, the kinglier breed
Who starry diadems attain :
To dungeon, axe and stake succeed,
Heirs of the old historic strain.

The zeal of Nature never cools,
Nor is she thwarted of her ends ;
When gapped and dulled her cheaper tools,
Then she a saint and prophet spends.

Land of the Magyars, though it be
The tyrant may relink his chain,
Already thine the victory,
As the just Fortune measures gain.

Thou hast succeeded, thou hast won,
The deathly travail's amplest worth ;
A nation's duty thou hast done ;
Giving a hero to this earth

And he, let come what will of woe,
Hath saved the land he strove to save :
No Cossack hordes, no traitor's blow,
Can quench the voice shall haunt his grave.

"I Kossuth am : O Fortune, thou
That clear'st the just and blott'st the vile,
Over this small dust in reverence bow,
Remembering that I was erewhile.

"I was the chosen trump where through
Our God sent forth awakening breath :
Came chains, came death ? The strain he blew
Sounds on, outliving chains and death."

J. RUSSELL LOWELL.

LAST month, when Louis Kossuth died, there passed away the last link which connected us of this generation with the great ones of the midcentury Revolution. One by one all the stars have fallen from the galaxy, and now there is not one left of all those famous heroes whose exploits were the inspiration of our boyhood. Mazzini, Garibaldi, Herzen, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, Kossuth, all are gone. "The kinglier breed who starry diadems attain" have departed, leaving but the memory of their deeds to glorify their dust. It is an evil thing for Europe that so few of its leading statesmen have passed through the crucible of persecution and proscription. In these piping times of peace and comfort it is rare to come upon a man of the front rank who has experienced the hardship of prison fare, or who, face to face with death, has had to choose to sacrifice life if need be rather than betray the cause. Here was a remnant of such left us from the great midcentury uprising, but Kossuth was the last of them. He had long outlived his time, and when, worn, weary and disheartened, the old man of ninety was gathered to his dead, those who loved him best must have felt some sense of relief. For to him the world was out of joint, and although he was not born to set it right, no one else seemed to him destined to play the great rôle and save Europe from its doom.

He was a melancholy illustration of Byron's familiar lines :

"The ruined wall
Stands when its wind-worn battlements are gone ;
The bars survive the captive they enthrall ;
The day drags through, though storms keep out the sun ;
And thus the heart will break, yet brokenly live on."

Kossuth's heart was broken long ago. But it was only the other day that it ceased to beat, and its casket could be laid to rest in the land from which

for nearly half a century he had been an exile. Kossuth is still a name to conjure with in the American Republic, where he is one of the few Old World heroes who loom sufficiently large on the Eastern horizon to be visible across the heaving restless waves of the Atlantic. To Englishmen he is less of a notable. They are nearer the Continent, and the multitudinous troupe of contemporary mediocrities obscures the fame of the illustrious dead. Kossuth also—to Americans—was a pure idealist—the most eloquent of living men pleading the most sublime of all causes. He did not interfere in the national life of America. His dithyrambs never fired American cannon. His eloquence never cost an American life. Englishmen were not so fortunate. Kossuth's oratory was one of the contributing causes to the national madness which rendered possible the Crimean war. But for his pilgrimage of passion and the resulting enthusiasm for the Turk which had given the eminent fugitive shelter and protection, it is possible, so evenly poised are the scales of Fate, that the thousands of England's nameless dead who sleep before the gates of the Crimean fortress which they took but could not keep, would have found graves undarkened by the shadow of that international crime. Nor can Englishmen forget that when once more the issues of peace and war trembled in the balance in 1877, Louis Kossuth broke his long silence in order to plead with all his old passionate fervor for a policy which would have involved Europe in war. His paper in the *Contemporary Review*—in which, to quote his own phrase, he predicted "like a death prophesying bard" the doom of Austria, of Hungary, and indeed of civilization if Russia were allowed to make mince-meat of the Ottoman Empire—might have done mischief if England had not fortunately emerged from the glamour of the Hungarian's eloquence and refused to regard the butchers of Batak as the Heaven-appointed

custodians of the liberties of Europe. But peace be to his ashes! He loved his country well enough to be willing to sacrifice all other nations to her welfare as he understood it.

I. EDITOR.

The century which now has but six years to run was but in its second year when Louis Kossuth was born. He was the son of a lawyer who owned a small vineyard and boasted an ancient lineage. Turbulence, treason, or patriotism—which you will—was its distinguishing characteristic. Seventeen of its members were prosecuted for high treason by the Austrian Government in the 188 years intervening between 1527 and 1715. The law of heredity is strong, and Louis Kossuth, who said, "My genealogical tree is like a gallows, there is an ancestor hanging from every branch," nobly kept up the family tradition. The father was stern and inflexible, although devoted to his children. His mother, to whom his education was confided, was gentle and tender, but possessed an intellect of the highest order. Louis was a blend of both, but it would have been well for both himself and his country had he had less of the stern uncompromising rigidity of his father.

"THE CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN."

When a mere child he showed the temper of the exile who refused to return to Hungary when all his countrymen were ready to receive him as a national hero. His father, believing mistakenly that his son had disobeyed a trivial order as to a game at school, punished him severely and sent him home in disgrace. His mother, missing him at dinner and supper, sent for him, assuring him of his father's forgiveness if he would ask for pardon. "I would rather die of starvation," said the child, "than ask forgiveness for a fault I never committed." His father owned his mistake and the boy was received into favor. If he was inflexible where his ideas of right and wrong were concerned, he was as tender-hearted as his mother in helping the suffering. Like St. Martin, he gave away his cloak to a shivering comrade, and he was constantly in request when themes had to be composed by his less capable or more indolent school-fellows.

HIS EDUCATION.

He was of Protestant family, but apparently without very well defined theological sympathies. The first part of his university studies was spent in a Calvinist college, the second in a Lutheran. Whether Lutheran or Calvinist, he was always a Protestant; and although he married a Catholic wife, it was she, not he, who had to waive points of difference. His real religion was not Christian, it was Hungarian. He was first and foremost a Magyar, and no Church counted with him before his country. The heroic history of the Magyars, and the checkered but romantic annals of their struggle for the right to exist through the centuries, early fired his brain and filled his heart full of vague longings after political

independence. His romantic political idealism, however, did not stand in the way of his legal studies, and by the time he was twenty-one he had achieved such a reputation that his own father usually waived his own opinions in favor of those of his gifted son. On attaining his majority he took his seat as a noble in the County Meeting of Zemplin, and his eloquence and skill soon led to his appointment as steward of the great estates of the Countess Szapary, a post which he occupied with credit to himself and profit to the Countess for several years. The story that she accused him of embezzlement is a calumny. He staked and lost at play a few pounds of the Countess' money, which he immediately refunded, but he explained the incident to her satisfaction, and it caused no breach between them.

CARD-PLAYING AND BEAR-HUNTING.

Kossuth in his youth was passionately fond of play and of sport. But from both these master passions he was saved as suddenly as John Bunyan from the trick of profane swearing and the luxury of bell-ringing. When he was elected delegate for the Countess in the Diet of 1832, his mother bade him farewell with forebodings. "My son," she said, "your propensity for play makes me tremble lest you should yield to its temptations, as such a vice in you would make me miserable." He gave her a solemn promise there and then that he would never again play for money, and he kept his word. He was weaned from sport as suddenly. He was particularly fond of bear hunting, but one day when reading Firdusi, he was so much impressed by a passage in which the Persian poet appeals to man not to injure the lives of those who have as good a right to live as he, that he forswore hunting once for all. Wonderful the influence of the written word! Firdusi died in the thirteenth century, and six hundred years after his place knew him no more a passage in his writings saved the lives of bears in the Carpathian Mountains, and probably gave a new turn to the course of Hungarian history.

HIS FIRST EXPLOIT.

Another influence of a more modern kind came into his life about this time. In 1831 the Poles rebelled against Russia, and being crushed, the patriots fled into Hungary. Kossuth's mother was one of the many nobles who sheltered the proscribed refugees. It was the first overt act against the Austrian Government to which he had been a party, for Austria was hand in glove with Russia, and to shelter the refugees was expressly forbidden by the Government of Vienna. Another notable deed of these early days was his spirited defense of the Countess Szapary against the insurgent peasants, who, maddened by the cholera panic, declared the nobles had poisoned the wells, and rose in rebellion against the landlords. Kossuth, by the magic of his eloquence, saved the country from anarchy, while his heroic indifference to fear of contagion checked the disease and established for himself the beginning of that reputation

which he afterward turned to such good political account.

THE LAND QUESTION IN HUNGARY.

England was passing her first Reform act when Louis Kossuth, at the age of thirty, was entering the Diet as a young and comparatively unknown member of the Reform party. Hungary at that time stood badly in need of reform, not so much of deliverance from the Austrian yoke as of release from the domination of the Magyar nobles. Of the 13,000,000 of inhabitants then living in Hungary, 11,000,000 were peasants, who were forbidden by law to own the land which they tilled, while they were saddled with almost all the cost of local and general government. They were unprivileged and without representation in the Diet, but under Maria Theresa they had obtained certain rights on their land from which they were not to be dispossessed, except in case of crime or of failure to comply with the conditions of their tenure. These included, among other things, the duty of rendering labor for their lord from eighteen to 104 days per annum, according to the number of their acres, and one-ninth the produce of their holding. The great question when Kossuth entered the Diet was the claim of the peasants to redeem their dues and become holders of their own freeholds. Thirteen times the Second Chamber of Magnates vetoed this demand, which had been as often approved enthusiastically by the House of Deputies. The Magnates were supported by the Emperor, and the Reformers were confronted by the combined forces of the Hungarian Magnates and the Austrian Government.

KOSSUTH'S FIRST NEWSPAPER: ORGAN OF THE DIET.

Kossuth, as a young man without a vote, was heard but little in the Diet. He achieved a much greater success as an editor than as a Deputy. He published a lithographed newspaper entitled the *Parliamentary Messenger*, which reported the action of the Diet. He wrote this originally as a British Premier writes reports of proceedings in Parliament for the Queen, as a private letter to the Count Hunyady, who was one of those landlords who formed his constituency. The Count, pleased with this letter from the Diet, which seems to have been something like Jos Cowen's London Letter when he was in Parliament, suggested that it should be lithographed and circulated throughout the country. The Austrian government, which had forbidden the publication of the debates of the Diet, declared this lithographed letter an infraction of the law. Thereupon the lithographic machine was abandoned and a large staff of clerks employed to make manuscript copies. These were seized at the post office. Nothing daunted, Kossuth hired special messengers, and an edition of 1,000 copies was circulated in all parts of the country. The Orzaggyicsi Tudósítások, Kossuth's Presburg letter, became the sounding board whereby the eloquence of Deak and other famous Hungarian leaders became audible in

every market place, and when the government dissolved the Diet in 1836, the Austrian and the oligarch were dimly conscious that there was a new spirit abroad in the land, and that it had been evoked by the newspaper of Kossuth.

HIS SECOND: ORGAN OF THE COUNTY COUNCILS.

When the Diet was dissolved the Austrian government resorted to the familiar old methods of repression. All the liberties were attacked in turn—liberty of press, liberty of speech, liberty of association. When the latter was threatened by the arrest of the young men of Presburg Casino, the country woke up, all the county councils, as we should call them, passed resolutions protesting against the outrage. But the Diet was not sitting, and the scattered county councils had no center. Kossuth saw the need and supplied the demand. Like Garrison, "he had a dauntless spirit and a press," or in place of a press a staff of secretaries who enabled him to produce a weekly newspaper which became at once the center and only organ of the county councils of Hungary. He had correspondents in each of the fifty-two county councils, and from their reports he constructed every week a newspaper, *The Messenger of the Municipal Bodies*, which from the Austrian point of view was as pernicious as the Presburg Letter in which he reported the proceedings of the Diet. The paper was read aloud every Sunday by the village notary to hundreds of attentive listeners, and nearly every county council filed it in their archives. The Viennese government, baffled and furious, resorted to the usual argument of tyrants. Unable to answer its intrepid assailant, it accused him of treason, arrested him by a company of grenadiers, and clapped him into the dungeon of the fortress of Buda.

CAST INTO PRISON.

This imprisonment was the making of Kossuth. It was hard to bear, for he spent two years in total solitude. During this period he was forbidden to see his friends, denied the use of a pen, and was not allowed any books. In his dungeon he had time to think, which was more than the busy editor had had for years past. Two years' meditation in a solitary cell is a liberal allowance, but Kossuth profited by it. Speaking of this period, he said, "It was two years of life lost, but it was all my life gained." After lying two years without trial, he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in a fortress. After this time the severity of his imprisonment was greatly relaxed. He was allowed to study. According to a legend he was only allowed the use of one book, which is variously represented as having been Shakespeare or the English Bible. In reality he was put on no such short commons; but he spent his time studying English by the aid of Shakespeare, the Bible, and Walker's Dictionary. He filled up the rest of his time with the study of mathematics. The marvelous mastery of the English language, which enabled him to address great

mass meetings in England and America, dates from his incarceration in the fortress of Buda.

LIBERATED.

When he was lying in jail the popular agitation grew more and more stormy, and the county councils unanimously decided that nothing should be done until Kossuth and his companions were released. Austria was then in need both of money and of men, and it was necessary to conciliate the Diet. Therefore an amnesty was proclaimed and the peasant dues were abolished. The Diet in return voted 4,000,000 florins and recruits, and was immediately dissolved. Kossuth was ill when he came out of jail, but he speedily recovered and married a Catholic, the daughter of a noble who had taken a leading part in the popular movement. Next year, 1841, he returned to journalism, and published the *Pesti Hirlap*, or the *Pesth Journal*. This was the third editorial venture of Kossuth and the most successful of all three.

HIS THIRD PAPER: ORGAN OF THE NATION.

He made the journal the organ of the national movement. He advocated equally agrarian and civic reform, at the same time that he maintained an energetic protest against the Austrian despotism. There were plenty of abuses in the country to occupy his attention. He posed always as the non-revolutionary reformer, and always appealed to the aristocracy to take their natural position as the leaders of the people. "Let them," he said, "who carry the white banner of rational progress, crowned with the green garland of hope, vindicate the right of national prosperity and constitutional progress, and the nation will hail them with confidence as their leaders. But," he continued, "if you should spend your lives in inaction or set up your personal prejudice or private interest in the way of right and justice, and of the national commonwealth, the nation, unaided by you, will fulfill its own destiny. With you, by you, for you, or without you, even against you, if it must be." For four years Kossuth kept up a vigorous agitation in favor of reform, but in 1844 the government succeeded in separating him from his paper. The proprietor of the *Hirlap* wanted to make his way in Viennese society. An invitation to a court ball and a hint of further favors to come, was enough cause to induce him to break with his editor. This is the way with proprietors both in the Old World and New, and having been bought, M. Landauer, the proprietor in question, "stayed bought" in return for value received. He got up a quarrel with Kossuth and accepted his resignation. Kossuth was the more ready to resign because he had received a hint that he might receive a license to start a new paper. No sooner had he resigned, however, than the promised favor was denied him.

AGITATOR AND ORGANIZER.

He quitted the editorial chair only to take up the agitation by the formation of associations or companies for the promotion of Hungarian commerce. He started savings banks and promoted Hungarian trade

with foreign nations, and agitated for the extension of the railroad to Fiume. He was a member of the County Council of Pesth, and from his place in the council was able to address the whole of Hungary. In these various enterprises he expended a good deal of his own means, but he resolutely refused to accept the offer of an estate which was pressed upon him by Count Batthiany and other liberal magnates, in recognition of his services to the people. As years brought him nearer to the revolutionary overturn which was still hidden in the future, unseen even when it was close at hand, Kossuth had established a firm hold upon his countrymen. As journalist, as member of the Diet and as philanthropist, he had shown that he was a man of affairs well versed in all that concerned the interests of Hungary, passionately devoted to Hungarian independence, and, at the same time, what we should now call a semi-Socialist, who largely shared Lord Rosebery's views as to the duty of the State in relation to the condition of the people. There were great arrears to be made up. The peasantry were not half emancipated. Half a million nobles occupied positions of privilege which enabled them to lord it over the masses of the people, and the national rights of Hungary were practically at the mercy of the Austrian Ministry. Kossuth, besides having a good cause, was the possessor of a magic eloquence, by which he was able to sway the masses of his countrymen as the ripe corn is swayed by the summer wind. Thus equipped and thus prepared, Kossuth approached, all unknowing, the great crisis of his life.

II. DICTATOR.

It is idle to attempt to give, even in the most imperfect outline, any sketch of the stormy period in which Kossuth stamped his individuality upon the memory of man. To adequately portray the part which he played in the great revolutionary drama it would be necessary to tell the whole history of the Hungarian struggle for Home Rule. For Kossuth was always in those early days a Home Ruler, and a constitutional Home Ruler. Nothing was further from his ideal than an ultra-Republican crusade. The man was by nature conservative. He clung tenaciously to the ancient ways. He refused to utter the word republic even after he had declared Hungarian independence. So far was he from regarding himself as a champion of the universal revolution that he sanctioned the employment of the Hungarian troops to suppress the Italians who were struggling to free themselves from the Austrian yoke, and in the last spasm of the national movement he actually proposed to place Hungary under a Russian Grand Duke in order to avoid the hated alternative of submission to the Austrian Hapsburg. It was only when a long and bitter experience proved that there was no confidence to be placed in the Emperor and his advisers, and that perjury and perfidy were the habitual weapons of the Hapsburg in dealing with the Magyar, that he consented to draw the sword against Austria. He

was as reluctant to break with Vienna as Cromwell was to behead Charles Stuart. But in both cases the bad faith of the sovereign left the popular leaders no alternative.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The earlier months of the great revolutionary year 1848 found Kossuth without any official position, but the virtual chief of the Magyars. His eloquence, the memory of his sufferings and his immense ability gave him a position far superior to that of the nominal Ministers or of the official representative of the



KOSSUTH IN 1849.

Emperor-King. It was a time of great ferment. The established governments, at their wit's end for money, were confronted everywhere by populations hungering and thirsting for liberty. The populace rose in Vienna. Metternich fled. The Magyars fraternized with the inhabitants of the Austrian capital. Kossuth and the Reformers at the Diet of Presburg had carried a series of reforms which they wished the Emperor-King to ratify. Kossuth was one of the deputation which waited upon Ferdinand. He was received in the city with popular demonstrations of enthusiasm as the deliverer of his country.

KOSSUTH'S INTERVIEW WITH THE EMPEROR.

How he was received at the court he described in one of the first speeches he made in England :

We established a responsible Ministry, ordained that the

nobles should participate with the peasantry in all public duties, and that all should have the franchise both for members of Parliament and for the county meetings. These laws were brought by a deputation, headed by the Archduke Palatine, up to Vienna. He asked, in the name of the future of Hungary, and of the peace of Austria, that these terms should be granted. We were ordered to bring our claims before the Emperor of Austria, and also to ask him to give to our fettered brethren of Austria our rights. The government hesitated to concede these just claims. I went myself to the Imperial Palace and told the Emperor that if he persisted, I could not guarantee what would be the consequence, with these movements in Europe, and when the people of Hungary saw their just claims resisted. They told me the claims would be conceded if Vienna could only be kept quiet, and that it should not appear as if the House of Hapsburg had been compelled to be just. It was one of those curious examples of the vicissitudes of human life, in which myself, a humble son of modest Hungary, was in a position to hold the destinies of the House of Hapsburg and all its crowns in these hands. I said : Be just to my Fatherland, and I will give peace and tranquillity to Vienna. They promised to be just, and before twenty-four hours I gave peace and tranquillity to Vienna, and before the Eternal God, who will make responsible my soul, before history, the independent judge of events, I have a right to say that the House of Hapsburg owes its existence as a dynasty to me.

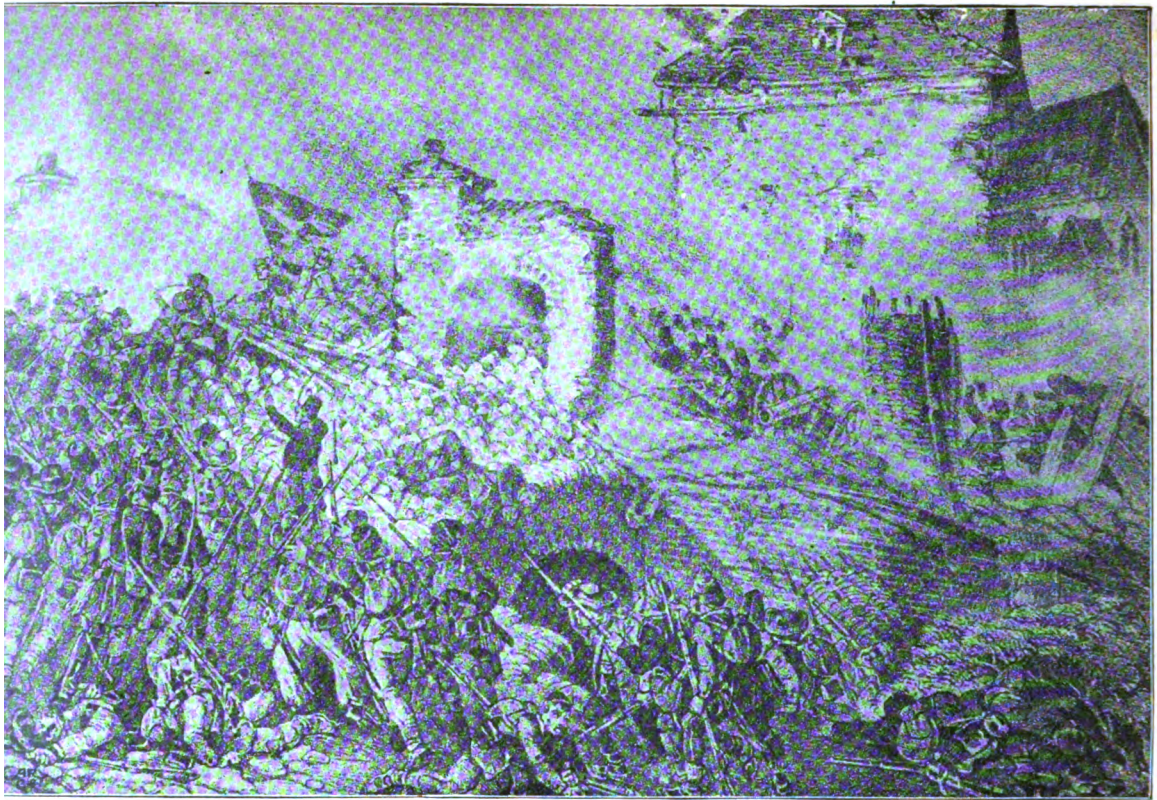
He had better have let the dynasty go. Its preservation under any circumstances was not exactly the kind of work upon which Kossuth had reason to congratulate himself. For the Emperor broke his word. His advisers began an ill-disguised policy of intrigue against Hungarian liberties. Shortly after they threw off the mask and openly espoused the cause of Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, who was making war on Hungary, and whom they had officially branded as a traitor.

THE HUNGARIAN REVOLT.

The story of the Hungarian revolt against Austrian bad faith is a long and lurid tale of bloodshed and of wrong. It recalls to the English reader two terrible pages in the history of modern Europe. One is the Irish rebellion of 1641, and the other the struggle of revolutionary France against the Vendée on the one side and coalesced Europe on the other. It is vain to try to paint that bloody scene. It is one long hideous welter of carnage irradiated by heroism as magnificent as any recorded in the warfare waged by nations for liberty and independence, but it is sullied by treachery as base and treason as foul as ever made men ashamed of man. The death struggle of a nation of 15,000,000 against the coalesced forces of two great empires was tragic enough to command the sympathies and to stir the pulses of the world. But a more sombre aspect was given to the tragedy by the insurrection within the revolution, the rising of the Serbs in the Southwest, and the not less horrible revolt of the Wallachs in the Southeast.

AGAINST DESPERATE ODDS.

The Magyars a minority in their own country, an aristocracy reigning in the midst of a peasantry



STORMING OF THE MAXERLINIE, OCTOBER 28, 1848.

(The pictures on this and opposite page are reproduced from rare prints which were suppressed during the Hungarian revolution.)





ATTACK OF CAVALRY ON SQUARE OF INFANTRY AT RAAB.



SURRENDER OF GENERAL GORGEI AT VILLAGOS, AUGUST 10, 1849.

largely of an alien race but yesterday emancipated, and too new to freedom to appreciate its blessings, were confronted by the savage hordes of Jellachich the Croat, the disciplined legions of the Austrian Empire, the jacquerie of the Serb and Wallachian insurgents, and at last by the overwhelming forces of the Czar. They had as their chief a lawyer-journalist inexperienced in war and without official training; their treasury was empty, their troops were undrilled and largely armed with scythes and clubs, their officers—Irish Polish and Hungarian—were at feud with each other and jealous of the civil government, while their commander-in-chief was a professor in chemistry who played traitor to the cause. But for Gorgei's treason the Hungarians might have triumphed in face of all odds. It is magnificent. Even after the lapse of half a century the story of the undisciplined handful of patriots hurling back in a score of battles the onslaught of splendidly equipped armies stirs the blood as the sound of a trumpet. If we feel it now, how much more keenly must Kossuth have felt it then!

THE HORRORS OF THE STRUGGLE.

The horrors of the revolt within the revolt, the savage insurrection of the Slav and Rouman against the Magyar, who was conducting his war against the Austrian, seem to carry us far further back than the middle of the nineteenth century. But these Eastern lands are still under the shadow of the Ottoman Turk; and Serbian and Wallach were not less ready than the Bashi-Bazouk and Circassian of a later day to disgrace the human name. The historian says:

In the middle of May the Serbian insurrection commenced. Every horror which the human imagination could devise was perpetrated upon the unfortunate victims; some were roasted alive, some buried to their necks in the earth and left to be devoured by swine, the eyes of others bored out, and in their savage cruelty the rebels spared neither age nor sex. . . . The British Consul-General of Belgrade in Turkish Servia was obliged to lay a complaint before the Prince of that country of the disgusting spectacle presented in the market-place, by the ear-rings and rings of women offered for sale with the ears and fingers of those to whom they had belonged still attached to them, cut off by the troops and auxiliaries of Jellachich.

Horrible massacres were perpetrated in cold blood by the Wallach insurgents on the respectable inhabitants, or those who were in the enjoyment of wealth and influence. Some were beaten to death with cudgels, some tortured with pitchforks, some thrown into pits, and others crucified on their own doors.

With such horrors going on all around, it required some nerve to conduct the revolution without giving way to the demand for vengeance. Kossuth and his associates suppressed these insurrections without disgracing their cause by reprisals in kind. They dealt with their Vendée and the Croats with severity and success. It was more of an inflammatory aggravation of their real trouble than a mortal malady. But it must be borne in mind that it was going on, with all its circumstances of ghastly horror, at the same

time when the nation was engaged in a life and death struggle against the Austrian.

KOSSUTH'S CRY TO ARMS.

Kossuth was no soldier. He was merely a maker of soldiers. He was the eloquent voice with which the genius of his country addressed her sons. He was the speaking trumpet of the Goddess of Liberty. Hungary heard his glowing words, and wherever his words fell armed men sprung from the ground, asking only to be allowed the privilege of dying for their country. When the Austrian armies were pouring over the frontiers at half a dozen different parts this was the summons which he addressed to the Hungarians:

He who has influence in a county, or even in a village, let him raise his banner; let no music be heard upon our boundless plains but the solemn strains of the *Rackoczy March*; let him collect ten, fifty, a hundred, a thousand followers, as many as he can gather, and marshal them the way to Veszprim; between Veszprim and Weissenburg the women shall dig a deep grave in which they shall bury our enemies, or the name, the honor and the nation of Hungary. And on this grave shall stand a monument with the record of our shame, "So God punishes cowardice;" or we will plant on it the tree of liberty eternally green, from out whose foliage shall be heard the voice of God, speaking as from the fiery bush to Moses, "The spot on which thou standest is holy ground. Thus do I reward the brave. To the Magyars freedom, renown, well being, happiness."

On another occasion he spoke directly to the troops in the camp:

"Magyars," said he, extending his hand, "there is the road to your peaceful homes and firesides. Yonder is the path to death; but it is the path to duty. Which will you take? Every man shall choose for himself. We want none but willing soldiers." The great body of the army replied by shouting with one voice, "Liberty or death."

KOSSUTH AT BAY.

But he did not merely incite to action. He was the heart, the brain, the soul of the whole movement. Sorely against his will he was compelled to become first Minister and then Governor of Hungary. His health, frail and broken, more than once threatened to give way in the midst of the terrible strain. But he persevered. Surrounded by hostile armies and traitorous friends, weak, worn and over-driven, he never lost heart, never struck sail to a fear. The Hungarian armies triumphed or were defeated. The capital was taken and retaken. The government fled from place to place. One series of invading armies was no sooner driven headlong across the frontier than another series began to form. But still in the centre of it all, indomitable to the last, Kossuth toiled with superhuman strength. One who worked with him said:

One might almost say that the physical part of him has scarcely an existence of its own. The man is nothing but spiritual energy, for if it were not so, the perishing sickly frame would long since have dissolved in spite of all the skill of the physicians. He will not be ill, and he is not ill.

He kept five secretaries going ; and to give some idea of the labors of the evening I will mention that from half-past seven till half-past eight, he dictated to us, at the same time, five important letters all of different contents. One of them was to Dembinaki, one to Bem, the third to Paris, and the fourth to Gyongyos, and the fifth to Vienna. Three were in German, one in French and one in Hungarian.

It was all in vain. The Austrian was beaten, but the Russian came to his aid. That which the Hapsburg could not accomplish the Czar accomplished, aided by the perfidy of Gorgei, the chemist-soldier whom Kossuth failed either to control or to cashier.



KOSSUTH IN EXILE.

The Austrian hangmen followed in the rear of the Russian armies. Many of the Hungarian patriots were hanged. Others were shot. Marshal Haynau flogged the women and butchered men at his own sweet will and pleasure, long before the draymen in Barclay and Perkins' brewery applied their horse-whips to the Austrian butcher. Kossuth and a handful of his friends found refuge in Turkey ; his wife and children were thrown into jail, and order once more reigned in Hungary as in Warsaw.

III. EXILE.

Kossuth spent the last half of his life in exile. He began in Turkey. The Sultan refused to give him up to the Austrians and Russians, who clamored angrily for the Dictator. He risked war rather than betray the refugee who had sought shelter in his dominions. At first the Commander of the Faithful suggested that their extradition might be rendered impossible if they became Moslems. General Bem agreed. So did some others. Kossuth, who was always austere Protestant, refused. He wrote : " For my own part, when asked to abjure the faith of my forefathers, through terror of the executioner, welcome rather the gibbet and the block." The Sul-

tan did not press the point, and as England and France supported him, the refugees felt safe.

THE INCIDENT OF MARSEILLES.

Just before leaving Hungary Kossuth had buried the crown of St. Stephen and the Hungarian regalia in a wood near Orsova, where they remained undisturbed for many years. They were recovered in happier times, and the crown will grace the temples of Francis Joseph's successor. Kossuth applied himself in his Turkish exile in learning the Turkish grammar. After some time the American Government sent a ship to bring him westward. England, rather shabbily, made a similar offer, but Kossuth accepted the hospitality of the Stars and Stripes. His ship called at Marseilles. President Napoleon, then preparing the *coup d'état*, refused to allow him to pass through France. Kossuth wrote one of the first of his many letters to French Republicans, acknowledging their kindness, but stigmatizing the conduct of their government. In this letter he mentioned the following significant incident :

Last evening one of your brethren (of our brethren), an operative of Marseilles—I know his name and I shall not forget it—came, notwithstanding the cold, swimming through the water, on board the American frigate to grasp my hand. I pressed his hand with pity, with emotion, and gently reproached him for his temerity : " *Que voulez vous ?*" He answered, " I desired to touch your hand ; I could not find a boat ; I took to the water, and here I am. Are there any obstacles to him who wills ?" I bowed before these noble words ; the love of liberty, the sentiment of duty and fraternity were mine before coming to Marseilles ; but it is at Marseilles that I found the motto, " There are no obstacles to him who wills."



A FAVORITE PORTRAIT OF KOSSUTH.

That motto shall be mine. *Vive la République, Salut et Fraternité.*

HIS VISIT TO AMERICA.

Kossuth when he went to England found a welcome not less hearty from the masses of the English people.

The classes stood aloof. The populace welcomed him with a generous enthusiasm. He spoke frequently, eloquently and well. When he crossed the Atlantic he was received with immense *éclat*. The governments, the legislatures, and the citizens of the Republics of the West vied with each other in showering blessings upon the Deliverer of Hungary. Kossuth in return made many eloquent speeches, most of which are dead as the roses of last summer. But it is interesting to disinter from these forgotten orations a sentence or two in which he pleaded earnestly for that reunion of the English-speaking race which now seems to be approaching realization.

HIS PLEA FOR ANGLO-AMERICAN REUNION.

Addressing American citizens on one occasion, he said :

Oh ! let me entreat you to bury the hatred of past ages in the grave where all the crimes of the past lie mouldering with the ashes of those who sinned, and take the glorious opportunity to benefit the great cause of humanity.

You are blood from England ! bone from its bone, and flesh from its flesh. The Anglo-Saxon race was the kernel around which gathered this glorious fruit, your Republic. Every other nationality is oppressed. It is the Anglo-Saxon alone which stands high in its independence. You, the younger brother, are entirely free, because Republican. They, the elder brother, are monarchial, but they have a constitution, and they have many institutions which even you retain, and by retaining them have proved that they are institutions which are congenial to freedom and dear to freemen. The free press, the jury, free speech, the freedom of association and the institution of municipalities, the share of the people in the legislature, are English institutions ; the inviolability of the person and the inviolability of property are English principles. England is the last stronghold of these principles in Europe. Is this not enough to make you stand side by side with those principles, in behalf of oppressed humanity ?

Kossuth, though dead, yet speaketh.

It is unnecessary to describe at length his subsequent career. He intrigued, agitated, wrote and spoke constantly on behalf of Hungarian liberty. He tried to bring about a rising in Hungary in 1859, and again in 1866 ; but without avail.

WHAT KOSSUTH DID.

His real life work was over with the Crimean War, which he helped to bring about. One of his biographers writing immediately after his exile thus sums up not unjustly the work of his life :

It has sometimes been asked, what has Kossuth done for Hungary ? He has roused the public spirit ; produced combined action in her separate county meetings ; he has asserted the ancient Hungarian right of liberty of speech and of meeting ; he has reformed the abuses of a privileged class, and roused them to a sense of the moral obligations which they owed to their countrymen ; he has carried equality of taxation, abolished by law the immunity of the nobles to pay taxes ; he has reconciled the interests of the various classes ; he has stimulated trade and manufactures, and awakened a proper spirit of emulation among the artisans and merchants ; he has established savings banks, railway companies, and many

other institutions for the benefit of the people. He has raised the social position of professional men ; he has carried the law by which the peasant was made a free citizen, and by which copyholds were transformed into freeholds ; reformed the municipalities and enlarged the suffrage, while retaining a property qualification, and he has maintained the just influence of the aristocracy and the power and the privileges of the Crown. In a time when the King of Hungary betrayed his subjects, broke his coronation oath, and abandoned the kingdom to foreign and unprincipled Ministers, when no choice remained but to submit to despotic rulers and martial law, or to arm in defense of the country, Kossuth raised an army where there was none, restored the finances, found money, ammunition, arms, soldiers, provisions, and preserved Hungary from anarchy and confusion.

IV. PROPHET.

Louis Kossuth's closing years were spent in comparative comfort, but he bore the burden of life with impatience and showed even more than the usual bitterness of the exile. Old age is in itself a heavy burden, and Kossuth was very old before he passed away. When he was in his seventies he kept his spirits up to some extent, but after he passed the eighties he gave way more and more to gloom.

HIS LIFE AT TURIN.

One of the pleasantest pictures of his life at his Turin retreat was given by his sister, Madame Louisa Kossuth Rutthag, who, writing in 1881 to a friend in America, thus described the life of her illustrious brother :

You will be glad to hear that he is enjoying not only good health for one of his age, being nearly seventy-nine, but also the perfect elasticity of his intellect. He has now a pleasant villa near Turin, surrounded by a handsome garden, which he planted himself and cultivated with the greatest care. Natural science is one of his favorite studies. Botany occupied a great deal of his time as long as he was able to climb the Alps ; now he has given it up, but has a fine collection of plants, dried, about 4,000 specimens, which he arranged with the greatest care. His sons are well situated and have ample opportunity to put their fine talents, improved by a generous education, to show and to practice. Francis is director of the sulphur mines of Cesena, in Tuscany. Louis is chief engineer of the Alla Italia Railroad line. None of them is married ; it seems their father does not desire it, perhaps because they have no opportunity to marry Hungarian women.

HOW HE SPENT HIS DAY.

Kossuth was always a great worker, but in his extreme old age he was able to do little but brood over the past. A recent visitor at Turin gave the following pathetic picture of the fading life :

At 11 o'clock he retires to bed, rising early in the morning, when his first business is to read all the newspapers which are sent to him in quantities from his native country. For several years he has been busy writing his memoirs, but the work goes on very slowly, because the writer often allows himself to fall into reveries, recalling past times, and he sometimes remains for hours thus absorbed, without writing a line, and when his sister comes

to beg him to rest she finds the sheet of paper before him still empty. And the good old man, with his white hair and vivacious eyes, smiles, rises from his chair, and, taking his sister's arm, walks up and down the room.

His private chamber was entirely filled with desks, book-cases, and rows of pigeon holes, in which were arranged with systematic neatness a correspondence of many years with the most notable men of this century. Kossuth was in constant correspondence with eminent persons all over the globe. Kossuth to the last could never forget that he had been Governor of Hungary, and could never quite escape from the delusion that he counted for something among the living forces of the New World. He was ever ready to propose to do this or that—as, for instance, when before Solferino he promised to help Napoleon by raising a revolt in Hungary, or when before Sadowa he was negotiating with Prince Bismarck; but in his later years even this illusion vanished and he took refuge in prophecy.

JEREMIAH II.

He was a lugubrious prophet, a veritable Jeremiah in exile. For Italy, the land of his retreat, almost alone among the nations, had he any good words. All the rest of the nations were doomed. From his conversations and his writings there may be gleaned a whole sheaf of predictions of disaster. Austria, of course, was marked for destruction. Repeatedly he predicted her final disintegration, saying that a country so devoid of homogeneity and composed of so many unassimilated elements could not stand the test of time. With German against Czech, Czech against Bohemia possibly, and Magyar against all, the Austrian empire was foredoomed. As to the Hapsburgs, he prophesied their early extinction as a dynasty. "The Emperor," he said, "has never been King of Hungary since the day when I uncrowned him in my address to the Parliament at Buda Pesth."

Hungary ought to survive. But the Slavonic deluge threatens, and who could say whether the Magyars would be able to hold their own against the Russian scourge? Kossuth could see nothing but evil in Muscovy. The age-long struggle between France and Germany seemed to him a mere bagatelle compared with the death which he foresaw in the near future between Austria and Russia for the Danube and the Dardanelles.

WAR INEVITABLE.

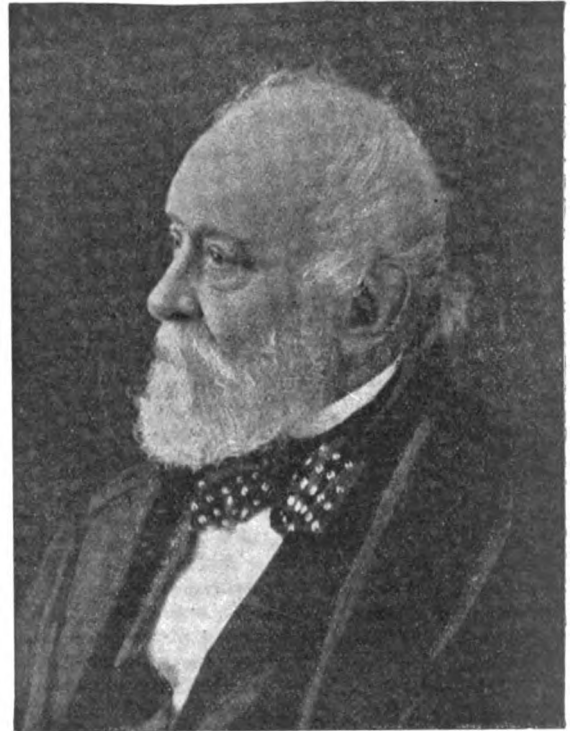
Here is one of his many wailing forecasts of a future fraught with the gloom and the terror of an eclipse:

Europe is on the verge of a vast conflict. It is inevitable. Nothing can avert it. The only cause for surprise is that war has not already begun. France and Germany could step aside and settle their differences peaceably without disturbing the balance of Europe, but not so is the great Oriental question between Russia and Austria. Russia knows that Constantinople could be taken by a *coup de force*, but it would be a barren victory. She could not maintain such a position without first getting possession of Bulgaria as a background. Austria cannot afford to be surrounded by Pan Slavism and crushed. A great thinker

has said that there was no good reason for the existence of Austria. Had Hungary succeeded in gaining her independence, Poland would have been liberated, and this would have been followed by a Danube alliance of small States, united only for common defense and offense, but each preserving its independence. The movement of Russia towards the sea, which threatens the peace of the world, dates from the downfall and division of Poland. That threw Europe open to the Czar. When the struggle opens, the Hungarians will fight against Russia to a man. They have still preserved their nationality, and know that if Russia succeeds all hope of independence is gone.

A CATAclysm THE ONLY HOPE.

But it was not merely the the Eastern question that filled him with dismay. The whole of the civilized



KOSSUTH IN HIS OLD AGE.

world appeared to him to be sick unto death. Here is his despairing diagnosis of our social state:

It is clear that the social industrial question surmounts all others. Society is sick of a malady that defies cure. The progress of civilization has given the great mass of people desires which were once confined to the few and rich. The workingman to-day regards as necessities what his predecessors considered luxuries.

The so-called State Socialism will not cure the sickness. An equal division of property will be followed in time by an unequal possession of property. The weak will always go down before the strong.

Monarchy will not cure the malady. Monarchy is going down all over the world, and Republicanism is coming up. The Monarchical principle is not extending itself, while

the principle of Republicanism is rapidly gaining ground, as the recent change of government in Brazil shows. It is a certain law that where one system ceases to extend itself, and an opposing system keeps on growing, the first is bound to be displaced.

But Republicanism will not cure the malady, for is there not in America the nearest possible approach to a real Republic, with an enfranchised democracy, free education and popular institutions? Still, America has this social malady too.

There seems to be no remedy. Meanwhile, the earth will continue to revolve, and some day the present population may be swept from its surface, and a new race, capable of a new civilization, may appear. A cataclysm is the only hope of solution.

"A BROKEN-DOWN OLD MAN."

There is something profoundly melancholy in watching the sombre pilgrimage to the tomb of one who in his time played so active a part, who roused such high hopes, who realized such great things, and yet who in his old age had outlived all his enthusiasms, had dispelled all his illusions, and moldered down to death without hope, without joy. What can be more sad than the following bitter outburst of a broken-down old man? Speaking to a fellow countryman, he said :

I prefer solitary nature in the mountains. She, at any rate, does not deceive me. Here, in Turin, I lead a perfectly secluded life. I visit no Italians, and receive scarcely any visitors. As a rule, I am at home to no one. For many years I have sought forgetfulness in work. This is now no longer possible. I am a broken-down old man. Work fatigues me, and the painful wretchedness of solitude weighs daily more and more upon me. I am alone with my memories, alone with my bitter experiences. I was formerly unable to compass my aims without helpful fellow-workers, and then I learned to understand mankind. Plato is right : life is no blessing, no gift, but a duty ; no gain, but rather a loss. When, on the brink of the grave, a man makes up his account, the balance is always on the wrong side. I have asked myself whether life was worth living. One only comfort remains to me. I have persistently followed duty.

DEATH BETTER THAN LIFE.

Quite recently the Hungarian patriots restored the old church in which ninety years before Kossuth had been christened. The demonstration only afforded him a fresh occasion for bitter reflection :

I am a very old man indeed. My eyes are tired, my hand is heavy, my power of work has decreased, and yet the honor of my modest name and a written contract oblige me to work. The church in Tallya, in which I was christened ninety years ago, has become a ruin like myself. But what man has built, when it falls to pieces he can build up again. Man himself is dust and ashes, as we have it in the old Hungarian funeral service. That is the difference between the two ruins.

In answer to the committee's complaint that not much money was subscribed for the restoration of the church, and that what there was did not come from the palaces, but from cottages and workshops, M. Kossuth said :

You did not get much money for your good purpose because you insisted on stating that I was christened in that little church. Had you kept silence on that point there would have been the usual 100 florins from the Monarch, and where he subscribes the great of the Empire follow. For with them all is calculation. It is only those who live in cottages and workshops who follow the instincts of their heart. You will consecrate the renovated church on my ninetieth birthday. Ninety years ! What a terribly long time for the life of one man ! Why, ten such lives take us back to the time of Arpad. It is terrible for me to think that with all the blows of my purposeless, joyless life, I should have to bear the burden of living beyond my ninetieth birthday. For me, the pariah without a home, the Preacher's words are full of significance when he says that for the son of man the day of his death is better than the day of his birth.

A LIVING PROTEST TO THE LAST.

Stern and uncompromising to the last, Kossuth refused to allow either of his sons to go to Tallya to the ceremony of consecration. On explaining his refusal, he stated once more the reasons which rendered it impossible for him to return to his native land. He said :

Everybody in Hungary knows the reasons for which I refused to set foot in Hungary, even should I die in exile, so long as Hungary recognized as its king a prince who is at the same time Emperor of Austria. Every one knows that I cannot admit the compatibility of a double crown with the independence of Hungary. This confession of faith to which the Hungarian nation once agreed puts me in contradiction with my nation. I will not discuss the question. The future will show who was right. But I hold fast to this opinion with all my mind and all my heart until the hour of death. I am a living protest against the Hungarian nation's faithlessness to my creed. I must, therefore, refuse myself the joy and happiness of seeing my home again. I was turned out of my country with my sons. It would be ridiculous to let them appear for mere vanity's sake in Hungary.

So it was with bitterness and resentment in his heart that the old man went down to the dark valley. It was not merely that the Hapsburg had triumphed. That might have been borne. But the Hungarian nation, for which he had fought and suffered, had proved faithless. That was the bitterest drop in all his cup of sorrows.

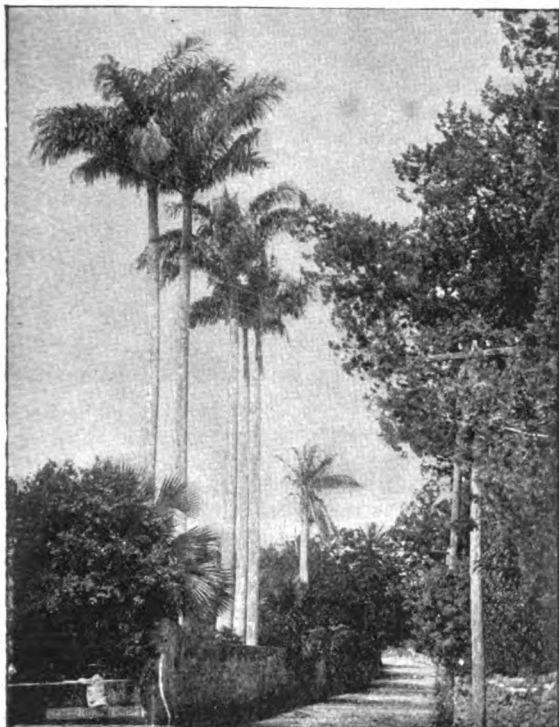
In vain did the Hungarian nation drape itself in black and do public penance before the bones of the illustrious exile. In vain, and yet not in vain. For the memory of the great ones of the world, those great not only in achievement but in aspiration and in sacrifice, is a perpetual benediction. Once, not so long ago, the aged patriot said :

If I had to choose my place among the forces of nature, do you know what I would choose to be ? I would be the dew that falls silently and invisibly over the face of nature, trampled under foot and unconsidered, but perpetually blessing and refreshing all forms of life.

He has had his wish. For the memory of Kossuth will be for generation after generation as the dew of freedom upon the minds of the Magyars.

SOME NOTES ON BERMUDA AND ITS AFFAIRS.

BY THE EDITOR.



THE ROYAL PALMS.

SO far as I can remember I asked only one question before starting: "Is it necessary to know anything about Bermuda in advance?" I was assured by the intelligent friend who had been there that it was quite unnecessary. He understood, of course, the purport of my question, and knew that unless something were to be lost through lack of previous preparation by the study of guidebooks and encyclopedias, I should prefer simply to secure my passage and find things out in my own way after I arrived. My experience fully justified my friend's reply. I therefore suggest that if any reader has already made up his mind to try a Bermuda voyage, it might be well to lay this article aside for the present. He will find it more interesting after he comes back. Let him avoid every kind of literature about Bermuda, remaining in his state of hazy ignorance as to where Bermuda is, as to the people who live there, and as to the language they speak,—and enjoy the satisfaction of being an original discoverer. He will return with so keen and warm an interest in all that pertains to that bit of coral rock out in the middle of the ocean, that he will be glad enough to read this article,—and everything else that he can conveniently find,—for a comparison

of other people's impressions with his own original ones, and for the addition of some items of information to those which he will have honestly gleaned for himself by the first-hand process of seeing and questioning. But if you do not intend to go to Bermuda, and cannot persuade yourself to go on the mere chance of the thing, but must first know what is to be found there and what the use of going at all may be, I hope that these fragmentary notes may have the effect of convincing at least some of you that the trip is eminently worth while, and that in fact Bermuda has been only half discovered after all, so far as you are concerned.

It is a long time since I studied geography in school, and I do not remember that I learned anything whatever in those days about Bermuda. Geography, as it was once taught in our district schools, did not tend to give such a particularly realistic sense of the world in which we live. I have since then relearned the geography of much of North America and Europe, together with the Mediterranean fringes of Asia and Africa, by diligent travel. But Bermuda, I must frankly confess, remained only a name. I did not know exactly where on the map to look for it. From the bills of fare I had learned that Bermuda gives us our best supply of very early potatoes and onions. But if Barbadoes, or Trinidad, or Martinique had suddenly changed positions with Bermuda, I might never have known the difference. It takes some candor to make this acknowledgment, for Bermuda has played an important part in the history of the western world; and now that the islands have awakened in me a feeling of most affectionate interest, I am at a loss to know how it happened that I could for so long have escaped having anything like an intelligent, realizing conception of Bermuda as a distinctive factor in history and a prominent topic in the annals of early western discoverers and colonizers. Yet doubtless there are several American professors of history, besides several millions of other citizens of the United States, whose knowledge of the "Summer Islands" is almost as vague as mine was before I rediscovered for myself in 1893 the coral rock upon which Juan Bermudez was wrecked in 1515, where Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers of the Virginia Company were involuntary visitors in 1609, and where in 1612, eight years before the Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, an English colony was established whose traditions have been maintained without a break for the past 282 years. The personal tone of my introductory paragraphs has only this excuse: They are meant to be a testimony to the educational value of the "historical pilgrimage." Travel doubles the teacher's usefulness, and it gives life and reality to the pupil's lessons.



(All illustrations with this article are from photographs by Richardson, of Hamilton, Bermuda.)

SCATTERED ISLETS AS SEEN FROM THE LIGHTHOUSE.

Really Bermuda is very isolated, very small, and very easily overlooked. It lies 700 miles from New York, almost exactly southeast. From Cape Hatteras the distance is 625 miles due east. The spot is some hundreds of miles south of the course of the European steamship lines to the United States, and a long ways seaward from the ordinary route taken by most of the ships that traffic between the mainland and the West Indies. In fact it is asserted that Bermuda is the most isolated locality that is inhabited by human beings. No other islands are anywhere near. The distance to the Bahamas and West Indies is greater than to the United States. The inhabitant might well feel himself belonging to a little world of his own, and learn to rely much upon his own resources and to imbibe an intense affection for his solitary bit of terra firma surrounded by its vast expanse of restless ocean. I shall not venture to discuss the geological structure of Bermuda. The island is of coral formation, and owes very much of the novelty which so impresses and delights American visitors to that fact.

The presence, at a point so exceptionally far north, of climatic conditions that would offer inducements to the coral insect to build an island, is due to the Gulf Stream. The Gulf Stream is a difficult topic. Every sea captain has his own views upon the subject; and most of them consider that the passenger who asks questions or makes remarks about the Gulf Stream is taking a somewhat unwarranted liberty. At least we may well hold to the old view that there is such a thing as the Gulf Stream, that it has upon its western side a somewhat definitely marked course even as far north as the line between New York and Bermuda, and that it has a roughly though not definitely assignable limit also upon the eastward side. Approximately one may say that in going from

New York to Bermuda, a distance of 700 miles, one sails for 200 miles through the Gulf Stream and crosses that great river at almost exactly right angles with its general course. The temperature of the water in the Gulf Stream is about 78 degrees Fahrenheit, and when one has crossed it going towards Bermuda the water remains of about the same warmth all the way.

Bermuda lies in a zone of sea so surrounded by great warm currents that it is quite impossible for any breath of cold wind ever successfully to pass the barrier. Labrador storms may sweep down past Halifax and Cape Cod, bearing straight for the devoted Bermudas, but they find the Gulf Stream swelled to a width of three or four hundred miles, and are as balmy as Florida before they have crossed it. Manitoba winds may occasionally reach even to the Carolinas, and blow from Cape Hatteras without much loss of their original ferocity; but the Gulf Stream flows on and Bermuda basks in perpetual summer, not so much as dreaming of the nearness of the enemy which has successfully traversed almost nineteen-twentieths of the distance only to perish against that impassable barrier, the Gulf Stream. As I have said, Bermuda owes its existence to the fact of these warm ocean currents which give a temperature favorable to the energetic existence of the coral insects that have built up the reefs. Almost everything else that characterizes Bermuda, so far as its natural life and its productive capacities are concerned, is due to this same fact of a warm and even climate protected and maintained by great envining ocean currents.

It is customary to say that "the Bermudas" are a group of 365 islands. But for ordinary purposes it is not convenient to consider Bermuda as consisting of more than one island. The two largest members of the group are separated by a passage so shallow that

it has been a simple and not very expensive matter to connect them with an excellent causeway—a solid road, which now makes the two islands one in fact. The other important islands, with one or two exceptions, lie close together and are connected by bridges, the whole inhabited group forming a chain somewhat in the shape of a semicircle, and extending a total distance of eighteen or twenty miles. The width of the chain varies greatly. It is perhaps not more than four or five miles wide at the portions of the greatest average extent. The total superficial area of the entire group is less than twenty square miles. Most of the islands which are counted to make up the alleged 365 are mere points of land lying in adjacent clusters about the larger islands, and are either barren rocks hardly large enough to pitch a tent upon, or else carry a thin veneer of soil and produce a few blades of grass and a stunted tree or two.

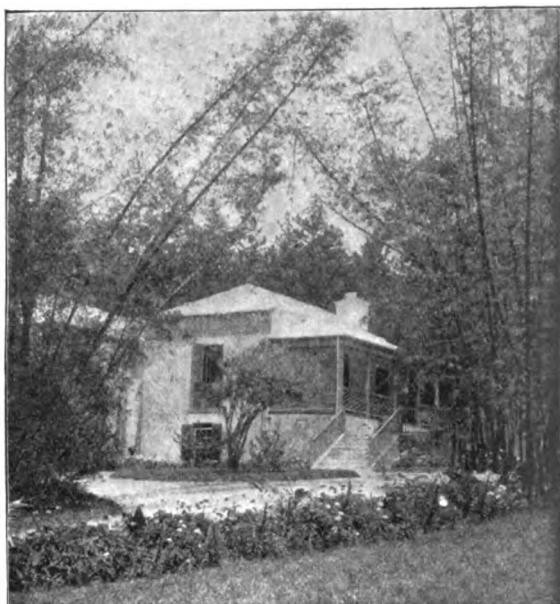
Outside the chain of islands for a distance of several miles, and involving the whole group in a circle which is perhaps thirty miles in diameter, lies a series of coral reefs. The most perfect acquaintance with the channels is requisite to bring a ship safely inside these hidden but dangerous masses of rock to a harbor in Bermuda. At low tide, it is true, a few warning points visibly obtrude; but at other times there is nothing to suggest to the inexperienced observer that the clear outlines of Bermuda are not easily approachable in right lines from any direction. The mariner must thread his way tortuously and tediously to gain his entrance or exit, and not the least delightful part of a visit to Bermuda is this experience of entering or leaving the harbor. The wonderful and ever changeable colors which play across the face of the sea, due chiefly to the hidden coral reefs, can scarcely be imagined by one who has not visited tropical waters



A PARISH CHURCHYARD.

and known the peculiar charms of coral islands. I can say from glimpses of the Bay of Naples and from voyages among the islands of Greece and along the Levantine coast, that the brilliancy of Mediterranean effects does not at all equal that of Bermuda.

The early discoverers very quickly formed a correct impression of the climatic character and advantages of Bermuda. In 1610 an account was sent to London, which was published in a little book that same year, from a member of the Virginia Company's



A TYPICAL BERMUDA HOME.

party under Gates and Somers that was wrecked on Bermuda in 1609. The Bermuda colony was planted in 1612, and in that year a supplementary statement was sent to London to be published in a second edition of the little book just mentioned. A copy of this edition, printed in London in 1613, is preserved in the colonial library at Bermuda, and I examined it with much interest. Its descriptions show how acute were the discoverers and colonizers of three centuries ago. It seems that a Spanish wreck in the previous century had stranded some live hogs on Bermuda; and the English settlers found the cedar woods full of herds of wild swine descended from those castaways. This fact explains the design on the old Bermuda coins. Although the so-called colonial "hog money" circulated to some extent until a few years ago, it is now very rare, and collectors pay handsomely for every stray piece that is offered. The "Plaine Description of the Bermudas, now called Sommer Ilands," sent back to England in 1610 declared:

"These Islands of the Bermudos have euer beene accounted as an inchaunted pile of rockes, and a desert inhabitation for Diuils; but all the Faines of the rocks were but flocks of birds, and all the Diuils that haunted the woods were but heardes of swine."

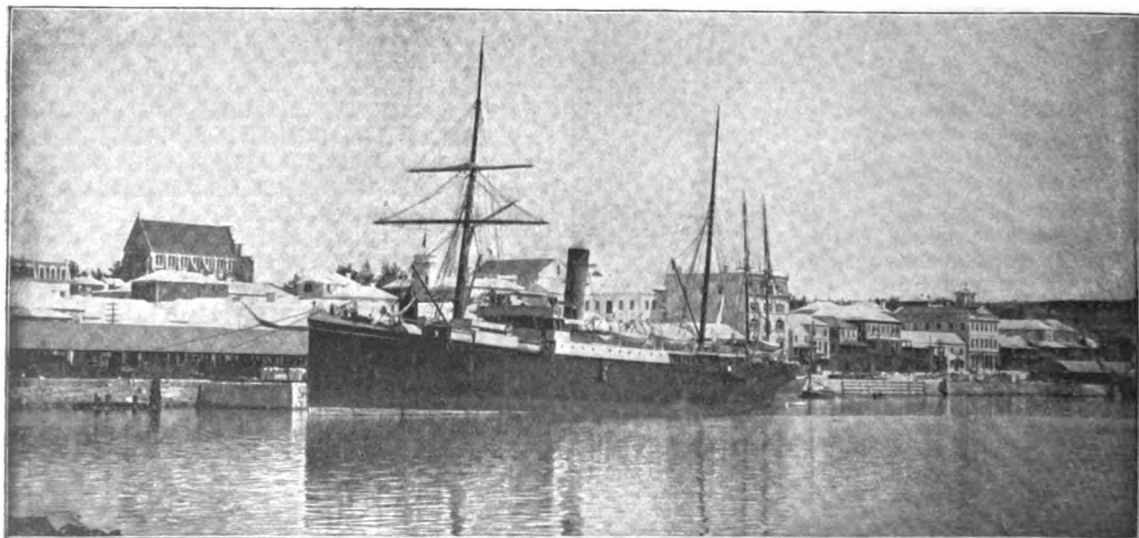
The early settlers found the islands to be simply masses of rock covered with soil upon which grew as the principal native tree forests of moderate sized cedars. So fearful have the colonists been of the

effects of the loss of verdure and shade that they have held their cedar trees as something too precious to be ruthlessly destroyed. The consequence is that cedar groves still monopolize, if my impressions are correct, considerably more than half the area. There was no necessity for destroying the cedar in order to provide habitations. The coral rock was found by the early inhabitants to be, for that particular climate, a most adequate building material. In a cold climate it would quickly disintegrate. But in Bermuda, where the temperature is said to be never lower than sixty degrees Fahrenheit, the soft white slabs of the prevailing rock are durable as well as easily workable.

Any man who chooses may scrape the thin coating of earth off from his proposed building site and proceed to lay up the walls of his habitation with the blocks sawed out in the process of excavating his cellar. Thus when the cellar is dug the house may be ready for roofing, and if enough roofing material has not already been accumulated in the course of the excavation, it can easily be had by digging the cellar a trifle deeper, for the roofs in Bermuda are invariably made out of thin slabs of this same white coral rock. It has the advantage of being so soft that one may cut it with an ordinary hand saw ten hours a day for six months or a year without refilling the saw. It may be sawed into slabs two or three inches thick and eighteen inches or two feet square without particular danger of breaking the slabs. It looks somewhat like a very soft, chalky variety of marble. Though so workable when first quarried, it hardens upon exposure. Moisture permeates it easily, however, and it is desirable that a building should be covered with a thin coating of Portland cement, or a mixture of common plaster with cement. This coating is then treated with a heavy whitewash made of lime burned from the same ever-ready coral rock. The roofs and chimneys, as well as the walls, are kept constantly

whitewashed, and are absolutely as white as the driven snow. The first effect of the white houses scattered about among the trees is decidedly peculiar, and the glare is trying to unaccustomed eyes; but one soon comes to find these snow white houses exceedingly attractive. I was sufficiently interested in this subject of houses to ask many questions. It was the opinion of the best informed men that a house built of this material in the usual way is practically indestructible. That is to say, it will last so long as it is used and kept in ordinary repair by regular renewals of the cement and whitewash coating. Abandoned houses gradually crumble away. Not rapidly, however, for I saw many houses in Bermuda which have been unoccupied for a long time. Owing to the lack of an annual whitewashing they had become yellow and weather-stained, but they still look durable. There is a certain spaciousness and unconscious dignity about the native houses erected in Bermuda that impressed me more and more as I drove from one point to another. Many of the best houses have been in constant use for three or four generations. The softness of the coral rock of course makes it requisite to build walls of considerable thickness. The overlapping rows of roof slabs rest upon wooden beams and rafters. These, in olden times, were always made of the islands' own precious cedar. The durability of cedar being beyond that of almost any other wood, one finds in some Bermuda buildings old beams and rafters that are nearly or quite 250 years old and still in perfect condition.

No visitor who is at all mindful of social and economic conditions can fail to be strongly impressed with the excellent character of the house accommodation of the entire population, negro as well as white, and with the extraordinary neatness and cleanliness of the cottages. A cot of filthy or neglected appearance can scarcely be found anywhere in Ber-



THE WHARVES AT HAMILTON.



CRATING ONIONS FOR THE NEW YORK MARKET.

muda. This fact was one of extraordinary interest to me, for I have been accustomed to regard the houses of a people as in some respects the most certainly infallible indication of the nature and degree of their civilization. In the older houses one invariably finds enormous outside chimneys. In dimensions they remind me of the chimneys against the ends of the old log houses in the Ohio valley. But the Bermuda chimneys have never witnessed the roaring blaze of four-foot or six-foot cordwood piled against the mighty backlog. The cedar was too precious to burn so recklessly; moreover there was never any occasion for blazing hearths in Bermuda. My curious inspection of the architecture of old Bermuda chimneys soon discovered that their magnitude was due merely to a quaint arrangement of ovens. The Bermudians, being a civilized people of sober British antecedents, have always been accustomed to cook their food; and these big chimneys by no means implied a lavish use of fuel. They made it possible in fact to heat up a rather large quantity and superficies of stone with a modicum of twigs and other combustible matter. At a later period, when the commerce of the islands with the outer world became important and regular, it was found feasible to import sufficient coal or petroleum for cooking purposes, and the old chimneys with their complicated system of ovens and chambers went into disuse.

Compared with some of the smaller West India islands where the negro population swarms, Bermuda has never been densely inhabited. A hundred years ago it had some 15,000 people; and since then the num-

ber has at times been much smaller, but it has increased again to almost precisely that point. To be sure, this means for Bermuda a density of nearly one thousand to the square mile, which for a purely agricultural community would seem to imply remarkable resources of soil. So far as the islands are inhabited, some of the smaller ones being as I have already shown merely barren points of rock, they may be considered as containing a family of from five to seven persons for every acre, and the population has unusually even distribution. The capital town, Hamilton, has scarcely more than 2,000 people, who are pretty well scattered, too; and the other town, St. George's, is perhaps not one-third as large. The conformation of the islands is such that the population would appear to be rather scant than swarming. The numerous trees in the hedgerows and a great variety of topography give seclusion to the different farms; and the visitor, as he drives along the winding roads, sees an abundance of life and stir, and many people working in the fields, but ordinarily sees only one little field at a time. He must round a turn in the drive before he can see the next field; and the close-grown oleander hedge, or a row of cedars or palms, will shut off the view of fields beyond. In the Nile valley a single sweep of the eye comprehends the pettiness of farming plots and discovers the inhabitants of village after village toiling in their little checkerboard fields. In Bermuda precisely the opposite condition exists.

The distribution of population as between the two races remains remarkably stable. For a number of decades the whites have been forty per cent. of the



A TURN IN THE SHORE ROAD.

whole and the blacks sixty per cent. Down in the West Indies miscegenation is fast doing away with the sharp distinction between the two races, and full-blood whites as well as full-blood blacks are becoming comparatively few. In Bermuda there is no intermarriage, and the black race is comparatively free from admixture with white blood. Among the white inhabitants of Bermuda there are considerable elements of immigration from the continent of Europe, particularly Portuguese and Swedes; but the bulk of the white population is of pure British origin and of old Bermuda descent.

The persistence of old colonial names is remarkable. Most of the principal families to-day, it may be said with truth, are the descendants of families which have occupied respectable or even important positions in Bermuda life and society for generations. I was particularly struck upon examining some old records and official lists to find the recurrence for two hundred years of names now conspicuous in the business and official life of Bermuda. The Bermudians have always been intensely attached to their little island, and have maintained a high standard of social life. In many respects their modes of life are more English than those of the mother country at the present day. They are more punctilious in their etiquette than Americans, and much more conventional in their manners than people of corresponding intelligence and means in the United States. Their parish life has a quaint flavor that is as delightful as any that one finds in the rural counties of England. There are nine parishes, with St. George's at the east, then in succession Hamilton, Smiths, Devonshire, Pem-

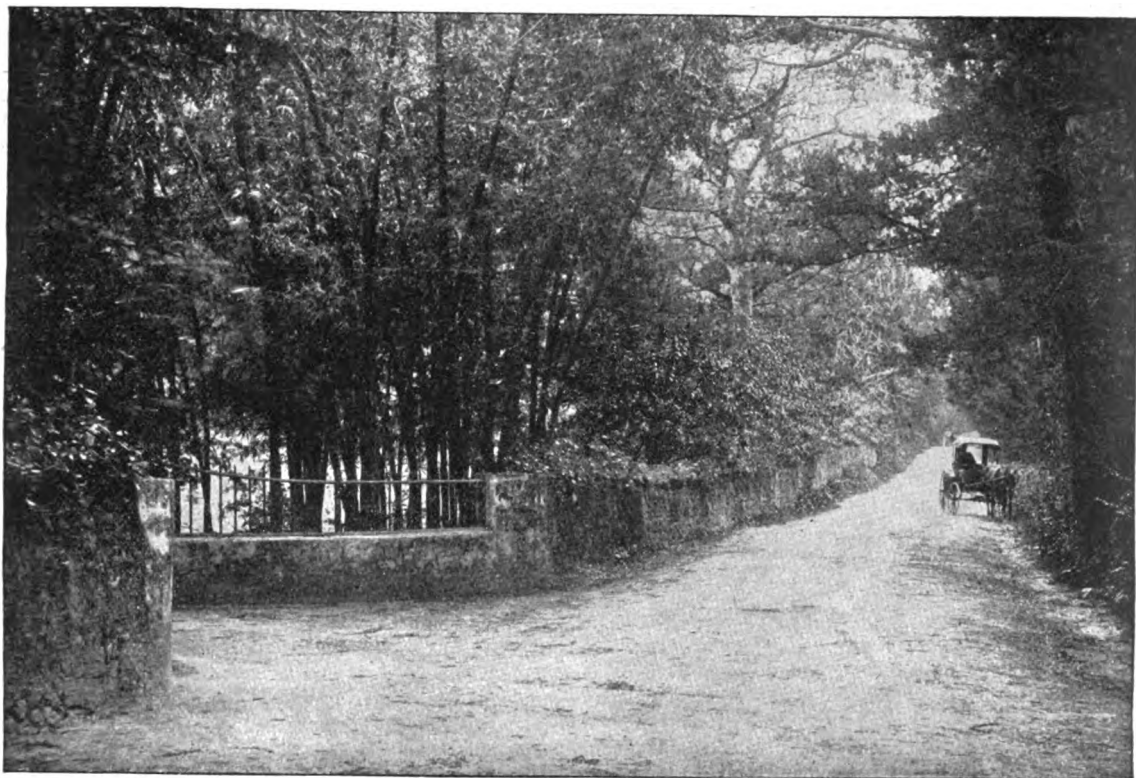
broke, Pagets, Warwick, Southampton and Somerset. President Patton, of Princeton University, who was born in Bermuda, and whom I found rusticated in the old family home which he maintains there and to which he retires as often as he can, called my attention very particularly to the singular strength of the Bermudian parish traditions. Devonshire, for instance, which is his own parish, is accustomed to speak with great pride of the number of Devonshire men who have taken rank in professional life. The Bermudian usually knows intimately very few people outside his own parish. His friends are the families whose parents were the friends of his parents.

The negro population of Bermuda is exceptionally interesting. It would seem to be the universal testimony of visitors that the Bermudian negroes are the best specimens of that race to be found anywhere in the world. It is said that there is some admixture of Indian blood, a number of Indians having been brought from the continent of North America and reduced to slavery in very early times in Bermuda and amalgamated with the African slaves. To what extent Indian blood has affected the negro characteristics no one can intelligently say. It is more likely that the peculiarities of the Bermudian negro are due to the refining effects of the climate, and to isolation under very exceptional environment. The climate is not debilitating like a tropical climate, the temperature seldom being higher than eighty in the shade in the warmest summer days.

Slavery was abolished in 1834. The colored people are now very intelligent, and one finds them attending the same churches with the whites, and often forming more than half the audience. The common schools of Bermuda are attended almost exclusively by colored children. Education is compulsory, but there is a strong prejudice among the whites against sending their children to the same schools with col-



AN EASTER LILY FIELD.



A CHARACTERISTIC BIT OF HIGHWAY.



THE CEDAR AVENUE. Digitized by Google

ored children, in consequence of which the common schools have come to be practically the monopoly of the blacks, while the white children are taught at home or are sent to private schools. I may say as regards the present-day colored children of Bermuda that some little investigation of them and questions put to various specimens convince me that they are now in possession of better educational advantages than the average white children who attend the ordinary district schools of the United States. Their schoolhouses are better built and supplied, and kept in better order than our average American district schoolhouses, and the colored men who give instruction seem to me to be better qualified than a majority of the teachers who are employed in our own much-vaunted public schools.

Many of the Bermudian negroes possess some property, and play rôles of considerable influence. Bermuda is, however, under the real domination of the white race. The negroes cannot be said to possess thrift in a high degree, although they live in decency and comfort, clothe their children well, and give no evidences either of degradation or of poverty. The climate is so kindly that negro families can live well upon small incomes. The average family in Bermuda is rather large, whether white or negro. The number of children born to the negro families is somewhat the larger; but this is offset by the fact that the death rate is higher among the blacks, so that the relative numbers of the two races are maintained at an unchanging ratio. The average of five or six children to the family would perhaps not be at all an overestimate. The negroes of Bermuda are adaptable and ready workers, but the majority of them are engaged in agriculture. Although there are numerous landholders among them, the most of the negro farmers are renters. The same remark is true, however, of the white farmers, though not in so high a degree by any means. The land of Bermuda is farmed in small plots, sometimes not larger than half an acre. While the land owners as a rule do not possess what elsewhere would be considered large estates, yet they usually have land enough to subdivide in a number of small farms or truck patches. I did not succeed in getting a satisfactory reply to the question: "What income would maintain a farmer's family in Bermuda, or how much farm land would be necessary to maintain a negro or Portuguese family?"

The secret of Bermudian prosperity, however, it should be said, lies in the fact that the ordinary rule of agriculture is three crops a year from the same land. The staples of production for a number of years have been early onions and potatoes for the New York market. The soil and climate are favorable to the development of these two crops, both of which are of very fine flavor and quality and of sure and prolific yield. The climate has made it easy to mature vegetables much earlier in the season than has been possible, out of doors, in other places easily accessible to the chief markets of the United States. This fact has meant very high prices for these crops. Of course Bermudian onions and potatoes would bring only ordinary prices if marketed at the time of year

when our own vegetables are procurable. The same piece of land will often be used in Bermuda to produce, first, a very early crop of onions to be harvested perhaps in midwinter, then a crop of potatoes to be harvested before the first of May, and in the summer a crop of sweet potatoes, of melons, or of something else. This third crop could be used for home consumption, while the potatoes and onions are far too valuable to be eaten in Bermuda. One finds the Bermudians themselves eating imported Nova Scotia potatoes at a time when half the population of the islands will be engaged in digging and barreling the early potato crop to be shipped to New York. Potatoes have been known to sell for \$25 a barrel on the wharf at Hamilton. Of late years, however, they have greatly fallen in price; for the production of early vegetables in competition with Bermuda has begun in the West Indies, in Florida, and perhaps elsewhere. The onion crop is even a larger and more important one for Bermuda than the potato crop. I was much interested in the fact that the low prices of onions had caused an unwonted discontent among the Bermuda farmers in the spring of 1893, in consequence of which a Farmers' Alliance had been organized and the crop had been held unmarketed and even undug for several weeks of deadlock between the farmers and the produce merchants who controlled the markets. The steamship company which transports the produce to New York was also an object of attack by the Alliance, on the score that its freight rates were much too high. In miniature one found all the elements of controversy which at times have played so large a part in the life of the Northwestern States with reference to the marketing and transportation of the wheat and corn crops.

Years ago, perhaps two decades ago, Bermuda was famous for its fruit. Orange groves were found in all parts of the islands, and even the cocoanut palm abounded. The peach was universally grown, and it is claimed by the Bermudians that the flavor of their peaches was the finest in the world. But the orange trees and peach trees were nearly all destroyed by pests which have in other regions played havoc with these same trees; and for some reason the cocoanut palm has largely disappeared. The banana is very extensively grown throughout the islands, but the fruit is used chiefly at home. The Bermuda banana is small but of delicious flavor.

The productivity of the land is remarkable. One would suppose successive crops of onions would impoverish the soil, and yet it is asserted that in some fields onions have been grown for half a century, year after year. Fertility is maintained to some extent by the use of sea weed, and guano and artificial fertilizers are imported. The price of farm lands is meanwhile very high, and little real estate is bought or sold. Different forms of leases are in use, but sharing the crop would seem to be the more common arrangement. Agriculture in Bermuda is, of course, almost exclusively hand work. The most familiar beast of burden is the donkey. A good donkey is highly prized by a Bermudian farmer, and is particularly dear to the African heart. A great many

horses, all of rather small size, are in use, and for draft purposes they are always driven singly. One never sees horses working in pairs in Bermuda, except the carriage horses kept for tourists by the livery stables. A good donkey seems to be worth as much in Bermuda as an average farm horse. My inquiries as to the price of donkeys were invariably rewarded in all parts of Bermuda by the reply that a donkey was worth eight pounds (forty dollars). The little beasts are exceedingly strong, they live forever, and their greatest point of value lies in the fact that they can survive on very little food. Beasts of burden in Bermuda have to be maintained upon provender imported from New York. For purposes of going to and from market a small donkey will serve the average farmer's family as well as a horse. Consequently, in view of the saving of provender, the donkey has high relative value.

One of the most valuable crops produced for export is the lily bulb. Perhaps nothing in Bermuda so impresses the average lady visitor as the fields of Easter lilies. For weeks together these fields are white as snow with their thick clusters of the great lilies, on stalks of uniform height. In recent years the cutting of lily buds for the New York Easter market has been a tolerably successful business; but the lillies are grown chiefly for the sake of the bulbs, which are harvested after the bloom has ceased and the stalk has begun to dry away. The floral beauty of Bermuda can hardly be overestimated. Roses grow luxuriantly and bloom throughout the entire year. The little houses looking like marble are usually surrounded by bright blossoms. The geranium is perhaps the most conspicuous of all, for it also blooms perennially and is a favorite with the Bermudians. Wild flowers of various sorts abound, and there are many flowering shrubs and trees of gorgeous character which are strange to American eyes. To my mind the most beautiful thing in the plant life of Bermuda is the profusion of oleander. This shrub grows wild and attains the dimensions of a considerable tree. It is often thirty feet and sometimes forty feet in height, grows so easily that it is the common material of hedges, and blossoms with a luxuriance hardly conceivable to one who has not seen tropical or semi-tropical efflorescence. Its pink blossoms for several months in the year form great masses of color in almost every possible glimpse of landscape from one end of Bermuda to the other, and they fill the air, moreover, with a delicious fragrance, as also do the lily fields. The cedar, as I have said, furnishes the principal shade of Bermuda, but the palm tree is grown for ornamental purposes, and one finds many rare and beautiful varieties of this noble plant.

An important modifying influence in the life of Bermuda has been the fact of the military and naval occupancy of the island by the British Government. Bermuda has always been recognized as possessing exceptional strategic importance. At the time of its first occupancy by the English in 1610 its naval value was clearly recognized and was pointed out in the old document, from which I have already quoted, in the following very lucid passage :

"This Iland, I meane the maine Iland, with all the broken Ilands adiacent, are made in the forme of a half moone, but a little more rounder, and diuided into many broken Ilands, and there are many good harbours in it, but we could find but one especial place to goe in, or rather to go out from it, which was not altogether free from some Danger, where there is three fathom water at



THE IMMORTAL DONKEY.

the entrance thereof, but within six seaven or eight Fathoms at the least, where you may safely lie land locked, from the daunger of all winds and weathers and moore to the Trees. The coming into it is so narrow and straight betweene the Rockes, as that it will with small store of munition bee fortified, and easily defended, against the forces of the Potentest King of Europe, such advantage the place affords."

The position of Bermuda, lying as it does between the British West Indies and British North America, makes it a very convenient rendezvous and coaling station for the British North American fleet, and it is winter headquarters for Her Majesty's ships, Halifax being summer quarters. Two regiments of British soldiers, moreover, are always kept in garrison on the island, and the army and navy officers play an important part in the social affairs of the community. Their presence there through so long a period has undoubtedly had considerable influence in maintaining a love among the Bermudians of out-of-door sports and of a certain measure of harmless social gayety. The Bermudians are famous yacht builders and sailors; and doubtless the British naval influence has helped greatly to maintain the high local standard of that noble diversion. Cricket flourishes amazingly, considering the mildness of the climate; and that, also, may be laid to the credit of the garrison.

The British Admiralty has done its share for the fame of Bermuda by building there the largest floating dock in the world. The navy yard is a place that thoughtful American visitors regard as highly worthy their attention. Not least interesting are the vast hulks of superannuated wooden men-of-war that lie at anchor and are far more impressive than the modern type of steel cruiser. The fortification of the islands is elaborate, the British Government having expended large sums of money in making the post impregnable.

The governmental arrangements of Bermuda ought to possess considerable interest for the Hawaiian islands at this moment, in view of Hawaii's approaching constitutional convention, with its task of providing for a stable representative system. Although the civil government of Bermuda is under the executive headship of the British military commandant, the colony is, in fact, self-governing as regards all its local affairs. The franchise is restricted to those possessing certain property qualifications; and at the last enumeration there were 1,166 qualified voters out of a total population of some fifteen thousand. Of the 1,166 voters, there were 763 white men and 404 colored. Each of the nine parishes is entitled to four representatives in the legislative assembly and the tenure of their office is seven years.

The revenue system is a very simple one, and it would seem to give universal satisfaction. Bermuda is the only spot on earth that I can now recall where the question of taxation is not in controversy. The colonial income is derived from a 5 per cent. tax upon all imports,—with a few specified exceptions, such as spirituous liquors and tobacco in all forms, which pay at higher rates. The only important article on the free list is coal, the importation of which the government wishes to render as little burdensome as possible. Out of the fund produced by the 5 per cent. ad valorem tax, and the duties on liquors and tobacco, the various departments of the government are maintained, and a most admirable system of perfectly graded and beautifully surfaced roads, extending throughout the islands, is kept in fine order. In several of the parishes a trifling parish rate is levied for certain local objects, but it is too light to bear objectionably upon any interest.

The Church of England, to which the great majority of the Bermudians adhere, has always been subsidized out of the colonial treasury. Each parish has its

Anglican church, and some of these structures are of great age, while all of them are attractive and substantial edifices. At Hamilton an ambitious and really very handsome cathedral church is now undergoing completion, replacing an earlier structure which was destroyed by fire. Other denominations, though not numerically strong as compared with the Church of England, are now also subsidized by the government in proportion to the number of their adherents and upon terms as liberal as those extended to the English church. Viewed as a civil and religious commonwealth, Bermuda's compact and well organized life is entitled to admiration and praise.

It is somewhat strange, perhaps, that an island whose commercial interests attach it so closely to the American mainland should hold so tenaciously its British loyalty and its English traditions. The constant presence in Bermudian life of the officers of the naval and military services would doubtless account to some extent for this undiminished fervor of attachment to the mother country. The growing popularity of Bermuda as a resort for Americans led several years ago to a prohibition on the part of Great Britain of the further sale of land to persons who were not subjects of Queen Victoria. This order has been resented by most of the Bermudians, and it has undoubtedly depressed the value of their real estate. Yet Americans must readily see that there was some propriety in the restriction. It could hardly be for the interest of Great Britain that the soil of one of her most important naval stations should be bought up and held as pleasure grounds for purposes of winter resort by people whose allegiance is to another flag. The exclusion of Americans from land holding carries with it no other disabilities or discriminations; for American visitors are welcomed in every way, and they always leave Bermuda with the hope of returning for another visit after a season or two.

A GLIMPSE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BY ALICE WALBRIDGE GULICK.

THE eight inhabited Hawaiian Islands lie just within the northern tropic, in the direct path of all the trade between Canada and the United States on the one side of the Pacific, and China, Japan, the East Indies, Australia and other British Colonies and the South Sea Islands on the other. They stretch in a long chain from northwest to southeast for more than 380 miles. This gives a chance for inter-island enterprise and navigation. Thrown up on a narrow, submarine bank by volcanic action ages ago, they have gradually in the process of many years taken to themselves verdure and made a beautiful home for man.

Hawaii, the southeastern and latest formed of the group, is the largest, having in itself two-thirds of their entire area, and it gives its name to them all. It still keeps up its internal fires and boasts of the two largest, active volcanoes in the world, Kilauea and Mauna Loa, and the highest mountains of any oceanic island in the world, almost 14,000 feet high with snow on the topmost peaks most of the year. Its northeastern coast is most picturesque, with a succession of deep valleys of wonderful verdure, where the mountain streams rush down, divided from each other by steep green ridges. These valleys seem almost inaccessible except from the sea, but the natives make



VILLAGE OF GRASS HOUSES, BUILT BY JAPANESE LABORERS, HILO, HAWAII.

trails over the ridges and pass fearlessly on their sure-footed ponies as only such practiced riders can do. Along the coast eastward, the valleys are less frequent and the slopes that come more gently down to the sea show a series of beautiful sugar plantations with their wavy fields. At last appears the pretty little town of Hilo, which owes its location to the beautiful bay of the same name. Here, without much expense could be made a safe harbor on which a great navy could ride at anchor.

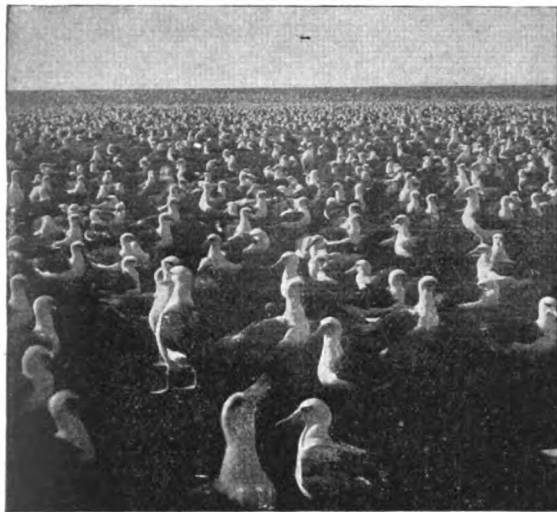
From Hilo, a road winds upward for nearly thirty miles, most of the time through a beautiful forest of tree ferns and other tropical trees, festooned with luxuriant vines to Kilauea, the great volcano. On the way one passes by tracts of land planted with coffee trees, their red berries showing bright through the shining green leaves. No more delicious coffee can be found anywhere than is raised here and in other parts of Hawaii. Enterprising settlers are taking up land along this volcano road, and proving by their experiments that a great variety of agricultural products can easily be grown, which will ere long be a source of wealth.

It is not strange that Pele, the goddess of the great volcano, should have been worshiped by a people ignorant of the true god, for there are few things in this marvelous world of ours that so convey to the mind the majesty of irresistible force. I have stood long on the brink of that fiery sea, too fascinated to move, and yet afraid to stay, when the fountains of liquid fire were playing high into the air and the red waves on the opposite shore were splashing their

blazing surf with a roar into the caves formed by the overhanging lava, and there was a constant rumbling as of smothered thunder. No words can fitly express the awe and wonder Kilauea must inspire when seen in such violent action.

Maui, the island next to Hawaii in size, has a mountain 10,000 feet high, Haleakala (the House of the Sun), on whose summit is the largest known extinct crater, 2,000 feet deep, and about twenty-eight miles around its outer rim. The view from the edge of this crater, especially at sunrise or at sunset, is sublimely beautiful. If the rosy clouds have not swept under your feet between you and the world below, you may look down over a ravishing landscape, the nearer green slopes dotted with peaceful herds grazing; farther down the homes scattered here and there in their groves of trees, still nearer to the sea level, the wide sugar plantations with their fields of vivid green, and the smoke columns rising from the chimneys of the busy mills, out to the blue bay where float the barks that are to bear the sweet harvest to foreign ports. Beyond the sharp green peaks of West Maui, across the channel, you see the long outline of sad Molokai, and to the left Lanai with its sheep pastures, while in the bay almost at the base of the mountain on whose summit you are standing, rise the bare rocks of Kahoolawe and close to it the tiny islet Molokini.

Now turn from this wide view over the Pacific with its indescribably beautiful colors and its islands with their coasts marked by the line of white breakers, and look down, down 2,000 feet into the mysteri-



SCENE ON BIRD ISLAND.

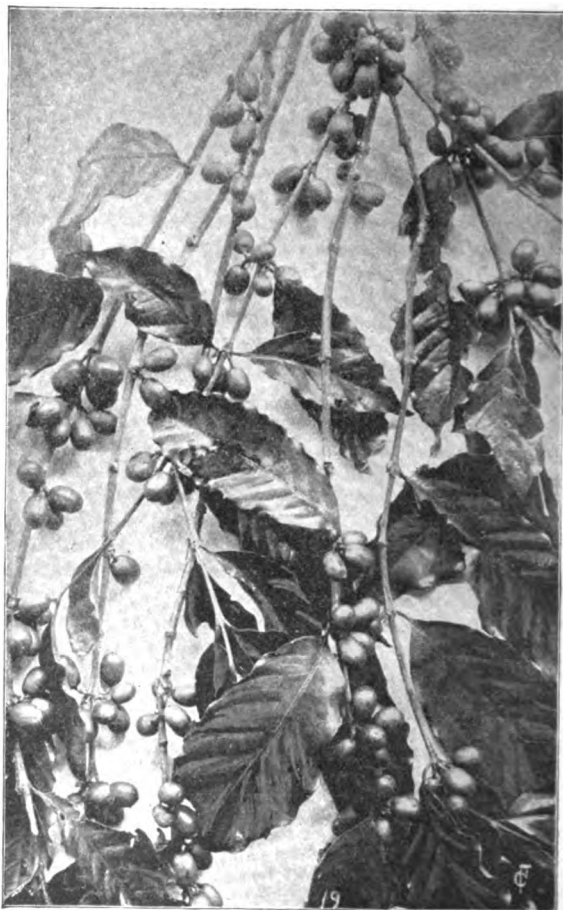
ous depths of the old crater. From its black floor rise the ancient chimneys, or vents, of the volcano, great cone-shaped piles of red and black lava, 500, 600, and even 700 feet high. Perhaps as you stand there the clouds will softly roll over the sides of the crater and fill it up to the very brim, till it looks like an immense seething caldron under your feet. Beyond the outer rim opposite, thirty miles away over the blue waters, Hawaii can be seen. "Far, vague and dim the mountains swim," the snowy tips of Mauna Kea glittering in the sun, and the cloud hovering over the "misty brim" of Mauna Loa may show you where "with outstretched hands, the gray smoke stands overlooking the volcanic lands."

Kauai, the most northern of the cluster of islands, is often called the garden of the group because of its fertility. It was the first formed, and there nature has had a little more time to grind down the rough elements she at first tossed together, and so form a soil that quickly repays cultivation. This island has larger streams than any of the others, and, following these up to their sources, scenery of most enchanting beauty is revealed. The bay of Hanalei, on the northern coast, into which flow the streams from a circle of wonderful green hills, is a marvel of beauty. As we stood looking toward these hills one day we counted fourteen of these mountain torrents, clearly shown against the dark green background, dropping down each in a series of white cascades to the plain below, where, after quietly watering the rice and sugar fields, they joined the river which carried them out to sea. The famous "singing sands," to discover the secret of whose music men of science have journeyed across the ocean, are found on Kauai. The microscope reveals tiny hollows in each little grain of this sand, which are supposed in some way to produce the sound.

It is clear that islands like these lying just within the tropics and having mountains of so great a height,

must possess immense variety of surface and climate, and when time and cultivation have developed them, may offer a list of products unusual in so limited a space. Owing to the almost constant trade winds, which reach them after passing over a vast expanse of ocean, as well as the cold current returned from the region of Bering Straits, the temperature of the waters about this group is ten degrees lower than that of other regions in the same latitude and the climate consequently cooler. The ordinary range of the thermometer is from sixty to eighty degrees Fahrenheit. Sunstroke and rabies are unknown and the Hawaiian group never have had those destructive hurricanes which have sometimes swept the islands of the mid-Pacific.

Two thousand miles from California, their nearest neighbor, they make the most important group in the North Pacific, an outpost of the Polynesian world, through which must cross the lines of commerce between the continents. Great changes and improvements have taken place in Hawaii in the last half century, which the United States has done more to bring about than all other nations combined. Amer-



COFFEE BERRIES.

ican missionaries have multiplied their food products and taught them agriculture. They have introduced a public school system, where education is compulsory and English the language spoken, so that all the younger generation, of whatever nationality in Hawaii, is growing up to read, write and speak English.

The principal trade of the Islands has been with the United States. Besides sugar and rice, which are now their chief products, bananas and pineapples are already sent to San Francisco and other ports. When the present political troubles are over and a stable government established, either by a strong alliance with the United States or by annexation, we may surely expect a large increase in the numbers, industry and enterprise of the population, and great development of the resources of the Islands will follow. To sugar, rice, bananas and pineapples, as articles of local and foreign trade, will be added cotton, ramie, silk, oranges, lemons, limes, coffee, cocoa, cinchona, spices, guavas, breadfruit, mangoes, olives,



WAIKEA RIVER, HILO.

cocoanuts, custard apples, grapes, berries of all kinds, alligator pears, taro, melons, peaches, figs and many other fruits, and an impetus will be given to the existing small trade in hides and wool. On the mountain sides, in addition to the corn and potatoes already grown, they will have most of the fruits of the temperate zones.

But, when the great cable is laid which is to connect California and Australia, and passing through the Hawaiian group, link its islands together; and the Nicaragua Canal is cut through the Isthmus and Hawaii has become the strategic point which will command its western entrance, while the trade of two great continents passes through her gates, who can foretell the bright future of this "Paradise of the Pacific?"

Those who have been fortunate enough to live in these beautiful islands, even though it may have been but for a short time, know that they have come under a charm and must ever after chant their praises. My own first glimpse of Honolulu can never be forgotten. It was a bright, moonlight evening, such moonlight as one seems only to find in the tropics. As our ship passed the bold promontory of Diamond

Head the lights of the metropolis of this island kingdom twinkled out among the trees, and we caught the graceful outline of the coconut-palm groves on the beach and the soft land breeze brought us the



HILO BAY.

odor of the flowers and fragrant vines. For a background to the fertile plain on which lies the town of Honolulu rose the rugged form of old Punchbowl, the long silent crater, and an irregular outline of green peaks died away in the distance.

As we drew near the quay, little brown kanakas were diving and sporting about the ship and calling to one another in their liquid jargon. Waiting to welcome us on the pier were a crowd of older and more sedate natives, many of them in white garments, and almost every one with a wreath of the fragrant *maile* or a garland of bright flowers about the neck. Mingling with them in friendly fashion, were their brisk white brothers, directing the many affairs which their enterprise had started with the running of a line of great steamships. We drove through the streets, not lined by rows of stately buildings, but shaded by the light branches of the algaroba and fringed by the royal palm. We passed the comfortable homes, which seemed bowers of delight set in their framework of sweet vines and bright-flowered shrubs and trees. At last we have reached and enchanted shore.

Strong are the charms of nature, and the delights of such a summer land to hold the heart that has once known them—the sweet breath of flowers; the cool depths of ferny valleys; the mountains, with



Pictures on this page from photographs by Furneaux, Honolulu.

WAIOLAMA RIVER, HILO.

their slopes green near the sea and their tops holding awful mysteries of silent black chasms and never failing fire-fountains. But the chief charm of Hawaii is, after all, in her people. I do not mean that scum of adventurers which the waves toss upon all island strands as surely as they bring the battered sea-weed and the wave-worn shells (these have almost wrought the ruin of Hawaii), but her own warm-hearted generous, brown children and the fair-skinned sons and daughters of those who, more than seventy years ago, inspired by the noblest purpose that can move man, planted their light-bringing colony on her shores. These, and those who have been slowly drawn to them by affinity and enterprise, make most delightful communities at the capital and at other points in the islands. They are intelligent and cultivated, and no one who has come within the circle of their refined and unstinted hospitality can forget it, or ever after waver in the love his heart must hold for Hawaii.

Familiar as Honolulu became to me, that first impression never wore off. There was something delightfully free in a life where so much of the time could be spent in the open air, in the midst of a cultivated people, where all the necessities and most of the luxuries were close at hand and few of the annoyances. One could wish, it is true, that the ship *Wellington* from San Blas, Mexico, which in 1826 bequeathed its mosquitoes to Hawaii had never found its way there; but think of the comfort of a land where one can wander through thickets of ferns and luxuriant tropical growths, knowing that no snake is hidden among them, nor any insect whose bite is deadly!

Honolulu has good schools and churches, a college, a public library, street cars, electric lights, good markets

and commercial houses, a well-managed telephone system, a railroad, daily newspapers, beautiful sea-bathing and a healthful climate, as well as its refined and agreeable society. It has also a fine harbor, chiefly formed by the coral reef which surrounds most of the Island of Oahu, on whose southwestern side Honolulu is situated. The northwestern coast of Oahu is fringed by a range of steep mountains. These catch the moisture and send down their streams to water the fertile plain which makes the larger part of the island a garden where all the fruits and plants of semi-tropical climes can easily be made to grow.

It is amazing in these days when the records of human progress are so open to all who read and think, to hear many in the United States who would not like to be called ignorant speak of the high-minded and intelligent communities in Hawaii, who are now the ruling power there, as "filibusters and greedy adventurers." But at least one good thing will come out of all this political turmoil over Hawaiian affairs. The general public will learn the history of Hawaii and the noble character of her American colonists. They have with patience and long forbearance held the native element at the head of government for the last forty years, though often the misrule has been almost unbearable, and during the evil reign of Kalakaua, the late queen's brother and predecessor, the task of continuing a native monarchy had seemed hopeless.

The native monarchy in Hawaii is now at an end. Since the good and beautiful Bernice Pauahi Bishop, the last of the royal line of the Kamehamehas, refused the crown in 1874, its fall has only seemed a question of time. What is the future before that little island group, which seems by all the gifts of nature to be the brightest gem in the wide Pacific? America must answer the question.



A LORD OF THE ISLE.

AUSTRALIA AND THE COLORED RACES.

BY SIR SAMUEL W. GRIFFITH, PREMIER OF QUEENSLAND.

WHAT is to be the future of tropical Australia? Is it to be a "white man's country," that is, a country mainly populated by people of European descent, who earn their living by applying their own labor directly to the soil, and whose children, born and bred in the country, live and thrive in it and look on it as their true home? Or is it irrevocably ordained by nature that this territory shall be the home of the colored races? Each view is honestly held by many persons who have seriously given their minds to the question. But can either in our present state of knowledge be maintained with absolute confidence? Probably few persons are so constituted that their ideas of what is good or evil do not, to some extent, influence their opinions on all subjects that go beyond the limits of abstract truths, and involve the welfare of themselves or their fellows. And the consequences to Australia of the final answers to be given to these questions are so serious that it is not surprising if men's opinions are in this instance, as in others of less importance, colored by their wishes. Men who believe that the future welfare of Australia depends on its being preserved for the white races may be expected, not only earnestly to desire to give effect to their views, but to believe, even on slight grounds, that the attainment of them is practicable.

It should be remembered, however, that the desire to exclude the colored races from Australia is by no means universal. There are persons who regard the form of civilization of which Mauritius may be taken as a type as in every way desirable. A country in which the employer is relieved of all need to perform manual labor, and is waited upon by numerous servants; where, in short, the distinction between master and servant is clearly and permanently defined, has features which are not unattractive to many minds. The necessary incidents that in such a country the ruling class must be of limited number, and that the children of the masters, unless they emigrate, must in a short time become too numerous to be maintained in the privileged condition of manual idleness, are lost sight of. Yet it seems clear that in such a community, unless some other outlet is found for the increasing population, a large portion of it must sink from the caste of masters, and form an inferior class for whom it will be hard to find a place in the social system. What would be the ultimate history of such a country it is difficult to predict. The distant prospect, at any rate, is not so attractive as the immediate view appears to a short-sighted observer. And it is quite certain that such a state of society is not compatible with the system of government now established in Australia.

The strong feeling of antipathy to Asiatic races that is now so marked a feature of the British speaking people in America and Australia seems to be a modern

phenomenon. History records no instance of a similar race-hatred. Perhaps, however, the new phenomenon will appear upon consideration to be a natural consequence of a movement not limited to Australia or America, and which is one of the most important of modern times.

The phrase, "the living wage," itself indicates the fundamental idea of the movement. The improved education of the manual workers, which has enabled them to compare their condition with that of other



SIR SAMUEL W. GRIFFITH.

persons in the same community, and to discuss the reasons and justifications for the great existing inequalities, has led to the formation, in the place of mere vague and inarticulate aspirations, of a general and articulate, and—so to say—collective desire to better their condition, or at least to prevent it from falling below a tolerable level. It is recognized, or thought to be recognized, that there is a minimum standard of comfort below which their condition ought not to be allowed to fall. This is, indeed, put forward sometimes as an axiomatic truth. The distinct formulation of the truth is, however, only the

resultant of forces which have been operating for many years. The popular opposition to the introduction of Chinese and other colored races originated not in a fear of their numbers, or any dread of a forcible invasion, although that risk is not an imaginary one, but in an instinctive sense of danger likely to arise from unequal competition.

It was felt rather than argued that the standard of living of the Asiatic races is lower than that which has been accepted as normal in Australia, and that a workman cannot compete successfully with a competitor whose wants are completely satisfied out of a remuneration which will not maintain his rival in the comfort to which he is accustomed. In such a struggle the fittest is the man whose wants are least, and he will be the survivor. That this is the real ground of opposition is illustrated by the fierce objection that was made to the proposal made in 1890 to introduce Italian laborers into Queensland; their standard of comfort was thought to be lower than the normal standard of Australia.

In point of fact, the objection seems to be founded on unanswerable grounds. If unrestricted competition is allowed, the victory must be to the competitor whose wants are satisfied with the smallest return from his work. But it should not be forgotten that the underlying basis of the objection is identical with that upon which is rested the policy of protection to local industries. And it may well be that in the one case, as in the other, any relief that may be given by restrictive laws will prove, with the continuous expansion of intercourse between the different parts of the world, to be merely temporary. It is quite possible that the standard of comfort may, as that intercourse becomes more perfect, be finally fixed for all the world on the basis of the lowest standard of any competing country. In the meantime, most people will find it impossible not to sympathize with those who desire to put off that evil day as long as possible.

It is easy, then, to see why there may exist a strong, and even a passionate desire to prevent the establishment of that low standard in any part of the continent, where, if once established, its influence would necessarily and quickly permeate through the whole of Australia.

Reference has already been made to the unsuitability of the present system of government to a population consisting of a few masters and many servants. The system would be equally unsuitable whether the power of government were reserved to the employers alone or were shared by the poorer members of the white population.

If, then, tropical Australia is to be inhabited mainly by a colored population, not only will a new form of government be required, so that there will be two distinct, and probably antagonistic, forms of government on the Australian continent, but ultimately the standard of comfort for the working population of all Australia will be in danger of being reduced to that of the colored races.

If, on the other hand, the faith of those who be-

lieve that tropical Australia can become the permanent home of the white races turns out to be well-founded, a future, which most people will regard as fairer and happier, is open for that part of the continent.

A third view has lately been suggested, involving in a sense the combination of the two main theories, namely, that the cultivation of tropical Australia should be carried on by European farmers, each in possession of a small area of land and tilling it with the aid of a few colored laborers. This system is already in operation to a considerable extent in Queensland. It may be doubted, however, whether although admirably adapted as a temporary expedient in the process of substituting small estates for large ones, it can be regarded as essentially different in principle or in ultimate results from that of white masters and colored servants.

If this system should become a permanent institution, it is difficult to see how the creation of two different castes can be avoided. The caste of masters would, for a time at least, be more numerous, and would have stability within itself, but it would be none the less a caste, and the ordinary incidents of such a state of society would follow. There would be no room for the unsuccessful master or his family. In the mean time the system is doing admirable work. Employers and their families work in the fields, sometimes without, oftener with, their colored servants. And if tropical Australia is ultimately to be a "white man's country," it is by the working of this system that the possibility of the result will be shown.

But it is most important that it should be recognized that the whole question is still in an experimental stage. The effects of field labor in tropical Australia upon Europeans and their children cannot be certainly known in the first generation. Most careful attention should be given to the practical effects of such labor upon the health and vitality of the race. And, until the results are known, is it too much to hope that no action may be taken which might practically conclude the question, and condemn this part of the continent to the condition of an Asiatic province, where no room is found for the homes of our European agricultural population? Nor must it be forgotten that our knowledge of the adaptability of the Anglo-Saxon race to various climates and conditions is not exhaustive.

Many of these considerations are too often lost sight of, the disputants contenting themselves with vehement assertion—on the one side that white people cannot thrive, nor white labor do the necessary work; and on the other, that the Asiatic must go. The problem, however, is not to be solved by assertion. Statesmen will apprehend and steadily bear in mind the real nature of the question, remembering that their policy will not only govern the future political and social history of tropical Australia, but must seriously affect the welfare of the whole continent.

MISS BARTON AND HER WORK,—A PROMISED BIOGRAPHY.

FROM the tenor of the allusions that have been made at different times by the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* to the character, career and great philanthropic undertakings of Miss Clara Barton, our readers will not need to be assured of the unvarying desire of this magazine, not merely to do grudging justice to our eminent countrywoman, but to yield to no one in the heartiness of our commendation and in the thoroughness of our recognition. Moreover, it is the rule of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, in its sketches of the life and work of distinguished personalities, to represent the subjects of these articles with sympathy, and as they appear at their best to those who appreciate and understand them. There was certainly no intention upon the part of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* that this rule should be disregarded in an article treating of the Red Cross movement, and of the life-work of Miss Clara Barton, who represents the American wing of that great international cause. It was therefore with no little surprise and pain that we have received, since the publication of the sketch in our March number, several letters from gentlemen well qualified to speak for Miss Barton, declaring that from her point of view and from theirs the article was of unfriendly tone, while in its biographical details it was inaccurate at points which Miss Barton would consider serious rather than trivial. Among these letters was one from Judge Sheldon, of New Haven, which we are assured represents the feeling of those most closely associated with Miss Barton and her work. Whatever other reputation the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* may have earned, we believe it has won a name for the qualities of frankness, fairness and courtesy; and it will cling with no little jealousy and solicitude to its good character in these regards. It seems to us that these qualities would require the publication of Judge Sheldon's letter: and we herewith print it without grudging or hesitation. It is as follows:

To the Editor of the Review of Reviews:

- When Archbishop Hare wrote his life of John Sterling he unwittingly did something for the cause of good literature, for justice and for truth; he supplied the motive and made the necessity that some one with really adequate preparation and some knowledge of the subject, and not totally disqualified by temperament and bias, should do the work well that had been done badly. At least so it seemed to stout, bluff Thomas Carlyle, who knew something of the real Sterling and was stirred with indignation, with a deep sense of the injustice, the inadequacy, the utterly false color and atmosphere which the great prelate had thrown around the life and work of his friend; he felt very deeply that whatever were the merits or demerits of that life and work, they did not deserve to be set in a sort of pillory in literature for all time, as the

Archbishop had wittingly or unwittingly left his unhappy victim; whether through his own limitations, through want of information or of sympathy, or of a temperament unfitting him for his work, or by all, was not so important. It seemed to have been a case of literary homicide, perhaps of murder, the taking rather than the writing of a life. It brought out those words of flaming indignation which have often done valiant service since: "It is too bad." "Let a man be honestly forgotten when his life ends, but let him not be mis-remembered in this way." And further he says: "My private thought was how happy it comparatively is for a man of any earnestness of life to have no biography written of him, but to return silently with his small, sorely foiled bit of work to the Supreme Silence who alone can judge of it or him; and not to trouble the *Reviewers* and greater or lesser public with attempting to judge it."

But the work was done, and to Carlyle "it by no means appeared what help or remedy any friend of Sterling's could attempt." At any rate, Carlyle felt literally compelled as a sort of remedy to take up the whole matter sympathetically and with some adequate preparation to write a *true* life of Sterling, which has been a great contribution to biographical literature and a great vindication to one to whom it might never have come if the inadequacy, the injustice and the cruelty of his first biographer had been less conspicuous and pronounced.

These suggestions must have been recalled by every one of Clara Barton's innumerable friends in all parts of this country and the world, as the sketch of her life and work in the March number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* was read. What to do about this last case of biographical murder of a woman worthy at least of some fair and intelligent treatment at the hands of her countrymen appears not altogether plain at first to those who do know something of the facts and the real spirit of her life and work; who recognize in that life and work in the greatest humanest movement of the nineteenth century, one of the truly heroic characters by which that movement has been broadened and made successful and by which a new spirit has been infused into the intercourse of Nations in peace as well as in war, and through which innumerable blessings have been brought to those ready to perish. They know that it was her personal good fortune to have carried through the Conference of Nations in 1884 at Geneva, against much opposition, the proposal to broaden the work of the Red Cross movement from activity in the calamities of war to activity in all the greater calamities of peace, widely known as "the American amendment" and in pursuance of which she is now carrying on in the Sea Islands of South Carolina one of the greatest works by which the Red Cross movement has anywhere ever been illustrated and practically carried out. And while she is doing this important work this unfortunate sketch appears that cripples the movement, hinders her work and does her fearful injustice.

It does not help to say that this was not the intent and spirit of that sketch; perhaps it was not. The effect of it, so far as it has any, is felt as detrimental and all that her friends now ask is that you will not in the future be

even an unconscious helper in a work so injurious; and announce that a *true* biography of Clara Barton and an adequate history of the Red Cross movement, particularly in the United States, will be forthcoming at an early day.

Such a work would fitly crown the great services which she has rendered to her day and generation—services which are and long will be held in grateful and loving remembrance by millions of her own countrymen and millions in all the forty-four nations now ranged beneath the banner of the Red Cross, and by those future generations which she will thus reach and bless by an influence evidently destined to spread and deepen as it flows down the stream of time.

Indeed it seems to make imperative now what her friends have been long urging upon her, the necessity that she herself shall write and publish an autobiography while yet the day of her great and useful life, now westerling to its close, has not wholly gone. For that last crowning work of her life may her health and life be spared. No other can possibly be so important for her to undertake and to carry out as she alone can do it.

JOSEPH SHELDON.

NEW HAVEN, April 12, 1894.

By direct inquiry we have become satisfied that the article to which Judge Sheldon objects so strongly contained various specific inaccuracies; and in no quarter will the authentic biography be more heartily welcomed than by the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, which is glad to have the privilege of making the first announcement that Miss Barton will, within a few weeks, set to work seriously upon its preparation. We must, however, be permitted in the most explicit manner to exonerate the writer who prepared the article upon the Red Cross movement in our March number from any intentional errors, either of statement or of inference. The great work under Miss Barton's direction, in the name of the Red Cross, that was in progress on the Sea Islands off the Carolina coast gave peculiar timeliness to the topic; and the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* in its perhaps too impetuous desire to publish an article without delay, could give only the briefest time for preparation. We had supposed that many biographical details regarding Miss Barton's life and career which have at different times found their way into print were to be accepted as authentic facts of history. The article in question did not purport to be based upon interviews with Miss Barton,—this direct and preferable source of authentic knowledge being precluded by the circumstance that Miss Barton was wholly absorbed in her arduous

labors among the destitute negroes of the Sea Islands. The fact that errors in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* article were copied in good faith from printed sources does not make them any less erroneous.

The whole episode illustrates the importance of the collection of autobiographical data by men and women who have been the makers of history, and whose careers must of necessity possess both interest and profitable instruction for posterity. Miss Clara Barton's name will stand in our annals as that of a great American heroine. She has wrought through a period of years longer by far than that which is usually allotted to those who take leading parts in the world's hardest conflicts. She was a pioneer in the cause of free schools and elementary education before the war. During the years of our civil conflict she labored unremittingly for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, and won the undying gratitude of the nation. In the Franco-German war her services brought not only great honors to herself, but also enhanced reputation and respect to the country she represented. And in the international organization of the Red Cross work her participation, as Judge Sheldon truly states, has been of the highest value and consequence. She has worked effectively in the cause of penal reform; and as the Executive head for life of the American Red Cross (the official existence of which is due to her efforts at Washington), she has subsequently spent the strength of her maturer and advancing years as an angel of relief upon many fields of appalling calamity. It is fully within bounds to say that there is no surviving American of either sex whose autobiography, if fully given, would constitute so thrilling and so fascinating a narrative as that of Miss Clara Barton. We join, therefore, most sincerely with our friend Judge Sheldon in the hope that Miss Barton's life and strength may be spared for the preparation of this important and desirable book. Meanwhile, as we have learned directly from Miss Barton, the month of May promises to witness the end of the great emergency relief work that she has been superintending from Red Cross headquarters at Beaufort, South Carolina. The early "truck" crops are maturing in that region, and a kindly climate is now rapidly coming to the rescue of an heroic band of Red Cross workers whose efforts must otherwise soon have made them all fit for nothing but a long course of hospital treatment.



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

HISTORY AND DEMOCRACY.

"**H**ISTORY from a Democratic Standpoint" is the title of an exceedingly able and scholarly article in *University Extension* by Jesse Macy, Professor of Political Economy and Constitutional History in Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. Instruction in history and its study, says Professor Macy, have very materially changed with the development and the more complete realization of democratic institutions. Ancient or classical histories are mainly false histories in that they give the beginning students false notions of the life of those times. Classical Greek historians described the life and deeds of the aristocracy, of the masters who had leisure to discuss the nature of the ideal, the beautiful and all that was pleasant and best in life, whereas the great majority of the people were slaves and supported them in their idleness and philosophizing. We study the euphemisms of Greek life, not its wretched realities. From Palestine, however, we get history and literature of a different sort, namely, the plain unvarnished truth about the wickedness of the people, the follies of the kings and the calamities which come upon them because of their vicious, Pharisical life. Modern nations have professed to follow the teachings from Palestine, and yet the notions of Greece have got woven into our social fabric. No one now dares profess utter indifference to the sufferings of the masses, of the laboring people, as was natural to a Greek.

THE DEMOCRACY OF LEARNING.

History and literature nowadays set forth actual conditions, and be the truth good or ill, proclaim it regardless of classes or consequences. "This new reading of history coincides with the sudden and rapid growth of democracy. Among the many signs of its progress, the College Settlement and University Extension are especially significant. These movements originated in the venerable English universities which have been for centuries consecrated to classical learning. Classically educated men have been active in promoting the new learning. These men see that pagan learning is good, but they see that for the founding of a democratic state the New Testament is better. The new learning seeks an intimate acquaintance with all classes of the people. It purposes to give the people the best learning affords. It seeks to establish just relations among men.

HISTORY AND POLITICS.

"The realization of a righteous and orderly democratic state for the human race will involve a reconstruction of history. It does not require a prophet to see that this reconstruction is taking place. A little while ago it was customary in the higher schools to associate history with literature. That is, history was viewed as something to be enjoyed by the cult-

ured classes along with fairy tales and mythology, novels and poetry. Now history is almost universally associated with politics. It is studied not as a thing to be enjoyed, but as a guide to the most serious business of life.

HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE.

"Again, history is ceasing to be presented as the product of a few great men. Of course intelligent men have always known that such a presentation of history was a mere fiction for the accommodation of



PROFESSOR JESSE MACY.

poets and indolent readers. So long as history was written for the delectation of a leisured class it was but natural that it should be made personal, heroic and unreal. This was but a part of the hypocrisies whereby the real history of the people has been concealed from the view of the privileged classes. In the making of the democratic state all this will be changed. In the light of real history, it will be seen more and more clearly that the great man is he who sees most clearly and expresses most perfectly the common opinions and aspirations of his fellow men. It may still be convenient to allow the name of a man to stand for a crisis in history. . . . A recent critic of Mr. Gladstone has compared him to a coach dog, which runs in front of the coach and jumps up,

and thinks he is leading the coach. This was intended to be severe and at the same time funny. Rightly understood it is neither. There is an implied slander upon the coach dog. No one has a right to assert dogmatically that an intelligent dog really thinks himself to be leading the coach when he goes before it. Mr. Gladstone is the greatest statesman of his generation, because at all times, like a trained and faithful coach dog, he has kept himself in sight and in hearing of his charge. No one has any right to say that he has imagined himself to be the source of movement in the State. He has only been on the alert to perceive in what direction God was leading, and has ever been glad to render what services he was able. Others, equally well born, have lost their bearings, because separated from their charge, and have unconsciously become political tramps."

THE TEACHING OF THE CITIZEN.

Sound and comprehensive instruction in history, continues Professor Macy, is more needed in these days because the masses are becoming self-conscious; they are perceiving that it is within their power to direct and control their own political, social and industrial development; and they need the wisdom of past experience and race suffering to assist them in avoiding the evils that our forefathers encountered and in most cases brought upon themselves. Our people must not only try to avoid evils, but they must try to create a just and righteous state which has never before existed. In this new state men will have perfect equality; each man will have an equal opportunity to rise in life, and no class will thrive and prosper at the expense of others, as was the case in olden times. Among the resources of the builders of the new state we have the public schools, public libraries, the political education given at colleges and universities, our national and various State statistical bureaus and the organization known as University Extension. All these unite to instruct the citizen in the science of politics and the art of government by teaching men the actual truths of history.

WHAT "AMERICANISM" MEANS.

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, in the *Forum*, counsels Americans to be true to American ideas.

"It is not only necessary to Americanize the immigrants of foreign birth who settle among us, but it is even more necessary for those among us who are by birth and descent already Americans not to throw away our birthright, and, with incredible and contemptible folly, wander back to bow down before the alien gods whom our forefathers forsook. It is hard to believe that there is any necessity to warn Americans that, when they seek to model themselves on the lines of other civilizations, they make themselves the butts of all right-thinking men; and yet the necessity certainly exists to give this warning to many of our citizens who pride themselves on their standing in the world of art and letters, or, perchance, on what they would style their social leadership in the community."

THE IMMIGRANT'S DUTY.

"So, from his own standpoint, it is beyond all question the wise thing for the immigrant to become thoroughly Americanized. Moreover, from our standpoint, we have a right to demand it. We freely extend the hand of welcome and of good-fellowship to every man, no matter what his creed or birthplace, who comes here honestly intent on becoming a good United States citizen like the rest of us; but we have a right, and it is our duty, to demand that he shall indeed become so, and shall not confuse the issues with which we are struggling by introducing among us Old World quarrels and prejudices. There are certain ideas which he must give up. For instance, he must learn that American life is incompatible with the existence of any form of anarchy, or, indeed, of any secret society having murder for its aim, whether at home or abroad; and he must learn that we exact full religious toleration and a complete separation of Church and State. Moreover, he must not bring in his Old World race and national antipathies, but must merge them into love for our common country, and must take pride in the things which we all take pride in. He must revere only our flag; not only must it come first, but no other flag should ever come second. He must learn to celebrate Washington's birthday rather than that of the Queen or Kaiser, and the Fourth of July instead of St. Patrick's Day. Our political and social questions must be settled on their own merits and not complicated by quarrels between England and Ireland, or France and Germany, with which we have nothing to do; it is an outrage to fight an American political campaign with reference to questions of European politics. Above all, the immigrant must learn to talk and think and be United States."

DOWN WITH KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

"But I wish to be distinctly understood on one point. Americanism is a question of spirit, convictions and purpose, not of creed or birthplace. The politician who bids for the Irish or German vote, or the Irishman or German who votes as an Irishman or German, is despicable, for all citizens of this commonwealth should vote solely as Americans; but he is not a whit less despicable than the voter who votes against a good American merely because that American happens to have been born in Ireland or Germany. Know-nothingism in any form is as utterly un-American as foreignism. It is a base outrage to oppose a man because of his religion or birthplace, and all good citizens will hold any such effort in abhorrence. A Scandinavian, a German or an Irishman who has really become an American has the right to stand on exactly the same footing as any native-born citizen in the land, and is just as much entitled to the friendship and support, social and political, of his neighbors. Among the men with whom I have been thrown in close personal contact socially and who have been among my staunchest friends and allies politically, are not a few Americans who happen to have been born on the other side of the water, in Germany, Ireland, Scandinavia, and I know no better men in the ranks of our native-born citizens."

OUR COMMON CAUSE.

"We Americans can only do our allotted task well, if we face it steadily and bravely, seeing but not fearing the dangers. Above all, we must stand shoulder to shoulder, not asking as to the ancestry or creed of our comrades, but only demanding that they be in very truth Americans, and that we all work together, heart, hand and head, for the honor and the greatness of our common country."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MOVEMENT OF TO-DAY.

THE Rev. Edward T. Bromfield, D.D., presents in the *Presbyterian and Reformed Review* some interesting facts relating to the recent growth of Sunday schools throughout the world. There are, he says, over 22,000,000 persons—teachers and scholars—enrolled as members of Protestant Sunday schools in different parts of the world. Nearly half of these are in the United States—more than one-sixth of our population, while 88 per cent. of the entire number speak the English language or are domiciled in English-speaking countries.

IN EUROPE.

"According to a statement made at the World's Sunday School Convention, held last autumn at St. Louis, there are now 25,099 Sunday schools, 81,950 teachers and 1,635,000 scholars in the different continental nations of Europe—a gain since 1889 of 500,000 scholars. Some of this gain, it is true, may be more apparent than real, owing to increasing thoroughness in statistical work, but there is no reason to question the substantial accuracy of the figures. There are now, as was also stated at the convention, twenty-one organizers at work in continental Europe, each a native of the land in which he labors and thoroughly trained to the Sunday school method, so that even greater results may be expected in the future than are here recorded.

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

"Of the nineteen or more nationalities of Europe, five are staunchly Roman Catholic. In three of these—Italy, Spain and Portugal—the cause seems to have declined. In the other two—France and Austria—important gains have been made. In Germany, with a population 85 per cent. Roman Catholic, the advance has been very gratifying. Germany is credited with sending a rationalistic spirit to Great Britain and America; in return these are giving her Sunday schools and winning her children to the evangelical faith. Although Germany has a very large Protestant population, she has not heretofore taken kindly to the Sunday school. The Protestant pastors, it is true, catechise the young people of their flocks, but from the time of confirmation onward through life the average German Protestant neglects both Bible and church, and Sunday schools have been few and far between. In 1874 there were in the whole of Germany 1,318 schools and 86,418 teachers and scholars, with a Protestant population of about 26,000,000. The returns for 1893 show 5,900 schools and 784,769 teach-

ers and scholars, an average weekly gain since 1889 of no less than seventeen schools and 2,344 teachers and scholars. The increase in population has been 12 per cent. and in Sunday school membership 81.9 per cent. The following table gives the Roman Catholic and Protestant population, Sunday school membership—teachers and scholars—for 1889 and 1893, percentage of increase during that period and ratio to the entire Sunday school membership of the world. I have taken the populations from "Mulhall's Dictionary" for 1892. Perhaps $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. might be added in most cases. I have not quoted the Greek Church and Jewish population. The Sabbath school statistics are those of the World's Convention of 1893. The total membership, teachers and scholars, the world over, is 22,508,661. The reader will notice that throughout this paper I use the terms Sabbath school and Sunday school synonymously, usage differing among the churches on this point.

	R. C. POP.	PROT. POP.	PROT. S. S. MEM- BERSHIP.		INCREASE, PER CENT.	RATIO TO WHOLE MEM- BERSHIP, PER CENT.
			1889.	1893.		
United States	9,000,000	50,880,000	9,800,471	11,024,371	12.5	49.9
Canada	1,792,000	2,475,000	530,220	624,370	17.7	2.7
Great Britain	1,384,000	29,398,000	7,061,454	7,319,848	3.6	32.5
Ireland	3,952,000	1,169,000	338,231	336,256	...	1.5
France	29,202,000	683,000	53,110	63,800	2.0	0.3
Germany	16,789,000	29,370,000	431,221	784,769	81.9	8.4
Russia	8,300,000	2,960,000	6,446	16,301	152.9	0.1
Finland	1,000	2,000,000	...	158,688	...	0.008
Austria	20,227,000	400,000	4,831	7,708	59.5	0.03
Italy	28,360,000	62,000	13,410	11,623	...	0.005
Sweden	1,000	4,561,000	238,062	259,360	8.9	1.2
Norway	500	1,806,500	27,190	68,370	151.8	0.3
Denmark	5,000	1,973,000	37,000	58,359	57.7	0.2
Holland	1,440,000	2,491,000	157,676	167,600	6.2	0.7
Belgium	6,016,000	10,000	2,542	4,422	74.7	0.02
Switzerland	1,190,000	1,704,000	89,459	120,236	34.4	0.2
Greece	14,000	1,000	...	187
Turkey in Europe	280,000	45,000	...	1,738
Spain	17,542,000	7,900	8,400	3,410
Portugal	4,707,500	500	2,100	1,122

"The above table will bear very close study. The Protestant population of continental Europe at the present time is in the neighborhood of 50,000,000, about equal to the Protestant population of the United States. In the matter of Sabbath schools, however, Europe is deplorably behind, having only about 8 per cent. of the entire Sabbath school membership of the world, while the United States has 49 per cent., and Great Britain, with a Protestant population of less than 30,000,000, has a percentage of 32.5. This 8 per cent. in the continent of Europe represents, however, an actual gain in Sunday school membership during the past four years of about 50 per cent., the ratio of increase in Germany being 81.9 per cent. and in Russia and Norway over 150 per cent." Schools are also reported as growing rapidly in India, China and Japan.

The International Sunday School Convention, an American and Canadian institution working in unison with the World's Convention, and in close alliance with the London Sunday School Union in its foreign work, represents a great movement in the Church. "It was born some twenty-five years ago of the restless desire in the hearts of multitudes of Sunday school workers for interdenominational fellowship in their struggle for improvement and increased spiritual fervor. The convention meets every three years, elects officers, listens to papers and discussions, passes resolutions, levies assessments on State conventions, authorizes special subscriptions for well-defined purposes, and then adjourns for three years, leaving its affairs to be managed meanwhile by an Executive Committee. Representation in the International Convention is by delegation, on a well-defined scale, from State and Provincial conventions, the latter growing out of county and township organizations. There are 1,768 county conventions among the 2,712 counties comprised in the fifty-one States and Territories of the United States. A field superintendent and two or three normal instructors are permanently employed by the Executive Committee. About twenty States sustain as many State superintendents, who give their whole time to field work. Others employ similar agents, male and female, for portions of their time. In all, between thirty and forty efficient organizers and agents are more or less regularly engaged. These persons travel extensively, visiting and organizing conventions, establishing normal institutes, encouraging churches and individuals to establish Sabbath schools, and doing all in their power to promote the interests of such schools from an interdenominational point of view. The organization, as a whole, forms a great statistical bureau, and its labors in this respect have earned for it a deserved reputation."

SELECTION OF LESSONS.

"The one work, however, of all others which has made the International Convention famous has been the preparation of the International Sunday School Lessons—a series of selected passages from the Bible. Resolutions in favor of this plan were adopted after long discussion at the convention which met in Indianapolis in 1872, and a committee was appointed to carry those resolutions into effect. The committee chose corresponding members in England, and, thus re-enforced, proceeded to map out a seven-years' course of Bible study. This system of lessons, although much criticised, has become exceedingly popular, has been adopted by all the leading Protestant Churches in Great Britain and America, except the Church of England and her sister communions, and is used in all the schools affiliated with the World's Convention. The Lesson Committee in announcing the fourth course say: 'We have never supposed this to be the ideal way of studying the Bible, but in our Sunday schools we have few ideal teachers and scholars. Our aim has been to reach the average wants and capabilities of those for whom we have labored.'"

MGR. SATOLLI ON THE PAPACY.

ACCORDING to promise, Mgr. Satolli replies in the *International Journal of Ethics* for April to Signor Mariano's article in the January number on "Italy and the Papacy." The significance of his reply lies not so much in his polemic against the Neapolitan professor, as in the statement of Papal policy which he makes; for Archbishop Satolli, the Papal Delegate to America, is deep in the counsels of the present Pope, and has himself been thought of as possible heir to the triple crown.

WHY CATHOLICISM IS "EXTERNAL" AND SENSUOUS.

He indignantly repels the professor's assertion that Catholicism is "a religion of externals," or a "mechanical function." The chief aim of Catholicism is to promote the "inward spiritual life;" but the form of worship which makes religion a purely interior function will only do for "flesh freespirts," or "persons who are all intellect." "The great majority of mankind, being composites of soul and body, have to learn of things divine through the medium of sense, and naturally translate their religious feelings into outward act. This would be the case even if the original balance between spirit and organism had never been disturbed. In the actual state of things, which makes the control of passion an essential function of religion, external forms are all the more necessary. Eye and ear become the channels of temptation and corruption, and it is only through the senses that images of a higher sort can be awakened, nobler aspirations aroused, and virtuous action secured. Such notions . . . are amply verified in the history of Protestantism, the positive forms of which are coming back to ritual and liturgical observance.

The granting of indulgences, continues Mgr. Satolli, presupposes the forgiveness of sin and obliges the penitent to good works. Prayer, fasting, alms are meritorious only if inspired by faith and sanctified by grace. The honor—not adoration—paid to saints is subordinate to the worship of God, and only glorifies Him through His higher works. The veneration of images and relics proceeds from the most natural of impulses, and is intended for the originals, of which these things are but reminders. The moral and religious depression of Italy springs not from the Church, but from other influences—notably the Rationalistic movement which began in England last century. The true solution is not Protestantism or Rationalism, but a revival of Catholic faith and practices.

THE POPE'S INTERNATIONALIZATION NECESSARY.

The reinstatement of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is an international necessity, which the writer illustrates by the position of Egypt, Belgium and the District of Columbia with its exceptional conditions. As the subject of any one State, the Pope must be the object of suspicion or alarm either to that State or to other States. Still more, as head of the Catholic Church, must the Pope be independent of all human authority. "Conversely, his reinstatement

ment, while satisfying a well-founded claim and bettering the condition of the Church, would be highly profitable to Italy. Without the least prejudice to the real unity of the nation, without any diminution of national power or hindrance to lawful aspirations, it would bring about domestic peace and improve foreign relations.

"OUTSIDE THE CHURCH NO SALVATION."

After defending the Pope's ecclesiastical activity and the philosophy of Thomas Aquinas, which he describes as "essentially the philosophy of Aristotle," the writer thus "states the Catholic doctrine" on the necessity of Church to salvation: "Christ founded a Church and intrusted to her the means of salvation; hence, objectively speaking and in general, the necessity of belonging to that Church. Those who recognize this fact, yet refuse to enter the Church, evidently deprive themselves of the means of salvation, besides disobeying the ordinance of God. Those who remain outside the Church because they are convinced that their own religion is the true one, possess the means of salvation in an imperfect manner, or perhaps not at all. Should they be lost, it will not be because they were non-Catholics, but on account of the sins they have committed. Such is the meaning of the proposition *extra Ecclesiam nulla salus*. It is, however, to be noted that, while the Church maintains this doctrine as to the conditions fixed by Christ for salvation, she forbids us to pass sentence upon the lot of any one who is called from this life, declaring that the destiny of every man is a question for God's judgment alone."

To the charge of luxury among the higher clergy and destitution among the lower, the writer answers: "In our day luxury is unknown in the Church . . . and the expenses of the Vatican have been reduced to a minimum." It is the government which pays the lower clergy such miserable pittance.

THE ALLIANCES WHICH LEO WOULD FAVOR.

Against the accusation that the papacy connects itself with now the Triple Alliance and now the Franco-Russian alliance, Mgr. Satolli observes: "The alliances which Leo XIII would favor and support are of a far different character—more pacific and more conducive to civilization. He would certainly, if occasion offered, take the initiative toward a European disarmament, and in doing so he would be faithful to the 'secular traditions of the Roman Church.' The spirit which brought about the Truce of God, which federated the nations in the Holy Roman Empire, which leagued them in the Crusades against encroaching barbarism, and which made the Court of Rome a court of arbitration for the strong and of appeal for the weak—this spirit lives on in the papacy, and would avail more to-day for the harmonious development of civilized Europe than the millions of soldiery armed to keep peace or the overzeal of rulers whose protests against war are its real provocation."

In the union of spiritual and temporal sovereignty "the spiritual would always control."

The Pope refuses to accept and also to resist with force the condition thrust on him by the Italian government. "He realizes that violence can never beget stability, and desires that the restitution of his temporal domain should be dictated by a sense of equity, freely accepted by the people of Italy, and sanctioned by the other powers.

"THE SOCIAL FORM OF CHRISTIANITY."

Mgr. Satolli thus sums up the situation: "The very idea of religion is now on trial. But religion in the concrete means Christianity, and the social form of Christianity is Catholicism, and the heart of Catholicism is the papacy. Hence every attack upon the Church and her head is likewise an attack upon Christianity and religion itself. Conversely, all who maintain the religious idea and its Christian form must side with Catholicism and the Pope. Yet how can the papacy accomplish its mission unless, in its own possession, it stands apart from the trammel of secular power, and aloof from the clashing of rival interests?"

THE POPE AND THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

WE have all heard of the boast of a famous lawyer that he could drive a coach-and-six through any or every act of the British Parliament. The *Contemporary Review* shows us this month how a Roman Catholic, avowing the most devoted loyalty to the Holy See, can drive a whole troop of tenets taken from the Higher Criticism through a hostile Papal encyclical. The anonymous author of the article which created a great stir several months ago on "The Policy of the Pope," returns once more to the charge. He tells how his delight on first hearing that His Holiness intended to deal with the modern problems of Scripture study was dashed on finding that the Sovereign Pontiff was being inspired by *a priori* theologians, the accusers of the very few Catholics competent to pronounce on questions of Biblical criticism.

THE POPE AFFIRMS INERRANCY.

He then gives the text of the encyclical. He says that its rules of guidance in apparent collisions between science and the Bible "are all summed up in Augustine's comprehensive rule . . . that whenever a new fact is discovered by science and so conclusively established that it cannot be called in question, it behooves us to set about proving that it does not run counter to Holy Writ; but if a new scientific proposition be found incompatible with the testimony of the Bible, then it is our bounden duty to demonstrate that it is most false, or if we cannot accomplish this, we must, at least, firmly believe without the shadow of a doubt that it is so."

But what chafes the writer most is the statement of the Pontiff that "there is no error in the Bible." For "God is the author of Holy Writ," to whom the individual writers were as our hands are to our brains; and to deny the inerrancy of Scripture is either to pervert the Catholic doctrine of Inspiration or to accuse God of error.

THE ENCYCLICAL NOT INFALLIBLE.

Whereupon the writer affirms of those who accept the conclusions of the Higher Criticism: "Their first and predominant feeling is of profound relief that a papal encyclical is not a binding definition *ex cathedra*, but a document which, while challenging the respect of the least enthusiastic Catholic, is not exempt from the criticism of the most fervent, and that our Church is so marvelously constituted that its Sovereign Pontiff may—like Pope Honorius—confer a much more solemn sanction upon dangerous and damnable errors without in the least compromising her infallibility or forfeiting his own. . . . We may without presumption predicate fallibility of papal writings when they deal with scientific theories and deny verifiable facts."

IS THE POPE IGNORANT?

After a hurried statement of these results of the Higher Criticism the writer alleges that also the "lower" or textual criticism which the Pope approves leads inevitably to conclusions just as far removed from traditional views

The Pope's "reasoning was that of a generous mind which takes a large and sweeping view of a question, unconfused by a knowledge of exact details." Thus politely does the writer declare here what he hints less clearly elsewhere, that the encyclical reveals the Pope's ignorance of the subject in hand.

THE PLIGHT OF INTELLIGENT CATHOLICS.

Thus dramatically he states his case: "All reasonable men admit that there are numerous errors and inconsistencies in the Bible, and all Christians are unanimous in ascribing them to the human authors of the books. 'There are no human authors,' cries our Holy Father. 'God is the sole author of the Bible. He is responsible for the whole, and all its parts.' 'Whom shall we saddle with the errors, then?' ask intelligent Catholics, alarmed. 'You must prove that there are none,' is the reply. 'Well, but Higher Criticism proves the contrary,' we insist. 'Shut your eyes to Higher Criticism, then, and restrict yourselves to text criticism, which is perfectly harmless,' is the rejoinder embodied in the encyclical. Now, it is become clear that text criticism, nay that common sense, reveals these errors and inconsistencies which must of necessity be attributed to God or man, and which the Pope forbids us to ascribe to man. The position of intelligent Catholics is pitiable.

"To sum up. The papal encyclical tends to effect neither more nor less than a revolution in our attitude toward the Bible, without any sufficient cause. In the name of reason, it lands us in a maze of difficulties and contradictions, whence the wit of man is unable to find an issue. In the name of religion, it undermines our sentiment of awe for the Divine attributes, by shifting the burden of error from the shoulders of fallible men, and declaring that we must either deny its existence, or else tax God Himself with

ignorance. And what . . . does our Church gain by the change? It gains nothing and risks everything."

CARDINAL GIBBONS' PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

THE opening paper of the *North American Review* for April is by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, who relates his personal reminiscences of the Vatican Council which convened in Rome December 8, 1869. The writer himself happened to be the youngest bishop in the Council, and he states that while his youth imposed on him a discreet silence among his elders, he does not remember to have missed a single session and was an attentive listener at all the debates. There were in attendance at this Council 787 prelates. Every continent, every island of importance, every nation on the face of the globe, except Russia, was represented by its hierarchy. Latin was the official language of the Council. In the following paragraphs Cardinal Gibbons explains why this language was exclusively used in the Vatican Council, and is to-day employed in the liturgy of the Western Church: "When Christianity was established, Rome was mistress of the civilized world. Wherever the Roman standard was planted, there also spread the Roman tongue, just as the English language is now diffused wherever the authority of Great Britain or of the United States holds sway. The Church adopted in her public worship the language that she found prevailing among the people. And she has very wisely preserved it in her liturgy, even after it had ceased to be a vulgar tongue, as a dead language is not subject to the gradual changes of meaning which occur in a living tongue. The jewel of faith is best preserved in the casket of an unalterable language.

LATIN AS A UNIVERSAL TONGUE.

"In like manner we can easily perceive the utility, I might say the absolute necessity, of the Latin tongue in the deliberations of the Council. Had the Bishops no uniform medium to express their sentiments, the Council would have degenerated into a Babel of tongues. Public debate would have been impracticable, even familiar conversation during the intervals of recess between the speeches would have been impossible to a great many, for the Bishops' seats were arranged, not by nationality, but by seniority of rank. But, thanks to the Latin language, which all but a few Orientals understood, each Bishop comprehended the discourses almost as clearly as if they had been spoken in his native tongue.

NATIONAL SHIBBOLETHS.

"While the speeches of all the Bishops were intelligible to the hearers, an attentive listener could usually detect to what family of nations the orator belonged. He could tell whether the speaker was a Spaniard, a Frenchman, an Italian, a German, or a prelate of the English-speaking world, almost as

readily as an Englishman can distinguish a Scotchman from a Cockney or a Yorkshireman. The pronunciation or accentuation of certain words, the guttural sound or the soft cadence, was the shibboleth that revealed the nationality of the speaker. Sometimes a pleasant smile would play on the habitually grave countenance of an Italian Cardinal while listening to the language of Cicero uttered with inflection and pronunciation unfamiliar to his ears. The accomplished Bishop of Geneva began a speech with a graceful apology for his French accent: 'My voice, Most Reverend Fathers, is French, but my heart is Roman.'

TROUBLES OF AN ORIENTAL.

Cardinal Gibbons relates an amusing incident of the unsuccessful attempt of one of the Oriental Bishops to express himself in the language of the Council. This Bishop "wrote out his address in his native Arabic, and had it translated into the language of the Council by his Latin secretary. He then read it in a loud monotone, without any regard to accentuation, pronunciation, or punctuation, from beginning to end, without comprehending one word of what he said. And I think that the audience were as much in the dark as the speaker."

AMERICAN PRELATES.

Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, and Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, were among the most noteworthy prelates from the United States. Archbishop Spalding was a member of the two most important committees, in which he was busily employed. He delivered but one discourse during the Council. Archbishop Kenrick spoke Latin with admirable ease and elegance. "I observed him day after day," says the Cardinal, "reclining in his seat with half closed eyes, listening attentively to the debates without taking any notes. And yet so tenacious was his memory that, when his turn came to ascend the rostrum, he reviewed the speeches of his colleagues with remarkable fidelity and precision without the aid of manuscript or memoranda."

CARDINAL MANNING.

The most prominent figure among the Episcopate of England was Cardinal Manning. "His emaciated form and ceaseless activity suggested a playful remark made to him in my hearing by Archbishop Spalding: 'I know not how Your Grace can work so much, for you neither eat nor drink nor sleep.' He delivered the longest oration in the Council, and yet it hardly exceeded an hour, which is evidence of the usual brevity of the speeches. The question is commonly put in America: 'How long did he speak?' In Europe they ask: 'What did he say?' Cardinal Manning's discourse was a most logical and persuasive argument, and, like all his utterances, was entirely free from rhetorical ornament and from any effort to arouse the feelings or emotions. It was a Scriptural and historical treatise appealing solely to the intellect and honest convictions of his hearers."

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

MR. VIRCHAND A. GANDHI, of Bombay, who was one of the most prominent representatives at the World's Parliament of Religions, writes in the *Forum* on the subject "Why Christian Missions Have Failed in India." It has been 800 years since Western civilization found a footing in India, and during this time, says the distinguished Hindu, "not a single true Aryan has been converted to the Christian faith." By this he does not mean that there are no native Christians in India, natives who have been educated in the faith. Christian missions have failed in India, he tells us, because the creed and faith were not sufficient for the Hindu, whose philosophy satisfies alike the simplest mind and the intellectual giant. The Aryan philosophy, he further explains, begins where Christianity leaves off. "Christianity ends with the idea of the extra-cosmic creator. The Aryan philosophy started with this idea and soared higher and higher until it lost itself in the essential identity and oneness of the intelligent cosmos. The human mind cannot soar higher."

ARYAN TOLERANCE.

"Christianity boasts of the time-worn saying of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; but what is this compared with the universal love of the Aryans? Says the Bhagavad Ghita, 'The enlightened look with equal love upon a Brahmin full of learning and righteousness, upon a chandala (the lowest of castes), a cow, an elephant, or a dog.' Other religions teach, Love your neighbor as yourself; the Aryan philosophy teaches, Look upon all as upon yourself. The philosophy of the absolute does not respect caste or creed, color or country, sex or society. It is the religion of pure and absolute love to all, from the tiniest animalcule to the biggest man. Above all, the Aryan philosophy is expressly tolerant of all shades of religion and belief, for it looks upon all the different modes of thought as so many ways to realization of the absolute, devised to suit the capacity of various recipients."

"The Christian might say that there is little difference between the 'Essence that underlies the Universe' and their own God. True, the Essence is one; but the moment you attribute human qualities to this Essence and limit it by human conditions, you diverge from us."

CRITICISM OF CHRISTIANS.

"Christianity was universally disagreeable to the Hindu who was educated to the belief that the eating of animal food and the drinking of spirituous liquors were sins, says Mr. Gandhi. "The Christians being meat eaters and wine imbibers, seem to us to represent a religion devoid of humane practices; for, to the mild Hindu, brotherhood does not mean simply the brotherhood of man, but the brotherhood of all living beings. That representatives of nations who fatten and kill for selfish gratification millions of hogs

and steers a day should preach humanity to an already humane community, is beyond the comprehension of the Indian mind. I am not saying that Christianity requires a man to eat animal food, but there is a prevalent opinion in India that a person becomes a Christian simply to gratify his appetite, to eat prohibited food and to drink intoxicating liquor. When a Hindu is seen going into a church, his co-religionists say nothing; but if he is seen going into a grog-shop, his friends say, 'He has turned a Christian.' Indeed, they seem to think that animal food and spirituous liquors are inseparable incidents of Christianity."

The missionaries, it would seem, have done little to disabuse the people of this impression, and have not shaped their course to suit what the Hindus regard as the true idea of humanity. To them it seems strange that Christians, who say they are willing to sacrifice their life for their religion, cannot afford to sacrifice the gratification of their palates. Mr. Gandhi concludes his article with the following eloquent appeal:

A "HEATHEN'S" BOAST.

"They say that we are heathens. Are the people who believe in the eternity of soul, the doctrine of reincarnation, in the law of Karma and universal justice, and who practice the humanity that they preach all the seven days of the week, are they heathens? Or is it the people who say that the soul of man had its beginning in time, but will pass into eternity, meaning thereby that it is eternal at one end without being so at the other (a contradiction in terms); who believe that man was bound down to destiny by the freak of an irresponsible Being—judge and prosecutor at the same time; and who preach brotherhood on Sundays and the rest of the week meet in political cabinets to cut the throats of their weaker brothers, and to grind down poverty-stricken nations simply to enrich themselves? I ask, Is it not these that are heathens? If to believe in one's own deeds as the cause of one's condition; if to depend on one's self for final bliss rather than on a constituted attorney; if to preach and practice humanity toward all sentient beings instead of a small portion of them—if this is heathenism I am proud—doubly and trebly proud—to be called a heathen.

"We may not be able to convert each other, but we can accomplish not a little in promoting tolerance and friendship, and in showing the American people that missions in India are not the phenomenal success that they are represented to be. From what it has been said above it will be apparent that Christian missionaries in India have to encounter insuperable difficulties, and that the labor is wasted labor."

The Hindu Philosophy.

The leading principles of the Hindu philosophy as stated by the Rev. Francis Heyl in the *Missionary Review of the World* are as follows:

"1. The eternity of the soul retrospective and prospective.

"2. The universe is a part of the one eternal soul.

The world is evolved not out of chaos, nor out of gross particles, but out of soul. Hence, matter as well as soul is eternal.

"3. The soul can exist only through the material essence of the body. There are two bodies in connection with every soul—a gross material body and a subtle ethereal body. The soul is also joined to mind as an inlet of thought, but belonging to the body.

"4. The union of soul and body is productive of bondage, because the soul must receive all its impressions through the body, and some are pleasant and others painful. The soul also begins to act under such circumstances, and all action implies responsibility and entails consequences which must be borne.

"5. In order that the consequences of action may be thoroughly worked out, and in order that the soul may be purified from all evil before its absorption into deity, it must pass through numberless existences, entering into a god or a demon or a man, an animal, plant, or even a stone, according to the extent of their merit or demerit.

"6. This transmigration of souls is the source of all evils in the world. All weakness, misfortune, misery, sorrow in the case of any one are the result of actions in a former existence.

"7. In order to obtain relief from the evils that trouble humanity the individual must abstain from all thought, from all consciousness of self or personality. He must return to the condition of soul or absorption into the eternal soul, which latter is the ideal of the Hindu philosopher.

The principles of the Hindu's faith are as follows:

"1. All misery consists in attachment to life. 2. Misery is to be avoided or gotten rid of by renouncing all desire, all self-pleasing. 3. This end is attained: (a) by the observance of good laws; (b) by the practice of discipline. 4. The end of all things is annihilation."

Christian Missions in India.

The Rev. Edward Storrow's article in the *Missionary Review of the World* directly controverts Mr. Gandhi's assertion that Christianity has failed in India. He gives official church statistics showing that there were in India in 1890, 559,661 native Christians, about 190,000 of whom were communicants.

Not every one who professes to believe is received into the Christian church. "Great care is generally taken in receiving applicants for baptism, admitting members into the churches, employing native preachers and receiving any of them into the ministry. The entire community, though relatively small, is better educated, more free, hopeful and aggressive than any other. Their morals, virtue and benevolence are high—higher even than in the general mass of English and American society, though below the level usually recognized in professedly religious circles. There is, indeed, a small class of so-called Christians, usually found in military stations, who bring opprobrium on the name they bear, and are, unfortunately, the only representatives of Christianity their masters

know or care to know. They are not interested in missions, and the instances are numerous where they have lived for months near considerable communities of native Christians without knowing it, and on their return to England declaring that they had never seen a native Christian station, or that the few Christians there were were the refuse of the bazaars. These no more represent Indian Christianity than the crowds of London and New York represent the piety and morals found in these cities. As a rule, the missionaries are slow and circumspect in receiving converts. They could have myriads if they would condescend to allure them by mercenary motives, or accept all those who apply for baptism. In my opinion they err more on the side of hesitation than of haste. Such as they have are usually received after due waiting and inquiry; they are carefully instructed, and not seldom suffer much in accepting the Christian faith. But what wonder, considering whence they came and what they were, if a residuum of Asiatic, Hindu, and common human defect cleaves to them! But as communities it is a matter of surprise that they have become so free from the superstitions of their ancestors, accepted the great truths of the Gospel, and moved far away from Hindu customs and opinions toward the New Testament standard of belief and life. The facts I have given speak for themselves; but they could be sustained by any amount of independent testimony. The *London Times* correspondent, for instance, recently wrote, 'The status of the native Church is rising every year; so also are the character and acquirements of the agents.' And again, on January 24, last year, 'The Decennial Missionary Conference, held in Bombay, had a surprising record to show of the result of missionary work. During the past nine years with which it deals extraordinary progress is disclosed in every department of evangelistic labor.'

NATIVE TESTIMONY.

"Native testimony has a value of its own, since it expresses the opinions of keen observers and prejudiced if not hostile critics; but since the time of Raja Rammohun Roy, with increasing volume and strength it has borne witness to the zeal, courage and benevolence of the missionaries and the greatness of the changes which are now with ever-increasing force passing over Hindu society in every direction; and although native vanity and prejudice are reluctant to praise what is foreign, the conviction is very general that old things are passing away, that all the old native religions are decaying, that Christianity is the great root-cause of their decay, and that it is growing in numbers, prestige, influence and power as no other religion. This is not only the testimony—I might add, the lament of the thoughtful—but 'the common talk of the bazaars.' Recently, in Calcutta, Dr. Pentecost asked a dignified old man if he were a Christian. 'No, sir,' was his reply. 'I am a Hindu, and a Hindu I expect to die; yet I am deeply interested in Christian progress in this land, for I see that Christianity is surely coming.'"

SOLOMON'S SONG.

"TILSKUEREN" has an interesting article by Georg Brandes, entitled "The Song of Songs." According to Brandes, the vivid love-song has been preserved to posterity rather by reason of its having been as ordinary and natural in the old Hebrew days as sunshine, than because it was thought at the time to be worthy of any exceptional note. It was only toward the time of Jesus that its beauty was heeded, and that the idea occurred of saving it from oblivion by including it in the Scriptures, and, for this reason, it was obviously necessary that some allegorical meaning should be attached to it which would make it permissible to place it amongst the sacred books. Furthermore, allegorical interpretation was an art of the times. Theophilus of Antioch likened, in the second century, the tree of Lebanon, whereof Solomon made himself a bed, to Ruth, in whose lap lay hidden the whole of David's race, and the bed to "the souls who bear God within them." It was in the third century that Origenes gave the first entirely allegorical meaning to the love-song, and in this only the Divine love is expressed, and the song is the bridal song between the Church and her heavenly Bridegroom. From that time forward the only meaning not attributed to the song was the literal one. This, however, is merely by the way, few nowadays accepting the religious interpretation heading the chapters of the Song in the Book, and the interest of Brandes' article lying therefore chiefly in the theory he advances that the Song is neither pure lyric nor drama, but a quaint erotic song-play written to be performed with pantomime and dance. It comprises solos, duets, and chorus.

PRECEDENCE OF SONG.

Poetry, Brandes remarks by way of preface, is, amongst all races of humanity, of greater age than prose, and poetry has sprung from song. We sang, not only before we wrote, but before we spoke. Dance and song are twin-born—rhythmically united; spelling corresponds with step. Our forebears in all probability gave vent to musical sounds long before they had any intelligible language. Darwin discovers the source of language in the calls which both sexes of many animal species make when the male is seeking to win or allure his mate, and remarks that the use of the vocal organs is therefore associated with the highest ecstasy which it is in the power of the animal to know. Here, says Brandes, is the source of the oldest poetry. The first step to speech was the mention of that which had called forth pleasure and attraction. "How lovely thou art, oh beloved!" That, or something similar, is the oldest lyric. If the erotic fancy now wins artistic expression by means of song and dance, it gives rise to an imagined ecstasy in lieu of the real. The ancient bridal dances of Syria were naïve; the Hymeneals of the Greeks were coarse or delicate imitations of the art; and the unbridled erotic dances of the Asians, the Egyptians and the North Africans all belong to the same class. The Hebrews were especially a singing people. They sang

their triumph over their enemies, as instance their brief wild triumph song, "Woe to thee, Moab! thou art undone, O people of Chemosh." Did they discover a new well, they sang to their discovery: "Spring up, spring up, spring up, oh well! Sing ye to it! The well that is digged of princes!"

THE MEANING OF SOLOMON'S SONG.

Solomon's song opens with a chorus—several women singing to a man—an Oriental harem-like tone over the whole: "Let him kiss me with the kisses of his mouth. . . . The upright love thee." Then steps forward the chief soloist and sings, "I am black but comely, oh, ye daughters of Jerusalem!" After her solo comes a dialogue. "Tell me, O thou whom my soul loveth," she asks, "where thou feedest?" In the answer is the touch of raillery. "If thou know not, oh thou fairest of women, go thy way forth by the footsteps of the flock," etc. The reply means plainly, "Wherefore this innocence? Well enough thou knowest where thy lover is!" Next comes an erotic duet of the old time style of which the *Carmen amœbæum* of Horace is a sample. It is sung by the lovers. "His left hand is under my head and his right hand doth embrace me." Here clearly the pantomime comes in. He suits the action to her words. She swoons in a spasm of ecstasy in his embrace, and this tableau forms the central idea of the dance and accompanying song. He turns then to the chorus and sings, "I charge you, oh ye daughters of Jerusalem, that ye stir not up nor awake my love till she please!" Georg Brandes' article is a very lengthy one, and his theory can only be given in outline here.

Origin of Solomon's Song.

The origin of the "Song of Solomon," according to Karl Budde, in the *New World* for March, is suggested by the fact that in Syria "the king's week" is the name given to the first week of married life, during which bridegroom and bride play king and queen. The Song of Songs is, he concludes, a collection (compiled about 800 B.C.) of songs for marriage festivals, in which the bridegroom king is hyperbolically designated Solomon. Budde pleads for an expurgated Bible for the use of minors and others, which shall omit the Song of Songs and all else likely to give decided offense. He quotes the Glarus family Bible as an example in point.

MR. LABOUCHERE is the subject of a character sketch in the *Ludgate Monthly*. He is described as one of the most original men of our time. Even his faults are picturesque. "Of late Mr. Labouchere has, in politics, taken himself a little too seriously to be consistent with the lines which he originally laid down for himself. Years ago he treated life with a genial cynicism that made the world an amusing study to him and gave to his own work and conversation a curious and unusual interest. But the shadow of the Grand Old Man has fallen upon him in these latter days and has modified his attitude of general indifference."

MR. CLEVELAND'S "FAILURE."

"AN INDEPENDENT" writes in the *Forum* on the subject, "Mr. Cleveland's Failure,"—with a question mark after "failure,"—setting forth in plain language what he regards as the serious mistakes of the first year of the present Administration, and indicating the extent to which Mr. Cleveland appears to be responsible for them.

MARCH 4, 1893.

We summarize as follows the writer's story of the "failure:" Mr. Cleveland went into office with a clear purpose—free from personal, factional, or sectional obligations. As he stated, himself, many times, he owed his election to no one, but to the whole people. It was his second term of office. He was relieved forever of the temptation, which no President during his first term has withstood, of shaping his conduct for a re-election. He had had experience in the office; and, better yet, he had had the benefit for four years, after his own presidential experience, of observing the mistakes of another President.

MARCH 4, 1894.

This was but a year ago. "If a national election were to be held to-morrow no shrewd observer doubts that the Democrats would be defeated in every Northern State and perhaps in more than one Southern State."

What has happened within a year to bring about so great a change? In the "Independent's" opinion, Mr. Cleveland himself was largely responsible for this change. "At the very outset a singular weakness of the President displayed itself. Mr. Cleveland is remarkably strong as the leader of a great party in the opposition. He is not correspondingly strong as the Executive of a victorious party. In one rôle he is heroic, in the other commonplace. He deals masterfully with men in large masses; ineffectually with individuals. Throughout his career he has stood firm, for instance, in his declarations, and no doubt in his purpose, in favor of civil-service reform, but over and over again he has selected men who have put his principles to shame. Surely he has stood unflinchingly for tariff reform. But he has been unable to win the loyalty of many of the leaders of his party as he won the loyalty of the party itself. On the side of sound finance he has been immovable. But almost within his own household the old heresy of fiat money has lurked, and an unsound financial measure has been passed by his own party. At the very beginning, therefore, when Mr. Cleveland came to deal with men as individuals, he began to dampen the popular enthusiasm that he had aroused—a popular enthusiasm so strong that it might have been trusted, if used aright, to smother his enemies forever."

THE FIRST MISTAKE.

It was because of Mr. Cleveland's long-sighted courage in boldly committing himself to the policy of a radical tariff reform in his first term that he was

elected President the second time. The election was an emphatic command of the people to reduce the tariff and rid it of its protective features. "If this was not so the popular vote has no meaning. If this was not what the people meant, they can never mean anything by the 'popular vote.'" When, however, Mr. Cleveland took office on March 4, 1893, instead of at once calling Congress in extraordinary session to set about the work of revising the tariff, he began to busy himself with making appointments, and while the Administration was thus getting itself organized, an opportunity was given the enemies of tariff reform who had been retired during the campaign, to take new courage and make new effort. In giving them this opportunity was the beginning of the end of Mr. Cleveland's first mistake.

THEN CAME THE COMMERCIAL DISASTER.

Then the summer, big with approaching commercial disaster, came on. "And commercial disaster following the Administration's delay muddled many a man whose head had before been clear. Every rural member of Congress who had ever dallied with fiat money now embraced it; so that when the President was obliged to call Congress in extraordinary session to repeal the silver purchase clause of the act of 1890, a Congress assembled that had forgotten for the time its duty to reform the tariff, but was secretly in favor of free silver. No popular enthusiasm could withstand this revelation.

To the credit of Mr. Cleveland, with almost insurmountable difficulties in the way, he forced the repeal of the purchase clause of the silver act, and in rendering this service he made "a chapter in our history that may be recalled after all actors in it are forgotten."

A TARDY TARIFF MESSAGE.

Only when the silver purchase law had been repealed did Mr. Cleveland turn his attention to tariff reform, and his message on that subject contained the same ring as his more famous message of 1887. "But the popular enthusiasm was gone, partly because there was the absurdity in intrusting the reformation of the tariff to a Congress that was in favor of an unsound currency, but partly also because of a very general desire that nothing further should be done to create uncertainty in the commercial and industrial world."

HAWAIIAN DIFFICULTY AND CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

In the Hawaiian difficulty, which in the meantime had grown into prominence, Mr. Cleveland, "while right in his contention, chose the wrong man for a delicate task, and the prevalent feeling everywhere to-day is that the Hawaiian affair was awkwardly managed."

As regards our foreign service in general, "there have, of course, been not a few good appointments; but all around the world at our consular posts are men that were selected by a most infelicitous reformer because they were unfit."

THE SECOND SERIOUS MISTAKE.

Mr. Cleveland's second grievous mistake was "in permitting his old enemies in New York, the 'Democratic machine,' to continue to dominate the party, or at least to have good hope of doing so." The writer does not contend that it is the duty of the President of the United States to concern himself with local party troubles. "But when there is such a party burden as is sure to wreck his party and to thwart the very purpose of its existence, if he do not pay heed to it, how can he expect to have his party do any high duty?" The cause of tariff reform, the cause of civil-service reform, the dignity, integrity, and cleanliness, the very existence, in fact, of the Democratic party, require its emancipation from the New York State machine. Mr. Cleveland could have done much more than he has done to accomplish this emancipation. Every triumph that he has won has been won by reason of his hostility to this machine and by reason of the popular hope of his continued hostility. It is not a mere local factional fight. It is a struggle to the death. If Hill and Murphy and their like are the Democratic party, the Democratic party cannot survive. No man can doubt this except the man who doubts the success of our whole system of popular government. Within the last twelve months the tone of the Democratic party has slid down from the level of the heroic mood of the whole people to the level of the New York machine, which is to-day giving its influence to the protectionists in the Senate in return for votes that have been given to punish Mr. Cleveland.

COMMONPLACE AS AN EXECUTIVE.

"Mr. Cleveland's achievement in bringing a long discredited party into power and up to the level of a great expectation was herculean. Its sliding back in one year was to a degree inevitable, but it has gone backward to a greater degree than could have been predicted—in great measure surely by reason of his two chief mistakes, his tardiness in getting to the actual work of tariff reform and his neglect of the state of politics in New York. He has proven himself a very great leader in a large struggle for supremacy; but in the work of doing the task that he himself formulated he cannot even choose good tools. He lacks imagination. He is a plodding man. He cannot see dramatic effects. He cannot play the game of statecraft when the time comes for him to move men on the board. He cannot measure the effect of individualities on public opinion. He is like Jefferson in his clear discernment of great principles and in his knowledge just when to proclaim them with supreme effect. But he has almost the stolid density of his immediate predecessor when he comes to the task of working them out. Not the least instructive lesson of Lincoln's career is that a really great Executive must be a man of imagination, even of humor, if possible a man also of personal charm. These qualities of imagination and personal 'magnetism' have in our own time carried through a long political career, brilliant if empty, a man who had no principles whatever. These qualities are by no means substitutes for

the sterling virtues that Mr. Cleveland has. But they are necessary qualities nevertheless for a great President. It is a very proper demand that a democracy makes, that its enthusiasm shall be kept aglow even while its most tedious tasks are in hand. Else at best a President or a party becomes but a poor drudge. In a hand-to-hand encounter Mr. Cleveland's enemies get the better of him—the same enemies that on a larger field he has time and again utterly routed. When the President becomes a drudge, so commonplace becomes even the high duty of the hour that popular enthusiasm wanes and the sorriest rogue can for a time play the rôle of a hero. So strut now Hill and Gorman. To this extent the President has failed.

"But this much can be said of Mr. Cleveland," concludes the writer. "He is the only man in our public life who has made a chapter in our political history that men of the next generation will recall;" and he adds: "Mr. Cleveland has time before his final retirement to show whether he has the same mastery as an executive as he has as a political leader."

COMPARISON OF THE VOTES ON THE M'KINLEY AND WILSON BILLS.

MR. WILLIAM HILL gives in the *Journal of Political Economy* an analysis of the vote on the Wilson bill taken in the House of Representatives, with reference to the sectional distribution of votes on the McKinley bill in 1890. "The South was practically solid for the bill, only eight votes being cast against and one hundred for it. Of the eight negative votes, four came from Louisiana, one each from North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. This is seven votes less than the South gave for the McKinley bill, while the vote in the South against the McKinley bill was only half as large as that cast for the present measure. But the number of members voting now is more than 100 in excess of those recorded on the bill of 1890.

"Without the South the majority against the bill would be twenty-seven; on the same basis, the majority for protection three years ago was 104. Aside from New England, New York and Pennsylvania and the far Western States no section shows a majority against the bill. New England opposed it by a vote of nineteen to six, an apparent loss of three votes from the protective side as compared with the vote of 1890. Two of the three, however, were voting against the income tax rather than against protection. From New York a majority of thirteen opposed the bill, but as eight of the negative votes had just been recorded against the income tax amendment, New York would probably have supported the bill on the tariff question alone. Pennsylvania voted more than two to one against the bill, but New Jersey gave a majority in its favor.

"Of the Middle States, Ohio and Illinois were equally divided, both showing a great loss to protection since the McKinley bill was voted upon. The free wool clause does not appear to have frightened

the representatives from the great wool growing States. Ohio, Michigan, Texas, California and Montana, the leading wool producing States, gave thirty votes against protection to twenty-two for it. In 1890 they voted twenty-six to twelve for the McKinley bill. Without Texas the present vote stands twenty-two votes against the bill to eighteen in its favor. The same States supported protection in 1890 by a vote of twenty-six to four.

"If all the States from New York and Maryland to the Mississippi river be taken the vote stands seventy-six in favor to seventy-eight against the bill. If New England be added so as to take in practically all the manufacturing States, the vote stands eighty to ninety-seven against the bill. If the ten voters who opposed the measure because of the income tax clause be shifted to the other side, the manufacturing States give a majority of five against protection.

"The agricultural section from Minnesota and the Dakotas to Missouri and Kansas gave a majority of two in favor of the bill. They were twenty-seven to four in favor of the McKinley bill. The Western States voted six to ten against the Wilson bill; they were solid for protection three years ago.

"Summarizing, we find eleven States, casting sixty-eight votes, solid for the Wilson bill. All of these except Colorado are in the South, while eight States, casting sixteen votes, are solid against it. Three of the latter are in New England, the others are new States of the Northwest. Leaving out the votes of the States that were solid, the bill would have passed by a majority of twelve. No sort of combination, comparison or analysis of this vote can be made to yield encouragement to the protectionists."

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

HON. THOMAS H. CARTER, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, concludes as follows an article in the *North American Review* on "The Republican Outlook:"

"Republican loss in the past has resulted from the abatement of party enthusiasm through the elimination of sentiment, personal disappointments resulting from the friction incident to a long-continued administration, discontent and unrest born of extraordinary prosperity, a misunderstanding between Eastern and Western Republicans as to the safe and effective method to be employed for the restoration of bimetalism, the suppression by force of the Republican vote in the South, the cohesiveness and ever-increasing strength of the vicious elements in large cities, and a misunderstanding as to the real character of the McKinley law.

THE PARTY FOR ADMINISTRATION.

"The great work to be done in the future for the advancement of civilization and good government in this country insures the perpetuation of Republican supremacy. It is the only national party in the United States worthy of the name and entirely equal to the intelligent administration of the general government. In the arena of peaceful conquest its great.

mission has scarcely begun. It remains for the party in the future to place our tariff system on a permanent basis along protection lines, and to develop the American merchant marine until our flag shall float over our messengers of commerce in every harbor and over all the seas.

AN AMERICAN POLICY.

"The Monroe doctrine must be rescued from the domain of sentiment and be recognized as a living, vital and inviolable principle, supported by the strong arm of the government. The two oceans must be united by the Nicaragua Canal. The perpetuity of our republican form of government must be guaranteed by insuring honest national elections. The men who saved the Republic must enjoy respectful consideration in their old age. The claim of men to superiority over the material things created by their labor must be maintained. The principle that the nation is greater than any of its component parts must not be surrendered. Our foreign policy must become a strong American foreign policy—so firmly established and vigorously maintained that all the nations of the earth will extend to us the respect and consideration due to the strength we have attained and the high order of civilization we have reached. Bimetallism must be restored on a safe and permanent basis. The great work of internal improvements must be continued.

"To these and kindred questions the Republican party will be commissioned anew to address itself at the next general election. The present unfortunate experience cannot fail to impress the country with the gravity of the mistake made in 1892, whereby the progressive work of the party was suddenly interrupted.

OUR PRESENT ILLS.

"With a manifest misinterpretation of public sentiment presented through the Wilson bill; with current history verifying to an unfortunate degree all predictions made by the most ardent protectionist with reference to the destructive evils to follow the abandonment of the protective policy; with closed factories and open soup houses; with disorganized business and organized charity; with breadless homes in the midst of the world's greatest granary; with the increase of the flocks of Australia and of South America simultaneously with the disappearance of the flocks from our own pastures; with New England idle and old England active; with assignees and receivers as prominent business factors throughout the land; with organized labor seeking, not *higher* wages, but *any* wages; with decreased exports and increased imports; with cheap things and no chance to earn a dollar to buy them; with idle miners and flooded mines; with increasing farm products thrown into decreasing markets; with our foreign policy reversed, to the humiliation of the nation; and with confidence and hope supplanted by doubt and uncertainty—who can question that the contrast of *worse* with *better* days will result in the overwhelming triumph in 1896 of the party of progress, patriotism and prosperity?"

IS NEW YORK MORE CIVILIZED THAN KANSAS?

MR. J. WILLIS GLEED takes as the text of an article in the current number of the *Forum* the following statement which appeared in a recent issue of a New York paper: "We do not want any more States until we can civilize Kansas." Mr. Gleed first enters protest against the disposition on the part of citizens of the East who are acquainted with the great West only through the headlines of newspapers to judge of Kansas, for instance, to infer that the present Governor or the Hon. Jerry Simpson voice the general political or economic belief of Kansas, or that Mrs. Lease is a type of the women of that State. Adopting John Stuart Mill's statement as to what are indications of civilization, general intelligence and culture, general morality, general health in the social relations, general good fellowship and happiness, and generally distributed wealth and power, he proceeds to draw a comparison between the people of Kansas and New York, and he finds from an examination of the tangible evidences in these two communities that Kansas does not suffer by the comparison.

EDUCATION.

In point of illiteracy he states that in 1880, the last year statistics upon this subject are to be had, the percentage in Kansas was about the same as in the State of New York, five and a fraction. "In Kansas in 1890, four-fifths of all the children under eighteen and over five years of age were enrolled in the schools; in the State of New York scarcely more than two-thirds; in New York City less than one-half. Kansas spent on her schools \$5,000,000; the State of New York, with more than four times the population, only \$17,500,000. Kansas to-day has a permanent public school fund of \$6,000,000."

"The State of New York, with a population four times as large as Kansas, has thirty colleges for men and women, with about 12,000 students, and a large percentage of these students come from other States. Kansas has eighteen colleges, with 4,200 students enrolled, practically all from within her own borders.

WHAT THEY READ.

"New Yorkers are certainly great readers of newspapers. Kansans are also, and Kansas has 759 newspapers; the State of New York has not three times the number. Practically speaking, New York reads only New York publications. The three Kansas City daily papers are supported largely by Kansas, and the best St. Louis, Chicago, New York and Boston papers have many subscribers in the State. The people of Kansas really read and discuss the speeches made in Congress.

"There are in Kansas a hundred towns and cities having from 1,000 to 40,000 inhabitants. It would be hard to find one of these without a well-patronized public reading room and library. Almost all these villages and cities have active literary clubs."

RELIGION AND MORALS.

Mr. Gleed adduces evidence to show that the moral tone of the people of Kansas is much higher than

that of the people of New York State, and that the social conditions of the Western State are upon the whole much safer, more wholesome and civilized than those of the Eastern State.

"If the religious character and habits of the people are to count in determining the degree of their civilization, then it is to be observed that Kansas has forty-one Young Men's Christian Associations; New York State, with four times the population, has only 148; Kansas has more than 1,000 Societies of Christian Endeavor; New York State only about 3,000; Kansas has about 600 Epworth Leagues, New York State only about 1,200. Kansas has 4,927 church organizations; New York State 8,237. In Kansas there are 269,000 communicants in Protestant churches; in New York 1,018,000. New York has 1,153,000 communicants in Catholic churches, and including these it has a larger percentage of church communicants than Kansas. More than half of the church members in New York State are Catholics; in Kansas less than a fifth. The church communicants in Kansas are 23 per cent. of the whole population; in New York, including Catholics, 36 per cent.; in New Mexico, practically all Catholics, 68 per cent. Excluding Catholics, Kansas has a larger percentage of church communicants than New York. It is, perhaps, fair to exclude the Catholic church for the reason that children are born into that church, they become communicants before they have really reached years of discretion, and once a churchman always a churchman.

As to Kansas society, says Mr. Gleed, it may lack ritual and regalia, but it does not lack sincerity, friendliness, wit and sense. In point of wealth, which in one sense is an indication of civilization. New York, of course, has the advantage, the real value of assessed property in that State being about \$1,000 per capita, as against \$750 in Kansas.

POLITICAL SOUNDNESS.

But it was the recent political phenomena against which the impatience of the New York *Evening Post* was especially directed. The implication in the statement from that paper which Mr. Gleed quotes, is that the people in Kansas are not fit to govern themselves or to participate in the government of the country. For this charge Mr. Gleed has also an answer. He says: "If vigorous patriotism, if prevalent honesty in the administration of public affairs, if respect for law and obedience to it—are evidences of civilization, then Kansas must be quite as civilized as New York. Taking Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's recent 'History of New York City' and skimming the table of contents from 1775 down, one strikes such hints as these: 'Lukewarmness about Revolution,' 'Mob Violence,' 'Tory Plots,' 'Doctors' Mob Riots,' 'Political Riots,' 'The Spoils System,' 'Riots,' 'Election Frauds,' 'Municipal Bribery,' 'Police Riots,' 'Secession Influences,' 'Draft Riots,' 'Hibernian Riots,' 'Political Corruption,' 'Stock Swindling,' 'The Tweed Ring,' etc. New York city was the stronghold of disloyalty in 1776; and in January,

1861, its Mayor, in a message to the Common Council, 'proclaimed disunion to be a fixed fact, and proposed that New York should herself secede and become a free city with but a nominal duty on imports.' The New York draft-riot was more horrible and barbarous than anything ever charged to the bushwhackers and guerillas of the South. The rich and the poor were plundered. Inoffensive negroes were put to death with torture. Charitable institutions were attacked. The attempt was made to burn a hospital filled with wounded soldiers. New York State and New York city were unable or unwilling to crush the mob, and regiments of troops had to be withdrawn from the front at a critical time to restore order. These troops attacked the rioters, as Mr. Roosevelt says, with a commendable desire to do them harm. They did them harm, shooting some 1,200 of them before the affair was ended."

THE POPULISTS.

Mr. Gleed makes no defense of what he chooses to call the "many absurdities" which the Populist party has from time to time mistaken for its principles, and which it has from time to time abandoned. That party, he says, has done incalculable harm to the reputation of Kansas. It was condemned by the people at the last election, and will, he predicts, be duly executed at the next. It sprung into being as the result of general financial distresses, such as worked a revolution in New York, Ohio and elsewhere, at the last election.

KANSANS NOT A BAD LOT.

Mr. Gleed concludes: "The people of Kansas are homogeneous; they are of one race. They have inherited common impulses, common customs, common religion and common ideals. They are by no means a perfect people, though it may be said that this argument would seem to make them so; they are not perfect, but at the same time this country and the cause of good government and higher civilization are receiving and will receive as much good and as little bad, as much help and as little hindrance, from the State of Kansas, as from any other State in the Union."

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The population of England and Wales is 29,150,000, and the Established Church provides about 6,500,000 sittings. The number of estimated communicants is, in round figures, 1,600,000, an increase on the year of 170,000. The number of children in the Sunday schools is rather over 2,000,000. The gross total income of the parochial clergy is £4,213,000, not much more than the odd £213,000 being derived from pew rents. The beneficed clergy pay out of their own pockets £273,000 for assistant curates. Including this latter amount, the voluntary contributions for church work for all purposes amount to the splendid total of £5,401,000. These figures are for 1892 and are given in the *Sunday at Home*.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

THE retirement of Mr. Gladstone has not cast the shadow it might have been expected to cast on the complexion of this month's English reviews. Possibly its colossal significance may have impressed the editors as either all too great or too familiar to be rightly handled in a magazine. Needless to state, there have been many eloquent valedictories. A few may be cited here.

THE DESTROYING ANGEL.

Let the sour come before the sweet, and the sourness of *Blackwood's* is unrelieved by any flavor of generosity toward the aged statesman. This is its farewell: "We believe Mr. Gladstone's retirement to be a signal blessing for the country. Our only regret is that he did not take this step thirty years ago. . . . Steadily during the last quarter of a century Mr. Gladstone has been divesting himself one by one of all the attributes and qualities of a statesman, until as he leaves the scene we can recognize him only as a popular agitator, a political force, an English counterpart of the factor known in American politics as the 'Boss.' . . . Mr. Gladstone's position during the last quarter of a century has been that of the destroying angel of British politics. . . . Mr. Gladstone, like smaller men, has through life sought in various and not always ignoble ways to serve himself. He was, as he claimed to be, an 'agitator,' who traded on the aspirations of the people, worthy and unworthy alike, without true knowledge of their wants or living sympathy with their ways."

In the *National Review* Admiral Maxse exults that "the great Arch-Apostle of national surrender has gone!—and the country breathes." He finds fault with the *London Times* ascribing to the retired statesman "high aims and lofty ambitions." What were they? he asks. "He was a master of fiscal expedients, but, as far as I am aware, he did not initiate a single measure of popular benefit."

"HE THAT HATH CLEAN HANDS."

"The freest from thoughts of personal aggrandizement of all the men that ever ruled England." Such is the verdict of Mr. A. J. Wilson, editor of the *Investors' Review*, who may be regarded as a veritable *advocatus diaboli* in respect of commercial integrity. To Mr. Wilson "all too frequently, politicians of all hues seem mostly on the side of the Devil in human affairs." But, appraising Mr. Gladstone's worth as "a political and social economist," he declares that "throughout his life Mr. Gladstone has been eminently clean-handed. Not only has he never taken a pension for himself from the public purse, but he has never, when not in office, eked out his income by means unworthy of a gentleman and a man of true honesty. He preferred to write magazine articles and books about Homer. Consequently his name is never found among those who 'punt' on the Stock Exchange; no limited liability company ever got him to be a director, nor could a single financier ever conjure with his prestige because of any selfish interest

he might have in view. Mr. Gladstone's very purity of mind and conduct in this and other respects was doubtless a source of weakness to him in practical affairs, and for one thing marks him throughout his career a bad judge of men. It is visible not only in his own life, but in the way he has abstained from quartering his family upon the nation."

AN ELOQUENT PANEGYRIC.

The transfer of the Premiership is the theme of two articles in the *Contemporary* which are marked by a personal pathos and fervor rare in reviews. Dr. Robert Spence Watson waxes eloquent in his peroration on "the Nation's Loss:" "Through it all our noble leader has been in the van. How his voice has rung through the country, always brave, always hopeful, always true. How at times his speeches have been as those of one inspired, and he has risen beyond himself in the earnest and passionate longing that at length justice should be done. Cruel and shameful taunts, coarse invective, brutal misstatement, cold and bitter sneers with no pity in them, the paltry horseplay of young hereditary legislators—all flew past him as things of naught. His superb courtesy, his knightly chivalry, his encyclopædic knowledge, his command of language, his play of countenance and propriety and variety of gesture, his grasp of principle, his power of exposition, his love of accuracy, his intense moral earnestness, his force of conviction in the truth and justice of his cause—how these stood out against the counterfeit panoply of his foes. How he fought and worked and wearied until he had done what he could, and the child of his old age, his Benjamin, had passed through the House of Commons to be contemptuously spurned and rejected by the House of Lords! But he had placed it in such a position that its absolute and ultimate acceptance was thenceforth but a question of time.

WHAT WE HAVE LOST.

"And yet we must lose him—the pity of it! the pity of it!—just when his phenomenal powers were unabated, when his voice rang out in its full and wondrous beauty . . . when he had at length led us face to face with the hereditary foe with whom he has borne so long, and from whom we have suffered so much. His intellect and memory unimpaired, his elasticity of body and mind such as the most gifted youth might envy; his experience, his eloquence, his earnestness, his inspiring personality, we must lose them all. Two of the chief bodily necessities of a leader, sight and hearing, these he has been in a measure deprived of, and under these deprivations he has been compelled to lay down his arms. Oh, the pity of it; the pity of it!

"England has never seen his like before; will it ever see his like again? Not in our time, at all events. We shall listen in vain for a voice like that which is gone. But we have an abiding incentive to earnest toil for others in his great example, and our children and their children's children will have a precious heritage in the memory of his noble life. His works remain with us: those which are accomplished as a

blessing, those yet to be carried out as a solemn duty. Our love and gratitude will best be shown by our resolving that his wishes shall, by our unwearying labors, become the law of the land he has served so lovingly and so long."

CONTRAST BETWEEN THE OLD PREMIER AND THE NEW.

Mr. Massingham's eulogy on "The Old Premier and the New" is perhaps more discriminating. He describes as the one fixed idea of Mr. Gladstone's career, the view that international relations ought to be based on a certain free and generous ethical dealing. But the main purpose of the article is to enforce the moral that "Mr. Gladstone's successor must, in the main, shine by force of contrast with his illustrious forerunner. Youth against age, nationalism against cosmopolitanism, the collectivist as against the individualist point of view, the development of local and industrial organizations as against the supreme attractions of life and warfare in the central Parliament, an approach to Federal Home Rule as opposed to Mr. Gladstone's more exclusive method—these are the main landmarks of the course along which the Liberal party is now being steered. The fate of the Rosebery administration may quite possibly not be a great one, though the signs of a Rosebery legend in the country are a notable testimony to the desire for intellectual novelty which sustains the new formation. But Lord Rosebery may very well succeed in settling nearly all the more urgent problems of his day—Home Rule, hereditary legislation, the complete unification of London, the Eight-Hours movement, the equipment of the London County Council with powers which would pave the way for the largest experiment in municipal collectivism known to the civilized world. . . . His main source of strength lies in the social movement which made it inevitable that when Mr. Gladstone went he would be succeeded by a municipal statesman."

ENGLAND'S NEW PREMIER.

THE article, "Lord Rosebery and the Liberal Crisis in England," by J. Castell Hopkins, in the *Forum*, is full of biographical information which supplements well the sketch of the new Premier's political career that appeared in the April number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. We quote from Mr. Hopkins' article as follows:

A DEMOCRATIC ARISTOCRAT.

"The new Prime Minister of Great Britain is undoubtedly a remarkable man. In English politics any age under fifty is comparative youthfulness, yet Lord Rosebery at forty-six succeeds as leader of the Liberal party a veteran who was fighting its battles long before his successor was born. Reared amid aristocratic surroundings; growing up in political life apart from the vigorous struggles of the House of Commons; habituated to the customs of high position, the respect still given to hereditary rank, and the exercise of that power which immense wealth gives its possessor, he takes the helm of State as the

democratic leader of a party which is pledged to wholesale measures of reform. Twice Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in a Liberal Cabinet, he has succeeded in changing the entire tendency of his party policy; he has proclaimed the necessity of continuity in the treatment of external affairs; he has impressed himself upon the statesmen of Europe as a strong man of wide views and great determination; and he has acquired a degree of popular confidence in this direction which makes even Conservatives look upon him as a sort of national sheet-anchor which prevents the State from drifting to ruin under Liberal guidance.

"Lord Rosebery seems to have been successful in attaining almost everything that he has ever desired. Twenty years ago he was comparatively poor. In 1878 he married the daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild and became one of the richest men in England. The wealth that he had freely enjoyed during Lady Rosebery's lifetime became entirely his at her death in 1890. His first speech in the House of Lords in 1871 brought him many encomiums and appointments to several positions of importance. His presidency of the Social Science Congress in 1874 resulted in an address which, to the astonishment of all who knew him as a young man of only twenty-seven, was published in the *Times* next day to the extent of some six columns. His fluency, wit, sound reasoning, pleasant delivery and attractive style early brought him a reputation as a speaker which has been steadily growing. His visits to Australia and to Canada, coupled with a consistent advocacy of closer Imperial relations and continuous expressions of affection and praise for the colonies, have made him popular in every part of the external Empire.

POPULAR WITH THE MASSES.

"The new Premier is a widely popular man. Like Mr. Gladstone he is popular with the masses. Like Lord Salisbury he is admired by the classes. The most democratic section of the United Kingdom is Scotland, and it is there that Lord Rosebery commands the largest comparative following. The most democratic public body in England is the London County Council, and there he commands the closest attention and the sincerest regard and respect. He frequently expresses his belief in democracy and his adherence to its principles, but never in an aggressive or violent form.

"He has taken practical steps in the road of reform. The equipment of the People's Palace in London, the removal of religious disabilities, the improvement of dwellings by the 'Artisans' Dwelling act,' the efficient work done by the London County Council, under his direction, in bettering the conditions which surround the every day workingman in the crowded streets of the capital, are sign posts along the path he has taken.

HIS POSITION ON HOME RULE.

"Lord Rosebery is a supporter of Home Rule. There can be no doubt of that fact. But the tenor of his speeches—and they are not very numerous upon

the subject—proves him to be a calm, reasoning advocate of the idea, willing to give and take in all details, but desirous in a general way of insuring the success of local self-government as a principle applicable to Ireland. Still he is not an enthusiast upon the subject. The policy he considers a leap toward the light: the principle of governing through the properly ascertained wishes of the Irish people as much settled as is Magna Charta; the result, assured prosperity."

PARTIES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

EVERY one knows that the two great political parties in England are the Liberal and the Tory. There are, however, several smaller organizations of which we in this country hear very little, and it is of these that the Hon. Justin McCarthy, M.P., writes especially in the *North American Review*.

Besides the Liberals and Tories, there are to-day an Irish party, a Scotch party, a Welsh party, a Labor party, a Woman's Suffrage party, a Temperance party, a Colonial party, and other parties more or less conspicuous. They are all solid and self-centered bands, whose partisan allegiance is not always to be counted on with certainty by either of the two parties in England. The purpose of the Irish party is well known. The Scottish party is not yet so compact and so resolute in its organization. Its ultimate object is Home Rule for Scotland. The immediate object of the Welsh party is the disestablishment of the State church in Wales, and later on it may be expected to demand Home Rule for Wales. Both the Scotch and Welsh parties have been inspired directly by the success of the Irish National movement.

THE TEMPERANCE PARTY.

The Temperance party, or party in favor of prohibitory legislation as regards the sale of intoxicating liquors, has grown to immense power in the state. Thus far the party have habitually acted with the Liberals, because they believe there is better hope for their cause from the Liberals than from the Tories, but they would at any moment forsake the Liberals and stand by the Tories, if the Tories were to promise them a full measure of local option and the Liberals were to refuse it. Regarding the Woman's Suffrage movement, Mr. McCarthy says that while it has been going on for several years, it has not lately made any conspicuous advance in the House of Commons. This is partly due to the fact that the organizers of the movement have been very patient and have not been willing to thrust themselves in the forefront of parliamentary agitation.

THE LABOR PARTY.

Representation of labor in Parliament dates from the year 1874, when Mr. McDonald, a man long since dead, and Mr. Burt, who still is in the House and is now a member of the Liberal Administration, were elected to Parliament. Regarding Mr. Burt, the writer says, "no man in the House is more respected there." Mr. Burt, although he began active life as a workingman in the mines, has managed somehow to educate him-

self, and is now better educated, taking him all around, than many a man who has gone through a full course of university training.

JOHN BURNS.

The most conspicuous man among the newer members of the Labor party is Mr. John Burns. Mr. McCarthy gives a very sympathetic sketch of the life and work of this distinguished labor leader. "He has about him the charm of a strong, self-reliant manhood—he is above all things a man. You can see this in his dark, soft, gleaming eyes. They are eyes which invite confidence. John Burns is a working engineer who has led a toiler's life, afloat and ashore and under various conditions. He has worked along those mysterious African rivers which are associated in the minds of most of us with the explorings of Stanley and of Emin Pasha. He has worked in London sheds and yards. He is a fine and a powerful speaker, and can control a vast meeting of workmen with irresistible force. He is a great democratic influence, and political parties and social organizations can hardly reckon without him. He seldom speaks in the House of Commons, but when he does speak he speaks well and goes straight to the point. He never speaks but on some subject which he thoroughly understands and about which he has something important and direct to say. He has a fine and even thrilling voice, and one always feels that some day when his time comes and his own question is uppermost he will make a great speech. For the present that time has not come, and John Burns has given loyal and devoted support to the Home Rule bill. The natural defect of many such men in the House of Commons would be to think of nothing but their own cause. One who has been long engaged out of doors in a particular cause is apt, if he gets into the House of Commons, to lose all sense of perspective and proportion. He does not see that something else has to come first. He will not see that anything else ought to come first. So he persists in merely trying to beat his own drum and to prevent others from rattling their drums at all. He becomes like a player of cards who insists on playing out of his turn. Thus he puts people against him and even perhaps against his cause. He sinks very often into a mere 'crank.' I have known honest and gifted and devoted men become utter failures in the House of Commons—failures for themselves and for their cause—through this fatal misconception. John Burns has none of this weakness. I do not believe he would surrender a single principle of his cause for all the governments and all the political parties in the world. But neither would he injure another great cause or show himself impatient with it or unconcerned about it because it happened to be in before him. When John Burns came into Parliament at the last general elections, he found Home Rule in possession of the field. Nothing on earth could have displaced it. Even that great disorganizer of English domestic reforms—a foreign war—a war between England and some foreign State—could not have pushed Home Rule from its place.

Therefore, John Burns, being a sturdy Home Ruler already, threw his energies and his heart into the task of advancing Home Rule. He worked for it with unceasing courage and good sense, both in public and in private. He never missed a chance of speaking for his own cause; but he recognized the fact that the Home Rule cause 'had the floor,' and he made no effort to impede it, but, on the contrary, helped it cheerfully in every way that came within his power."

THE COLONIAL PARTY.

The Colonial party is the newest of all the parties in the House of Commons. It is composed of members of Parliament who were born, brought up in some of the colonies, or have lived much of their lives there, or have pecuniary or other interests in the colonies, or have traveled there and made colonial questions a study on the spot. The chairman of the party is Sir John Gorst, who lived a long time in New Zealand and has the peculiar distinction of being the only member of Parliament who can speak the Maori tongue. The object of the party is naturally to see that the interests of the colonists are properly presented to Parliament, and to consider how to deal with the growth of the principle of federation, a principle which is becoming a burning question throughout England's great colonial possessions.

THE PARLIAMENTARY WHALE.

"AS the mouth of the whale will admit a porpoise, but the gullet will hardly pass down a herring, so is the capacity of Parliament to turn out completed legislation. It will entertain, but digest very little." With this lively simile, Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., opens a rather discursive article in the *New Ireland Review* on procedure in Parliament. The cry of a constituent for a "short bill" to end some particular grievance shows how little known the slowness of that procedure is. The new member chafes under the rules of the House, but these, says Mr. Healy, may not be altered; "First, because the rules are good rules and useful rules, unless abused by party malice," and next, any attempt to alter them would require a whole session to itself. "The change between the Parliament of to-day and ten or twelve years ago is very great. For every two men who wanted to talk before the suffrage was extended there are five now."

NO APPRENTICESHIP FOR LEGISLATORS.

Mr. Healy complains that there is no department or official from whom the new member can get guidance as to putting his private bill into proper shape, and into due relation to existing legislation. "Of the six hundred and seventy men in Parliament probably not more than fifty could frame a question which would pass the clerks at the table without correction, not to speak of drawing a bill." After describing the sparse chances of a private member's bill in Parliament, he despairingly concludes: "Except for the purpose of ripening questions by debate, and thereby compelling the executive to take action, the great annual parade

of private bills by members at the opening of every session is in sad contrast to the actual legislative harvest in the autumn when the session ends."

WHAT DO THE RUCK OF SILENT MEN GAIN?

In passing the Home Rule bill, and in proving Ireland incapable of government from London, Irish members have something to show for their labors. "What English members in the mass have to show for their energies in the same space of time it would not be similarly easy to appraise. Some of them, of course, get social distinction and cheap titles, others enjoy the excitement in the House and the freshest news in the lobbies, but what the ruck of silent men gain by wasting their lives at Westminster is a puzzle. Lots of them perhaps ask themselves *cui bono* as they pace the lobbies without even an occasional nod of recognition from the leaders they silently and loyally serve. The slow rate of advance, compared with the enormous physical strain thrown upon hundreds of men, is sadly disproportionate."

ADVANTAGE OF A LARGE LEGISLATURE.

The number of Members (670) forming the House of Commons is "almost gigantic." "The United States of America, with nearly twice the population, has hardly half as many Congressmen. The American Senate numbers 88, and even when all the Territories become States, can never exceed 100, while the House of Lords has 570 Peers." But numbers have their advantage. "Commonplace persons generally hold steadily by a leader, and this gives continuity to policy on both sides and sustenance to the foremost men. Were the English Parliament smaller, wire-pulling would be more powerful, and the influence which personal canvass or lobbying exercises on minute bodies would be more felt."

PROS AND CONS OF PAID MEMBERS.

Yet the size of Parliament is the chief obstacle to payment of members. "An annual provision of \$1,000,000 would be necessary to provide \$1,500 a year for every one not already in receipt of official salary." Another obstacle is the objection of "the richer section of the Liberals" to breed rivals now too poor to compete for their seats. "Payment of members would not be an unmixed benefit anywhere; but recent events in Ireland have shown the danger at a crisis of permitting representatives to regard themselves as the personal following of one man, who is endowed with a fund to control their remuneration."

Yet payment of members would restore a right of initiative to the constituencies.

Science-Gossip, established in 1865 as *Hardwick's Science-Gossip*, begins a new series this month, and is under the editorship of Mr. John T. Carrington and Mr. Edward Step. Mr. Carrington was for thirteen years editor of the *Entomologist*, and for many years was connected with the Natural History department of the *Field*.

ECONOMISTS ON THE ENGLISH COAL WAR.

THE stand made in England last year by the miners for a "living wage" has won from experts in economics a consideration so favorable as to be likely to bewilder employers of the old school who seemed to think they could always reckon on the thoroughgoing support of English political economy. Two articles on this topic appear in the current number of the *Economic Journal*. Mr. J. E. Munro presents "some economic aspects of the coal dispute, 1893." "Colliery owners," he says, "allege that prices are governed by demand and supply, and that prices ought to govern wages; the miners allege that the colliery owners can control prices, and that in any case wages ought to govern prices." Mr. Munro argues: 1. That "the price of coal will tend to vary and a fall in price can only be avoided by a restriction of supply, such restriction at a certain point involving short time, if a minimum wage is to be maintained." He points out that the exaction of royalties serves to equalize the conditions of competition between lessees. "The nearer the actual royalty approaches the royalty the mine can afford to pay the less the probability of any disturbance in prices and wages arising out of one colliery owner underselling another." 2. "While the relation of wages to prices is close and intimate, we cannot go so far as to lay down the principle that price ought to govern wages, or the opposite principle that wages ought to govern prices." "The miners are entitled to a careful examination of their position." 3. On the argument that if the minimum rate be higher than that paid in other industries, workers will be attracted from other industries and so force down the minimum, Mr. Munro observes that the minimum is now fixed, not by number of laborers applying for work, but by the federated masters and federated men, and that one or two years are needed to qualify a man for coal mining. No evidence has appeared to show miners' wages affected by migration of labor.

ECONOMIC FORCES AT WORK.

The economic forces which may possibly break down the minimum, and which Mr. Emerson Bainbridge recently detailed are next examined. 1. The competition of different coal districts. There are "decided limits" to the amount of trade which Wales and the North could take from the Midlands. Increased output in non-Federation districts would require fresh miners; these would come from Federation districts, and economic adjustment would follow. 2. The possible decrease in domestic, industrial or foreign demand. "It is very doubtful if a moderate rise in the price of coal would cause any substantial decrease in household consumption." So long as industries affected by the price of coal can be maintained at a profit, the rise in coal does not diminish the total income of the country or its purchasing power. "If it decreases the purchasing power of the consumer or of the capitalist, it increases in a corresponding degree the purchasing power of the miners. A new distribution of the annual income is the result."

The bugbear of competition between England and other countries finds small mercy at Mr. Munro's hands. "A considerable rise in price might take place in England without our foreign trade in coal being affected by the coal-producing countries of Continental Europe.

"Notwithstanding the alleged longer hours and lower wages, the cost of production as measured by the price of coal is much higher on the Continent.

	Price per ton at the pit's mouth.			Output per worker in 1893.		
	1888.	1890.	1900.	1888.	1890.	1900.
Northumberland.....	s. d. 4 4	s. d. 5 4	s. d. 7 3½	} From 300 to 400 tons.		
Durham.....	4 5	5 2	7 3¼			
S. Yorkshire.....	5 0	5 0	8 9			
Westphalia.....	6 0	8 6	11 6			
Belgium.....	6 8	7 6	—	} 180 "		
France (Nord et Pas-de-Calais).....	7 6	7 8	9 5			

"The reason of this is that . . . on the Continent . . . the seams are thin, and have often to be worked at great depth.

"Apart from lowness of price, we have special advantages as regards the quality of the coal and facilities of shipment.

"Notwithstanding the very varied fluctuations that have occurred in the coal industry in England, it has always preserved its export trade, and actually increased its coal exports to those countries whence competition is dreaded."

Mr. Munro does not refer to possible competition from America, held to be England's most formidable rival in the coal trade.

LONG HOURS AND LOW WAGES NOT DECISIVE.

For the argument that "any increase in the cost of production in England will tend to drive English industries abroad," Mr. Munro has scant respect. "Which industries?" he asks. Certainly not English railways, canals, docks, gas and electric light works, and house building. "Many of the most important industries of England must from necessity be carried on within the country." Of other industries, possibly the pig iron trade is most sensitive to foreign attack. But compare Germany and England: "Both these countries have to import the hematite from Spain; both possess a plentiful supply of coal; the hours of labor are longer and the wages of labor are less in Germany than in England. It might, therefore, be expected that Germany could produce pig iron from hematite much cheaper than England. The contrary, however, is the case. The cost of production is 10s. per ton higher in Germany than in England."

"A FULL WEEK'S WORK AND A FULL WEEK'S WAGE."

Mr. F. D. Longe, "the first of Mr. Mills's contemporaries successfully to attack the theory of the Wages Fund," declares the only result of the coal strike is to show that the abstinence of 200,000 miners from producing coal for three months can so reduce supply as to create a demand sufficient to keep their wages at the old level for a short time, until normal conditions again operate. "The principle of a standard rate is not new to the coal trade." Employers in any trade not

moribund "have a common interest with their laborers in preventing wages being reduced to such an extent as would not only fail to give their workmen sufficient livelihood, but would tend to diminish the supply of labor on which they would depend for the continuance of their trade."

Mr. Longe will not discuss the figure at which the disputants strove to fix the standard rate. The number of hours actually worked is a question not less important. The short time worked of late is due to the employer's practice of keeping on more men than he can usually fully employ. "The employers must be held mainly responsible for this condition of things." Mr. Longe observes in conclusion: "If the miner was only allowed to go down the pit under a contract which would secure a full week's work to the employer and a full week's wage to the workman, the wages problem in the coal trade would be much simplified. If on the other hand the trade is to be carried on under a system which keeps a larger number of men depending on employment in each colliery than be fully or regularly employed, the fixing of a standard rate will do little toward improving his condition."

ON THE BRINK OF REVOLUTION.

England as Professor Goldwin Smith Sees Her.

THE first article in the *Nineteenth Century* makes delightful reading. To hear a clever shrew scold is a rich treat, provided the listener is not the butt of her invectives; it is such a fine study in language and temper. But it is poor sport beside the spectacle of a clever literary man who goes on shrilly vituperating without check or pause or dropping his voice for more than a dozen pages. Mr. Smith has revisited political England, and great is the day of visitation. To say that he pours out his vials of wrath upon that unfortunate country is much below the mark.

"SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM."

It was only to be expected that he would wail over the Commons passing Home Rule; an event "the moral effect of which is too likely never to be annulled." But "Home Rule is now the least part of the matter."

"The appeals made to the hatred of the masses for the classes have been heard. The spirits called from the deep of social passion have come at the call. By violence of one party and the weakness of the other, the nation is being visibly drawn toward the brink of social as well as political revolution. The sanctity of contract, jealously guarded against legislative violence by the American Constitution, has been not only disregarded but trampled on in agrarian legislation for Ireland, and the principle will be shaken through the whole of a great commercial nation. Confiscation, as might have been expected, has crossed from Ireland to Great Britain. . . . Socialism, Communism, Anarchism are rife throughout Europe."

DEMOCRACY WITHOUT SAFEGUARDS.

The United States in deciding on Democracy fenced round the system with many safeguards, to which England has no counterpart. By the prodigious growth of manufactures in England "the balance of national character has been deranged." "Never was there such an audience for those who live by preaching industrial war." "And these masses are getting powers of government into their hands." "Overpopulation is another danger;" which is aggravated by the monopoly of the Unions. Disorder in New York has the community against it, in London it has only the police. British industry has a largely artificial basis, and from a great shock "untold ruin might ensue."

"To proclaim Democracy is to renounce Empire. . . . Not Russian ambition or native insurrection is the great danger of British empire in India, but British democracy, which already is joining hands with Hindu agitators. The spirited diplomacy of the British Foreign Office and the policy of great armaments seem to be a survival. . . . The constituency which supported them has ceased to exist"—Sir William Harcourt's big naval Budget notwithstanding.

"THE LAST INGREDIENT IN THE CAULDRON."

At bottom of the social disturbance is "the dissolution of fundamental beliefs. The governing classes seem to devote themselves to pleasure and excitement," instead of to the stern political duties of the hour. The landed gentry have broken down under agricultural depression.

Then comes, of course, as "the last ingredient in the seething cauldron of change" the revolt of woman, emancipation of wives, insurrection of daughters.

What governing power has England to save her and her empire from revolution? Certainly not the power of the Crown. "The House of Commons arrogates omnipotence, but has become the slave of the caucus and its demagogue despot." The House of Lords "now stands between the nation and dismemberment," but on its present footing cannot permanently regain power or afford lasting securities against revolution. For all these perils "faction, politely styled party," is responsible.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Is there no way of escape? "A House of Commons manifestly demoralized, unable to dispatch the business, docked of freedom of debate by the clôtüre, in bondage at once to the caucus and to Irish disaffection, is proclaimed the sole organ of the national will, the supreme and only power of the State. The Second Chamber is to be suppressed or silenced. This forms the present issue. The first care of anti-revolutionary statesmanship in future will be to reorganize the House of Lords on a rational basis and make it a real safeguard, like the Senate of the United States. To defend the existence of a Second Chamber against domineering and usurping violence is the duty of the present hour."

Mr. Smith is very angry with Lord Salisbury for not having reorganized the peers during his last term of office.

TRICOUPIS, THE GREEK PRIME MINISTER.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for March contains a thorough and valuable character sketch of Tricoupis, the Greek Prime Minister, by Prof. J. W. Jenks, who has lately returned from a journey that gave him opportunities for a conscientious study of certain phases and personalities in European politics.

Tricoupis, Professor Jenks describes as a man who disdains the arts of the demagogue and the flattery of the populace, often erring on the side of severity. He is a polyglot, very versatile, and possesses enormous powers of work. He is a man who, in the opinion of more than one member of European cabinets, is a great statesman in a small country, but a man who would have been a great statesman in any country. He comes of a family of scholars and statesmen.

A TREMENDOUS WORKER.

"In physique, as his portrait would show, he is very robust and strong, carrying his sixty-two years with the vigor of a man twenty years younger. His powers of work and endurance are simply phenomenal, though one may perhaps question at times the judgment of the man who so abuses a good constitution. When he is in office, with the burden upon him not merely of the treasury, but of all the multifarious duties in the way of local government, office-distributing, and general dictatorship that fall to the lot of the Prime Minister of Greece, he often works from eighteen to twenty hours a day, and, so far as one can learn, makes no provision at all for regular recreation or rest. At his house, one day, his sister told me that he had gone to bed that morning at three o'clock, and at seven was again in his office at the treasury department. People who wish to see him on business have, at times, appointments made late in the night, when he is more likely to have leisure than when, in the daytime, his anteroom is thronged with visitors. A Greek Prime Minister needs unlimited powers of endurance, for his work is almost that of a dictator, with corresponding duties, while his political opponents are ever watchful to catch him napping, and often do not hesitate to go to extremes to upset him."

SIXTEEN HOURS AT A STRETCH.

"Three or four years ago, the opposition filibustered and talked on the budget from four o'clock in the afternoon until ten the next morning. Divided into relays, they talked against time, raising technical points, and using all the arts common to such tactics. Members read, yawned, slept, went to the lobbies and elsewhere in small squads for refreshment, keeping well within call of the party whips; but for sixteen hours Tricoupis never left the Chamber, sitting quiet, watchful, apparently unwearied and needing no refreshment. At another session he

remained fourteen hours, and was led finally to rest a moment only by the ruse of a friend."

AN ENEMY OF THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

Greece is not second even to the United States as a country of office seekers and office givers, and Tricoupis has steadily opposed corruption and has maintained a rigid independence and scorn of petty trickery. Prof. Jenks criticises him as too careless of popular opinion, which, though he "may fairly be said to have created popular government in Greece, he wants to drive, and not to lead."

"Throughout his long political career Tricoupis has remained a poor man, caring only for his work, and living on the meagre salary paid him and the slenderest income from some little inherited property. He lives very modestly, in a rented house, with his sister, who, unmarried also, seems with him to give her life to politics and the state. No sketch of him would be complete without mention of this highly gifted lady, who has been for years his most useful aid. Day after day, and all day long, she receives friends, strangers, constituents, opponents, greeting all with the unflinching tact and courtesy that delight and win, and speaking to each his own language with an accuracy that astonishes one. 'Her drawing-room,' well says a writer in the *St. James Gazette*, 'is perhaps the nearest approach to the political and literary salon of the last century.'"

THE KING OF SIAM.

IN the *Leisure Hour* for April there is an entertaining paper on Bangkok, the capital of Siam, by an Englishman, who does not give a very pleasant account of this Venice of the East. It is illustrated with a picture of the King of Siam.

In speaking of this monarch, the writer, Mr. P. C. Standing, says: "When the present ruler of Siam succeeded to the throne, he set himself to schemes of reform, so far as in him lay: he strove to encourage the arts and sciences, as his sire had done, and followed out Western ideas as far as possible. He enjoyed nothing better than to get hold of an intelligent European and ply him with questions leading up to the subject of the improved government of Siam. In the beautiful 'King's Garden' at Bangkok I have seen a sun dial, astronomical instruments, etc., sent from Europe by order of His Majesty, and used by him with great regularity as well as with an intelligent interest. Bishop Pallegoix taught him Latin. By a royal edict, King Chulalongkorn has decreed the release of all slaves whose bondage commenced at a later date than his accession (1868). But this still leaves numerous captives. The city is the queerest conceivable admixture of the Oriental and the European. An electric light company was started, but it speedily went into liquidation. Not so the Tramway Company, which, not content with paying an extremely promising dividend, has actually opened an electric section with the best results: so that one is confronted with the strange spectacle of an electric tramcar flying along the street in juxtaposition to

the gharry, the 'riksha, and even the bullock-cart of barbarism."

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

JOHN A. GRAY, the late surgeon to His Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, writes a brief but interesting paper in the *Asiatic Quarterly* for April. He says that the Ameer is absolute autocrat. There is no press, and the Ameer has strictly curtailed the influence of the priests. The chief priest has hardly more influence than an ordinary civil magistrate: "Amir Abdurrahman has a high degree of education and considerable stores of information—scientific, artistic and general—acquired from books, from conversation and from observation during his travels. To the simple manners and free hospitality of Dost Muhammad he adds a dignity and a kindly courtesy of manner most remarkable in a man of his strong passions and in one who is constantly surrounded with adulation and flattery. He is readily accessible to his people; and even when suffering from the pangs of gout, he will listen patiently to the petitions of the poorest of his subjects, and give rapid though just judgment in the cases brought before him."

HIS REFORMS.

Dr. Gray speaks very emphatically of the improvements which have been wrought in Afghanistan under his rule. Highway robbery and murder are no longer common in the country, nor is murder or theft in the towns. Englishmen travel constantly between Kabul and the Indian frontier without the slightest attempt being made to injure or annoy them. Dr. Gray says that he went among the villagers freely, unescorted and unguarded. In 1890, when he sent to Kabul from Turkistan for two extra dispensers, they rode the whole distance in safety.

They had but one pistol between them, and that was unloaded. This extraordinary freedom from crime has not been attained by rose water, but Dr. Gray thinks that the execution and dispersion of the lawless tribes was indispensable. The Ameer, like Lord Rosebery, thinks that the State should concern itself with the condition of the people, although even Lord Rosebery would shrink from following the Ameer in advancing money without interest to those who are desirous of starting business on their own account. Dr. Gray says: "Should a Kabuli wish to start business for himself, and not have sufficient money, he has but to apply to the Ameer, who will, for a certain number of years, lend him a sufficient sum for his purpose, and this without interest. The Ameer has established workshops in Kabul which are really national training schools. They produce war material which he could buy much cheaper either in Russia or in India, but he insists on manufacturing them himself in order to teach his subjects the crafts of the artisan. Everything European is now fashionable in Kabul, including garments made by European tailors. The Ameer imported an English tailor to his capital for the purpose of teaching the natives

how to make clothes fit in English style. Classes were held, demonstrations given, with the result that the Kabuli tailor now makes clothes that fit. Dr. Gray at the Ameer's request started an art class in Kabul, and had five of the chief artists in the country as his first pupils.

Dr. Gray concludes his paper as follows: "One must remember that this educational system of civilizing is being carried on among a race of men who have been known hitherto simply as fighters, robbers, semi-savages, and who, unlike so many of the races of India, have shown but little if any sign that they were capable of being converted into useful producers. When I say finally that the Amir offers prizes, and of considerable value, for the best or most original work, produced either in the shops or elsewhere, it will be easily understood how much he has at heart the desire to advance his people in knowledge and civilization."

A MOUNTAINEERING QUEEN.

ALP-CLIMBING women, it is too generally supposed, belong to the English-speaking race and to the robust middle class. Mrs. E. T. Cook vividly describes to us in the *English Illustrated* the adventures of an *Alpiniste* who is neither *bourgeoise* nor English, nor any other than her Majesty the Queen of Italy. According to Mrs. Cook, who has met her in the heights:

"The Alps have no more devoted lover in any land than her Majesty Queen Margherita. . . . King Humbert has inherited his father's love of Alpine sport; and when he betakes himself to his shooting-box at Aymaville, in the Val d'Aosta, or to the hunting country of Cogne or Charvensod, the Queen retires to the neighboring Val de Lys, and revels on her part in mountain excursions. Here she can be free as air, and escape from the cares of state and of pageantry. The peasants idolize her.

"During her fifty days' stay at Gressoney Queen Margherita often dons the costume of the valley. . . . The costume consists of a bright red cloth skirt, made very full and reaching to the ankles, and a bodice of the same over a white linen chemisette with full sleeves. . . . The dress and the color are alike in rich and poor, from the baron's daughter to the peasant, but it is the embroidery and the pins that tell the tale.

"We often met her walking . . . the Queen in the pretty costume of the valley before referred to—the two ladies in sober black. Two gendarmes often followed the Queen at a respectful distance; indeed, they must have had plenty to do to keep up with her, for she walks with a good swinging English stride, not at all like most of her countrywomen."

Last August, the Queen officially as *prima Alpinista d'Italia*, "opened" a hut built for science and refreshment on the summit of Signal-Kuppa, by spending the night there. Twice during last year the Queen set out on ice expeditions. On the first expedition for three nights her Majesty camped out in the snow and ice.

THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE AND THE CZAR.

IN the *Revue de Paris* of March 15 are a number of letters written from the Palaces of Compiègne and Fontainebleau by Octave Feuillet, the French novelist. In them the writer gives many interesting details of the Imperial Court. M. Feuillet unconsciously gives a delightful picture of Napoleon the Third's family life. The Empress more than once complained to her visitor of the troubles and griefs inseparable from royalty. She described to him vividly an afternoon spent with the then Czar, the Emperor Nicholas. The Imperial party arrived at Fontainebleau, only to be told privately that the Prefect of Police had reason to believe that an attempt would be made on the Czar's life. Nothing could be done but wait quietly, and the Emperor and Empress determined not to frighten their guest. Both in the station and on the way to the château they arranged that he should be completely surrounded and, so to speak, covered by themselves and a few trustworthy friends; and the Empress spent the whole afternoon showing the Czar over the palace and talking nonsense in order to make the time pass quickly and render a drive in the forest impossible. When relating this painful experience, she added that nothing could compensate for these kind of hours. A more sympathetic and delightful picture of the beautiful Empress of the French in her home life has perhaps never been penned, and as it is contained in a number of letters written by Octave Feuillet to his own wife, no fear of the future publication restrained the writer's pen.

DEAN STANLEY AND RENAN.

AMONG certain interesting reminiscences of Dean Stanley contributed to the *Young Man* by Rev. H. R. Haweis, he tells the following amusing incident: "I remember a dinner given to M. Renan, on which occasion I sat next but one to him, and the Dean of Westminster sat opposite. The great writers soon engaged in a warm interchange of anecdote and repartee, and the whole table listened with the utmost delight to the two most illustrious persons present, exhibiting the rare phenomenon of great wits, both at their ease and at their best in each other's society; but the piquancy lay in the fact that Renan could not speak or understand English, and the Dean had to converse in French. It was the most fearfully and wonderfully made French I ever listened to, a shocking accent, *vow savay cur jammy*, and so on; but the impetuous Dean was inconceivably voluble and ready, and, above all, the unscrupulous literal translation of English idioms into French, was courageous beyond praise; but somehow Renan understood it. The Dean's was the triumph of mind, not only over matter, but over grammar, idiom, everything; but the result was a sustained and extremely animated conversation, into which Renan cut in his own inimitable manner with the neatest epigram and the most courteous pleasantry."

THE BETRAYAL OF THE NIHILISTS.

THE Vicomte de Vogüé writes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the Russian Terrorists. This writer, who is connected by marriage with General Annenkoff, was present at the trials which resulted from the avowals of Goldenberg, the Nihilist. But for this man having made up his mind to betray secrets of the Nihilist party, the efforts of the Russian administration to unravel the plot might have remained fruitless. He was arrested at Elizabethgrad in November, 1879, while carrying a valise full of dynamite, and was finally declared to have committed suicide in his cell. Those whom he betrayed, and many others, believed that he was secretly imprisoned in Siberia or allowed to escape to America. Be that as it may, this man made a complete confession, including the details of the assassination of Prince Krapotkine, his participation in the attacks on the life of the Emperor of Russia on April 2 and November 19; and he also betrayed the organization of the party of which he had been one of the leading chiefs; he named all his accomplices and defined the responsibility of each. His ostensible motive was the stopping of further useless bloodshed.

The descriptions of the court in which the small band of criminals, pale and "green" from confinement in the prison cells under the River Neva, sat facing the Russian officials, who are described not as being specially cruel, but rather as being anxious and bewildered judges, are vividly thrown in. When the court finally withdrew to consider their verdict the deliberations lasted thirteen hours. One hour after midnight the judges returned and delivered their verdict, condemning the five principals to death, while the others had to undergo sentences of hard labor for varying periods; and the three women concerned in the matter to Siberian exile. The latter gave smiling farewells to their comrades, who listened, no muscle of their pale faces moving, in dead silence to the verdict. "We left the tribunal," says M. de Vogüé, "with clearer notions of what the Terrorist party really meant. . . . The Empire had been terrorized during the year by a band of twenty-five to thirty resolute criminals—a few men of relative ability desperately conspiring, and sacrificing themselves in the midst of a small group of ignorant fanatics." The avowals of Goldenberg made it easy to reconstitute the party. Some had perished in previous executions, sixteen were now tried and condemned, but enough of them remained at large to plot and carry out the frightful assassination of Alexander the Second in March, 1881. Of the trial of the regicide, M. de Vogüé gives some curious details. A woman, the Perovskaia, seems to have been the soul of the strange and complicated murder plot. The Nihilists of fifteen years ago did not succeed in shaking the solidity of the Russian State. M. de Vogüé evidently believes that the Anarchists of to-day are similarly few in number, and that they may be tracked from one center to another and disposed of without shaking the state of France.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT.

IN the *Idler* for April Miss Belloc has an interesting illustrated interview with Henri Rochefort, who seems to have gossiped pleasantly with her concerning his adventurous career. It appears that the distinguished French journalist, although he has spent three years in England, has made no effort to learn the English language. He has not done so because he fears that the acquisition of that language might injure his style as a French pamphleteer. Thinking French, talking French and reading French, although his body is domiciled near Regent's Park, his mind is in Paris; and he boasts that he can keep his finger on the pulse of political France better here than if he were on his beloved boulevards.

From his youth up Rochefort seems to have been of a recalcitrant disposition. "I was twelve years old when I entered the College Saint Louis, and whilst there, instead of studying, I used to spend all my time in composing verses and reading novels. It was principally through the former habit that my political opinions first got me into trouble," he continued, smiling grimly. "Imagine the horror of everybody (for this was shortly after the insurrection of 1848) when I was heard declaiming, not the compliments which were expected, but a violent Republican tirade, congratulating the Archbishop on his humanity in having adopted the unfortunate children of a political murderer!"

This spirit of contrariety has kept him in hot water all his life, and his duels are so numerous that he does not even remember the number he has fought. "Four or five stand out in my memory," he replied meditatively. "My first, which was with a Spanish officer, after I had written an article which he considered insulting to his sovereign; another with Prince Murat, in which I was wounded; one with Paul de Cassagnac, where the same fate befell me; and one, since the war, in Switzerland, with an individual who sent me a challenge on account of something I had written, though to this day I do not know what was his excuse, for I do not believe that I had given him cause for offense."

After gossiping pleasantly concerning his experience under the Empire in New Caledonia, M. Rochefort spoke of his present position. He seems to be happier in London surrounded with pictures, of which he is a great connoisseur, and constantly employed in journalizing from a distance than he has been for some time past. He says: "I am never so happy as when I am writing. My methods of work? Well, I always use a stylographic pen, a most excellent little weapon, brought me from America by my son. As to my articles, I only make up my mind a few moments before sitting down to write what the subject is to be. You see I am in a peculiar position. People often bring me political documents of the greatest importance, and I make use of them as occasions arise. For instance, I possess a list of all the Deputies and Senators who accepted bribes over the Panama business."

MR. SELOUS ON THE MATABELE WAR.

"THE cause and effects of the Matabele War," as recounted and estimated by Mr. Selous at the Royal Colonial Institute, appear both in the *Journal* of that body and in the *National Review*. They form perhaps the straightest vindication of the Colonists that has yet transpired. He replies directly to the charges of Mr. Labouchere, with whom he is naturally highly incensed. He narrates the atrocious deeds of the Matabele horde since they left Zululand in order to show that "they are not a gentle Arcadian race of idyllic savages, but a fierce, overbearing, cruel, and bloodthirsty people who were as certain, sooner or later, to come into conflict with the advancing wave of European civilization in South Africa as gunpowder is to explode when brought in contact with fire."

LOBENGULA'S HOSTILE PURPOSE.

He gives this account of Lobengula's purpose in his raids on the Mashunas: "His policy was to abstain entirely from actual aggression against the whites themselves, but to strike at them through the natives, on whose work the development of the country depended, thus making it impossible for white men to live in Mashunaland. By carrying out this policy more and more boldly, I think Lobengula thought he would get rid of his white neighbors, who would soon be driven to abandon the country in disgust."

"RIGHT OR WRONG, IT IS BRITISH."

But this policy the Colonists had no intention of encouraging: "Savages do not understand leniency: they take it for fear, and at once take advantage of it. Therefore, in a new country where there is a very small white population amongst a large number of aboriginal blacks, the absolute supremacy of the whites and the authority of the white man's government must be firmly established, and until this authority is fully recognized the savages cannot be treated with abstract justice. It may be wrong to occupy the waste places of the earth, to extend the British Empire and to come in contact with savage races at all. On that point I will not offer an opinion; but, right or wrong, it is a British characteristic to take possession of any country we think is worth having, and this piratical or Viking instinct is, I suppose, an hereditary virtue that has come down to us in the blood of our northern ancestors. All other nations would like to do the same, and do so when they can; but we have been more enterprising than they, and, so far, have had the lion's share. Luckily, too, as in the last century we had our Clives and Warren Hastings, so at the present day we have our Rhodes and Jamesons and Lendys, and so the work of annexing and administering new countries goes on."

THE RAID AT VICTORIA.

Mr. Selous quotes from Dr. Jameson's letter to the Matabele king, in May to prove that Dr. Jameson did *not*, as Mr. Labouchere contended, request Lobengula to punish Gomalla's people for cutting the tele-

graph wires. On the contrary, he said he (Dr. Jameson) would punish the offenders himself.

Mr. Selous regrets, with great warmth, the attacks made on the reputation of the late Captain Lendy. On the story of his shooting down the retreating Matabele because they had not crossed the border in an impossibly short time, Mr. Selous produced these notes which were taken down by Mr. Philip Wrey at the interview: "Dr. Jameson, after telling the head Induna that if he could not control his young men the best thing he could do was to leave them to him, and he would soon put them to rights, then said to Manyou: 'Go back to those amongst your people whom you can influence, and start home as soon as you can. Within two hours I shall send my men to see if you have started; if I find you have not I shall drive you over the border.' No words," proceeds Mr. Selous, "were ever spoken that could possibly bear the interpretation that a certain boundary was to be reached in a certain time. What Dr. Jameson required was an immediate withdrawal by the Matabele from the vicinity of Victoria. When, about two hours after the interview, Captain Lendy rode out with thirty-eight men to see if the Matabele had withdrawn, he found the young Induna of Ingna, whom Mr. Wrey describes as having shown every sign of suppressed rage during the interview, in the very act of besieging a small Mashuna village only three and a half miles from Victoria township."

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

Mr. Selous predicts as consequences of the war "the resumption of enterprise, and the successful and continuous development of both Mashunaland and Matabeleland," and in all human probability, the eventual supremacy of the British race and the English language in the eventual confederation of all the States of South Africa south of the Zambesi. "The effect of the Matabele War, though it may have been prejudicial to the happiness of the military caste in Matabeleland, has been directly beneficial to every other native race in central South Africa, whilst, what is of far more importance, it has regained for Englishmen the prestige that was lost amongst whites and blacks when Sir Evelyn Wood was ordered to make peace with the Boers after the defeat of Majuba Hill, has insured the peace and security of Mashunaland, and reduced to a certainty the eventual supremacy of the British race as the dominant people in South Africa."

PROFESSOR A. A. W. HUBRECHT has an article in the February number of *De Gids* on "A Dutch Scientific Expedition to Central Borneo." In the course of his article he sketches the history of the exploration of Borneo by Muller, Schwaner, Ida Pfeiffer and others; he traces the events which have led to the formation of the present expedition, describes what it is intended to accomplish and reminds his readers of the advantages which have accrued to North Borneo from their scientific activity in that district.

PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETIES.

THE introduction in the New York Legislature of a bill to incorporate a pawnshop to be controlled by philanthropists acting wholly for the interests of borrowers has aroused much interest in the project, to the encouragement of similar action elsewhere. The *Charities Review* presents an interesting account of several European institutions of this character which are under public control.

THEIR OBJECT.

"The object of these philanthropic institutions was and is to make small loans to the poor. These institutions (existing in many cities of Italy, Spain, France, Austria, Germany, Holland, etc.) are under government or municipal supervision. They advance money to anybody against wearing apparel and other easily movable articles of daily use for not longer than one year. The rate of interest is fixed just high enough to cover the expenses connected with the keeping of the pledges and the regular running expenses (including a moderate return on the required capital) necessitated by the rather laborious work. Of course, the larger the capital of such an institution and the larger its business, the lower can be its interest charge, as there is a certain minimum of salaries and office rent, etc., which has to be incurred, however small the transactions may be.

"The countries cited above have all passed general laws regulating the routine and charges of these public pawn institutions, and there are some cities which actually do the business at a loss, for which the citizens think they are largely compensated by the good done."

THREE SUCCESSFUL LOAN SOCIETIES.

Details are given of the work conducted by the "Mont de Piété" of Paris, but the writer attaches more importance to the results of the operations of the Royal Pawn Office in Berlin, where the conditions are more like those of New York City, the Prussian law allowing private pawnbrokers to charge at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum, whilst the law of the State of New York allows them to charge at the rate of about 30 per cent.

"In the year 1889-90, the Royal Pawn Offices of Berlin loaned 5,000,000 marks (\$1,200,000) on 240,000 objects; average amount of loans, 21 marks (\$5). Inclusive of renewals from previous years, its total transactions amounted to about 10,000,000 marks, or \$2,400,000. The smallest amount loaned was 2 marks, or 50 cents.

"The maximum rate of interest to be charged by this and all similar institutions in Prussia is fixed by law at about 12½ per cent. per annum. The Berlin Royal Pawn Office charged, on an average, from 1888 to 1889, 10½ per cent. per annum."

Attention is also called to the experience of the "Workingmen's Loan Association" of Boston, which now has a capital of \$90,000, and loaned last year \$120,000 on chattel mortgages.

The writer concedes that "under our democratic form of government and under existing political conditions, the State or the city, as such, can, for obvious reasons, not assume the management of establishments for lending money on pledges, nor should they be asked to do so.

"But why should not a number of public spirited and philanthropic citizens combine to form a society for that purpose? Why should not a society, formed on the plans outlined above, and profiting by the experience gained elsewhere, succeed in achieving the ends in view as a business enterprise? We believe that, 'ceteris paribus,' any undertaking that can be carried out successfully elsewhere ought also to succeed in New York City."

PEOPLE'S BANKS.

IN the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, Mrs. E. M. Lynch publishes an earnest plea for what she describes as brotherly banking, a subject which, for some years past, she has made her own. Mr. Wolf's little book upon People's Banks is one among many which she has laid under contribution. Her chief illustrations, however, are drawn from her own investigations on the continent, and especially in Italy, which may be regarded as the fatherland of People's Banks. It certainly does seem strange that co-operative banking should not have obtained a foothold in this country where co-operation in other forms has been so much preached about and practiced.

Germany, says Mr. Wolf, by the help of her People's Banks raises annually somewhere about \$750,000,000 to circulate in commerce. Austria raises \$125,000,000 or more, and even "Darkest Russia" about \$10,000,000.

Some idea of the benefits which can be derived from the establishment of People's Banks may be gathered from the following fact for which Mrs. Lynch vouches: "In Mentone, where the normal rate of interest charged by the banks on loans was 12 per cent. ten years ago, an eight-year-old People's Bank has brought down the bank rate everywhere in the town to 6 per cent."

HOW TO FORM THE BANKS.

How can these popular banks be formed? Mrs. Lynch, as a practical Irishwoman, enters into particulars. The best way to start popular banks, as with any other institution, is to commence at the beginning on a small scale at first. Mrs. Lynch says: "In store founding it has been proved that fifty one-pound shareholders supply enough capital with which to start a village store. And in France, for a town of 11,000 inhabitants and for the surrounding rural district, a most successful bank was started with a capital of \$4,000, while Raiffeisen started his grand Loan Bank with a borrowed \$1,500. Whether for the store or the bank, there must be a limit to the shareholding capacity of each member, else the venture might cease to be a co-operative undertaking by being bought up by a *clique* who would 'run' it on com-

petitive principles—principles the very reverse of 'brotherly.' Another guarantee against such a catastrophe is in the careful selection of members. The greatest safeguard against the danger indicated is to be found in a course that has been largely approved—namely, the limitation by statute of the dividend to 5 per cent.

"At the preliminary meeting, if things go well, the shares will all be subscribed for. The chairman of the board will be chosen from among the best liked and most trust-compelling men in the place. The board will be elected, and it will have as little as may be of a party character. Then, later, this board will elect the managing director. He is the keystone of the banking arch, and success largely depends on a right choice here. There will be plenty to do for the quarterly or biennial general meetings and for the weekly conferences of the board; but it will be the managing director who will cut out the work for all these bodies. He will propose operations in all departments of business—loans, bill-discounting, investments for spare capital, etc.; but the board must ratify his decisions before they can take effect. There will probably be a Watch Committee to oversee all the bank's operations. In France and Italy the liability of shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of their shares. The German *Volksbanken* are wedded to 'unlimited liability,' and their advocates say that it is to 'unlimited liability' they owe the happy fact of no Volk's Bank ever having broken! Most People's Banks balance their accounts every day, and all comers may know how the business is going, if they care to inquire. On one point all these banks unite—the eschewing of all speculative investments. The young corporation, if wise, will make its headquarters in modest premises, and its small staff will be profit sharers in the undertaking."

Mrs. Lynch concludes her paper by giving an account of co-operative creameries which have been operated successfully in Ireland.

IS IT RIGHT TO TAKE INTEREST?

THIS is an old question, but it is being discussed to-day with new knowledge and new earnestness. Part of the new knowledge consists in the recognition of the very oldness of the question. "The ecclesiastical treatment of usury" is the theme of a very instructive historical sketch by Mr. Henry C. Lea in the current number of the *Yale Review*. By usury, Mr. Lea reminds us, was meant not exorbitant interest merely, but "any charge or profit whatsoever arising from the loan of money" or wealth. "There is ample scriptural warrant for the prohibition of all such gains. The Hebrew lawgivers strictly commanded that all loans should be made without the exaction of increase. In the New Law there is less insistence on this, evidently because it was accepted as a matter of course in the precepts which inculcated the brotherhood of mankind and the principles of universal kindness. Naturally the early fathers condemned it with a unanimity which renders

special reference superfluous. . . . The earliest codes of discipline tell the same story. When in the twelfth century canon law began to take a definite shape, Gratian collected a store of extracts from the fathers and councils to show how impious is usury. . . . When S. Ramon de Peñafort in 1,284 codified the new canon law in the official compilation known as the Decretals of Gregory IX, the collection of decrees on the subject of usury which he embodied shows how earnestly the popes had been endeavoring to suppress it and how ineradicable it proved. . . .

"Thus the infallible Church had exhausted all its resources. To make gain of any kind by the loan of money or of money's worth was a mortal sin; to deny this was a heresy, punishable by burning alive if persisted in."

Usury was declared to be worse than theft; even mental usury—the unexpressed hope of the lender that the borrower would add something as a free gift to the repayment of the loan—was denounced as a mortal sin. As a result, the Jews who were not under ecclesiastical law, and such others as disregarded priestly threats, drove a thriving trade. A French ordinance in 1206 forbids the Jews taking more interest than 4½ per cent. per annum.

EXCEPTIONS AND EXEMPTIONS.

Methods of evasion of the canon law became numerous. Roman bankers, supposed to be in partnership with the Curia, loaned money, which was to be returned with penalties. Church loans to needy nobles in Germany were allowed to draw a certain ground rent from the lands offered as security (*census, zius*). *Montes pietatis, monts de piété*, or public pawnshops, started by Fra Bernardino da Feltre in the fifteenth century as a boon to the poor, had to levy a small charge to meet working expenses, and were allowed to do so by the papacy. Charges on loans to governments were (like *census*) allowed, as being an annual rent from the securities accepted in lieu of the loan. Compensation was also allowed for a loan, if the granting of it for charity prevented the lender from making profit by it elsewhere (*lucrum cessans*), or caused him material injury (*damnum emergens*). Freedom from canon law helped the expansion of the trade of Protestant England and Holland in the eighteenth century. Then noted Catholic casuists released confessors from the duty of demanding from money lenders restitution of their usurious gains in all cases. In response to many pressing appeals in the nineteenth century the Holy See has simply required the faithful to promise obedience to such decision as it shall hereafter make on the question of the lawfulness of interest, and allows absolution without insisting on restitution where his promise is made. The latest utterance is one by the Holy Office, December 18, 1872, by which it was ordered that those who take 8 per cent. per annum "are not to be disturbed."

Mr. Lea, it will be seen, takes the usual Protestant view of regarding these distinctions as mere casuistical evasions of canon law.

WHAT DR. BARNARDO HAS DONE.

IN the *Sunday at Home* for April Mr. W. J. Gordon publishes a brief but earnest appeal on behalf of Dr. Barnardo, of whose wonderful philanthropic work he gives a condensed account. Mr. Gordon is a practical man, and he tells his readers exactly what to do if they wish to help:

Send \$50 to Dr. Barnardo and you will defray the entire cost of emigrating a boy or girl and placing him or her in suitable employment in Ontario, including outfit, rail fares and ocean passage. Send him \$67 and you defray the entire cost of supporting a boy or girl boarded out in some rural district. Send him \$80 and you support a healthy child in his homes for a year. In short, a child is fed, clothed, lodged, and educated in Dr. Barnardo's homes for less than tenpence three farthings a day.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN EDUCATED, FED AND CLOTHED.

Dr. Barnardo has received from the public about a million and a half of money during the last twenty-seven years. The following is Mr. Gordon's account of what he has done with it: "He has secured, trained, and placed out in life 21,579 children; he has educated and partly fed and clothed in free day and night schools children not actually destitute to the number of 60,871; he has provided outfit, passage money, and effectual supervision for 5,737 emigrants to the colonies; he has established four free lodging houses, and given homeless women and children 100,301 free quarters and 442,766 free rations; he has established four industrial brigades, and aided to an independent livelihood, 4,898 of the boys who have passed through them; he has sent 2,320 sick children to his seaside homes; and he has provided 1,118,926 free hot breakfasts and dinners during the winters to children of the laboring class out of work. He has established six mission halls, in which he has had 10,000,000 attendances; he has also established two coffee palaces, in which he has refreshed and entertained 5,000,000 people; he has organized a guild of deaconesses whose house-to-house visitations exceed 20,000 a year; and last, but not least, he has founded a free medical mission, in which thousands of cases are dealt with and an enormous number of prescriptions are dispensed annually. Out of \$6,355,000 he has spent on buildings—homes, schools, hospitals and convalescent retreats—on freehold sites first acquired (all of which sites and buildings have from the very outset been handed over to trustees) only \$935,000, and in addition to this he has freehold land and buildings in Canada to the value of \$105,000.

"Every year his work increases, and as his good report goes all over the world so do the subscriptions come in from the uttermost corners of the earth. Last year he had 74,500 separate donations; and 49,000 of these were in sums under a sovereign, and not 1,900 were over \$50. The increase in his revenue is as regular and continuous as its distribution. Last year he dealt with 8,947 fresh cases of waif children, and maintained and educated 6,949 children in his

homes. On the 31st of last December he had 4,705 children in residence, and 2,085 boarded out under his care; and his death rate for the year was only 6 per 1,000."

THE RIGHTS OF TRAMPS.

MR. ELBERT HUBBARD, in the current *Arena*, comes to the defense of the manifesto issued by Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, for the protection of tramps against arrest and detention. After discussing the origin of the various vagrancy laws of the States, which have been derived, he finds, from the common law of England, Mr. Hubbard describes the "tramp law" of Delaware and other States, which provides that "Any person without a home in the town in which he may be found wandering about without employment, shall be deemed a tramp and dealt with accordingly."

"Section 2 provides that it shall be the duty of all officers of the peace to arrest tramps wherever found. These tramps are set to work for terms varying from one to thirty days, but can be immediately rearrested on being discharged. It is generously provided that this stranger, who has no home in the town and who is looking for employment, can appeal from his sentence and demand a jury trial on giving bail to the extent of \$500."

TRAMPS AS THEY ARE.

"I make no defense of trampism nor vagabondage. I have lived with tramps and traveled with them for days; I know their ways, manners, and habits. As a class they are not honest or truthful. Their way of living is not to be commended. But among them I have found honest men, unfortunate men, men of good hearts and generous impulses. Among tramps there are rogues and many of them. A tramp may be a criminal and he may not. If he is a criminal punish him for his crimes, but do not punish him for being a tramp; to do this may be only to chastise him for his misfortunes."

WESTERN TRAMPS.

"The tramp of the West is a much better article than the tramp found about Eastern cities. There is an army of tramps that start in every June in Arkansas and move northward with the wheat harvest. These men work, often irregularly, but they are a positive benefit to the farmers rather than a disadvantage, and many farmers in Kansas recognize this fact."

"During the past year great numbers of men were thrown out of work in Colorado, Montana and Nevada by the closing of mines. Many of these men had very small means and they sought to reach friends in the East. They came into Kansas by hundreds, and those who were hungry and penniless were criminals in the eyes of the law. Not all police officers are dead to pity, nor are all justices unjust; but in many places innocent men were thrown into prison, insulted, disgraced, robbed of their time, because the price of silver was so low that it no longer paid to mine it. Instances of cruelty in the name of law came to the

attention of Governor Lewelling, and paraphrasing Burke he said, rightfully: 'The great State of Kansas cannot afford to indict a whole class when they are what they are through a calamity; I will exert my influence to protect the innocent.'

"The mines are now starting up again, and in a few months thousands of workmen will be needed; poor men will leave the large cities in great numbers to reach the world of wealth that sleeps beneath the Rocky Mountains. These men will cross the splendid State of Kansas, and, thanks to Governor Lewelling, they will not be regarded by the State as criminals."

THE BEGGARS OF PARIS.

IN an article in the *Chautauquan* M. Louis Paulian, Secrétaire-Rédacteur of the French Chamber of Deputies, gives a brief description of the business of begging as now conducted in Paris. The magnitude of the evil may be partially appreciated after reading M. Paulian's estimates, formed as the results of careful investigation. He devoted a dozen years to the work of ascertaining the total amount expended by public and private charity in Paris for the help of the unfortunate.

"I began by totalizing the sums which were expended by the official budgets. I found the public assistance amounted to \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 a year. The state, the department of the Seine and the city of Paris raised more than \$400,000 for the succor of the unfortunate. Finally, charitable societies distributed help amounting to more than \$1,500,000 annually. Add to these sums the alms given in the street and you will increase the amount still by about \$1,600,000 a year. How is it that with a budget of charity so fabulous the number of beggars not only does not diminish, but steadily increases day by day?"

Here is M. Paulian's explanation of this strange phenomenon: "Instead of employing our alms to aid the worthy poor, we distribute it in the street and to the people whom we judge unhappy from their type, that is to say from the apparent wretchedness of their garments, from their infirmities more or less real which they display in our sight."

"What is a type? It is the *ensemble* of the distinctive characteristics of a race or of a profession. In order to have the type of a profession it is necessary to have followed it for a long time, to have experienced its exigencies, its habits, its consequences. Take an ecclesiastic or a soldier who for many years has fulfilled the duties and worn the special costume of his calling, and cause him to adopt the civic dress; in spite of the change of clothing his official character will be readily recognized. If then mendicancy is a condition, that is to say if it is of short duration, if it is the result of a passing cause such as an accident or sickness, it would seem that the beggar under his rags ought to preserve the type of the vocation to which he had belonged. But he never does reveal a trace of any calling, therefore mendicancy is not a passing condition, it is a definitive position and the mendi-

cant is of the mendicant type. The existence of this mendicant type ought to put us on our guard against this exploitation. By a strange anomaly it happens on the contrary that it is the very existence of this type which decides us to give the alms it asks of us. A man accosts us on the street, he holds out his hand, we look at him, he is of the mendicant type; that suffices, we conclude that he is unfortunate, that he is suffering, and that he is worthy of our charity.

"Thus the beggars who know this false reasoning of which we are every day the dupes exert themselves to make all possible progress in approaching this ideal type which will inspire in the passers by a profound pity and procure from them large receipts.

"To make believe that he is suffering and, if he really suffers, to increase the appearance of this suffering is the problem which mendicancy is solving. In this age of light when the discoveries of science have permitted the debasing of all human industries, mendicants have not remained in the background; they have succeeded in debasing misery itself.

"I have said that in our days at Paris mendicancy is a profession—in fact beggars have their masters and their rules, they have their restaurants, their clubs, and their places of reunion."

BEGGARS' DIRECTORIES.

The writer describes two very interesting books called *Le Grand Jeu* and *Le Petit Jeu* ("Great Game" and "Small Game").

"Beggars, who are philosophers, reason that just as there is needed a book of addresses for dealers and a book of addresses for people in society, so there is needed a like book for the use of mendicants. The directory of a new kind has been published under the name of *Le Petit Jeu* and *Le Grand Jeu*. The former is a volume which gives the name and the address of some hundreds of charitable men. It costs three francs. The latter volume costs six francs, but it is more complete. Not only does it give a greater number of names, but it indicates the religion, the political opinion, the customs, of persons at whose houses the beggars may present themselves and the means by which these people may be deceived.

M. Paulian tells how he has acquired his information, and this is not the least interesting portion of his article.

"This business I have studied thoroughly. In order to reach a correct opinion I have read all that has been written upon the subject; I have consulted every man capable of telling me anything of it, I have assisted in all of the international congresses in which this question has been discussed, and finally I decided to have recourse to the experimental method, and I became myself a beggar.

"After a few lessons I acquired great experience in my subject, and personated turn by turn a blind man, a cripple, a deaf mute, a paralytic, a workman out of work, a professor out of employment, an organ player, a strolling singer. I have been arrested only once, on May 24, 1891, when in the presence of several journalists I installed myself under the porch of the church St. Germain des Prés. In fifteen minutes

I had received 83 sous. The five women who begged regularly there accused me of taking the bread out of their mouths, and began a conspiracy to have me arrested. Their plan was simple enough. Whenever the policeman passed all five turned and gazed at me as if I were a criminal. This attracted the policeman's notice and the women nodded approvingly as he approached me. I acknowledged that I was begging, but reminded him that I was under the porch of a church and, therefore, he had no power to arrest me. He shook me roughly and bade me move on.

"By begging I was able to secure everything that one can imagine—money, clothing, furniture, railroad tickets, medicines, linen, flour, absolutely all things.

"These experiences have led me to propose a plan of reform which I have already commenced to apply on a large scale in Paris."

THE BOWERY AND THE BOHEMIANS.

MR. H. C. BUNNER contributes to the April *Scribner's* one of his delightful studies of New York life—this time treating of "The Bowery and Bohemia." He says the "true elder race" of Bohemians is no longer with us; when their existence and their haunts about Washington Square became public and matter for magazine articles they drifted away to more congenial and remote quarters before the invading make-believe throng of imitators.

A PEN PICTURE OF THE BOWERY.

"The Bowery is not a large place, for I think that, properly speaking, it is a place rather than a street or avenue. It is an irregularly shaped ellipse, of notable width in its widest part. It begins at Chatham Square, which lies on the parallel of the sixth Broadway block above City Hall, and loses its identity at the Cooper Union where Third and Fourth Avenues begin, so that it is a scant mile in all. But it is the alivest mile on the face of the earth. And it either bounds or bisects that square mile that the statisticians say is the most densely populated square mile on the face of the globe. This is the heart of the New York tenement district. As the Bowery is the Broadway of the East Side, the street of its pleasures, it would be interesting enough if it opened up only this one densely populated district. But there is much more to contribute to its infinite variety. It serves the same purpose for the Chinese colony in Mott, Pell and Doyers Streets, and for the Italian swarms in Mulberry Bend, the most picturesque and interesting slum I have ever seen, and I am an ardent collector of slums. I have missed art galleries and palaces and theatres and cathedrals (cathedrals particularly) in various and sundry cities, but I don't think I ever missed a slum. Mulberry Bend is a narrow bend in Mulberry Street, a tortuous ravine of tall tenement houses, and it is so full of people that the throngs going and coming spread off the sidewalk nearly to the middle of the street. There they leave a little lane for the babies to play in. No, they never get run over. There is a perfect understanding be-

tween the babies and the peddlers who drive their wagons in Mulberry Bend. The crowds are in the street partly because much of the sidewalk and all of the gutter is taken up with venders' stands, which give its characteristic feature to Mulberry Bend. There are displayed more and stranger wares than uptown people ever heard of. Probably the edibles are in the majority, certainly they are the queerest part of the show. There are trays and bins there in the Bend, containing dozens and dozens of things that you would never guess were meant to eat if you didn't happen to see a ham or a string of sausages or some other familiar object among them. But the color of the Bend—and its color is its strong point—comes from its displays of wearing apparel and candy. A lady can go out in Mulberry Bend and purchase every article of apparel, external or private and personal, that she ever heard of, and some that she never heard of, and she can get them of any shade or hue."

A MODERN BABYLON.

"But it is on the other side of the Bowery that there lies a world to which the world north of Fourteenth street is a select family party. I could not give even a partial list of its elements. Here dwell the Polish Jews, with their back yards full of chickens. The police raid these back yards with ready assiduity, but the yards are always promptly replenished. It is the police against a religion, and the odds are against the police. The Jew will die for it, if needs be, but his chickens must be killed *Kosher* way and not Christian way, but that is only the way of the Jews; the Hungarians, the Bohemians, the Anarchist Russians, the Scandinavians of all sorts that come up from the wharfs, the Irish who are there, as everywhere, the Portuguese Jews, and all the rest of them who help to form that city within a city—have they not, all of them, ways of their own? I speak of this Babylon only to say that here and there on its borders, and, once in a way, in its very heart, are rows or blocks of plain brick houses, homely, decent, respectable relics of the days when the sturdy, steady tradesfolk of New York built here the homes that they hoped to leave to their children. They are boarding and lodging houses now, poor enough, but proud in their respectability of the past, although the tide of ignorance, poverty, vice, filth, and misery is surging to their doors and their backyard fences.

AND HERE DWELLS THE MODERN BOHEMIAN.

"And here, in hall bedrooms, in third-story backs and fronts, and in half-story attics, live the Bohemians of to-day, and with them those other strugglers of poverty who are destined to become 'successful men' in various branches of art, literature, science, trade, or finance. Of these latter our children will speak with hushed respect, as men who rose from small beginnings; and they will go into the school-rooms of our grandchildren along with Benjamin Franklin and that contemptible wretch who got to be a great banker because he picked up a pin, as ex-

amples of what perseverance and industry can accomplish."

THE MYTH OF THE ABANDONED FARM.

AN unusually useful paper is printed in the *Century* discussing the task of "Hunting an Abandoned Farm in Connecticut," by William Henry Bishop. Mr. Bishop tells how these New England country sites have become the favorite resorts of many famous people, some of whom have settled here after hunting the world over for the most picturesque and comfortable spot to live in.

In fact Mr. Bishop begins with an explanation that there is no such things as abandoned farms in New England, and he proves this assertion by a long list of entertaining experiences with "places" viewed in the light of possible purchases.

"At the time of unusual farm depression three or four years ago, when the abandoned farm, now so familiar, first began to be heard of, the leading New England States issued lists of such property, hoping to remedy the evil, and they have from time to time put forth new editions. Massachusetts is the only one, however, that admits the word 'abandoned' into the title of its pamphlet. This is called 'A Descriptive List of Farms in Massachusetts Abandoned or Partially Abandoned.' Connecticut, perhaps to save the feelings of owners and to uphold the reputation of its territory, simply calls her own, 'A Descriptive Catalogue of Farms for Sale.' So, too, Vermont has only 'A List of Desirable Farms at Low Prices,' and New Hampshire phrases it merely, 'Secure a Home in New Hampshire.' Yet, when I came to know the field, I did not find any such great amount of euphemism in these titles after all, for while it is well enough to call a spade a spade, there is no need of being so plain-spoken as to call a thing a spade which is nothing of the sort.

"Let me set down here at once, after an extended tour of inquiry, my conclusions as to the abandoned farm. It is a pure figment of the imagination; it is a moving text for statisticians of a sentimental turn and newspaper paragraphers who have never been out to see the facts for themselves—it does not exist.

"In reply to my written application, Rhode Island made answer, with conscious pride, that she had no such catalogues and no such farms. Maine has prepared a few figures in one of the reports of her Board of Labor, wherein the large number of 3,398 abandoned farms is spoken of (this was in 1890), but these were not identified in such a way as to be located and visited, and I was obliged, by my experience elsewhere, to be doubtful even about Maine. New York and Pennsylvania made the same reply as Rhode Island. New Jersey conceded a very few such farms. Some of the Southern States did not reply at all, and South Carolina said that there were within her borders a great many small tracts, taken for taxes, which would be sold for from 50 cents to \$1 an acre, but well improved land was scarce, and commanded from \$4 to \$20 an acre.

"When I had got together all the catalogues, I pro-

ceeded to lay out my plan of campaign. In the first place, I confined it to New England, already a vast, formidable domain. I had before me, as enumerated in the lists, 318 farms for Connecticut, 887 for Massachusetts, 817 for New Hampshire, and 200 for Vermont, 1,722 in all. Or the total would reach 5,120 if one wished to take pains to look up also the very large number in Maine, about which I think it a great pity we have not more specific information. It was obviously impossible to visit all, as there are so many other things in a human life to do besides settling this problem, however interesting. I purposed, therefore, to select a certain field which should offer unity of character. This was found in the hill-country of western Connecticut, the Berkshires of Massachusetts, the Green Mountains of Vermont, and the White Mountains of New Hampshire. I confined myself, in fact, chiefly to this line. Next I tried to select typical places. I marked especially the cheaper places, for when you are looking for an abandoned farm, it is reasonable to ask that, even if it be not abandoned, it shall at least be cheap. I crossed off those offered at \$7,000, \$10,000, and even as high as \$18,000, as having no place in this inquiry. Enterprising owners had taken advantage of the issue of the catalogue to insert free advertising for their property. In general, too, even the cheaper places offered were held at about the prices ruling for similar farming property round about, unless they were depreciated for some private and local reason—as a desperate pressure on the owner to sell, or, more often, because of their lack of intrinsic worth.

And then follows Mr. Bishop's experiences with a force that leaves no doubt as to the accuracy of his exposure of the myth.

ELECTRICITY AND OIL IN WARFARE.

IN the April *Atlantic* Mr. Joseph L. Brent writes on "War's Use of the Engines of Peace" and proposes some novel defensive and offensive plans. He points to the ineffective results of the usual attempt to close up waterways with land batteries—a means which failed in such notable instances as at the Mississippi's mouth in the Civil War, and, later, at the port of Rio Janeiro in the Brazilian struggle just ended.

Torpedoes should be and are used, but they are not final, and it seems to this writer that a British force might annihilate the great cities of our northern boundary by steaming down the Canadian waterways.

FIGHTING WITH ELECTRICITY.

"Electric currents of enormous energy, capable, under the condition of actual contact, of destroying life in any number of men exposed to it, and possibly ships of war also, can be generated at points thirty miles or more distant from the localities where they are expected to be used, and be transferred there with inconsiderable decrease of power. Inflammable oils can be conveyed through pipes by gravitation, or

pumps working, if necessary, twenty miles from point of discharge, and after discharge can be instantaneously ignited whenever desired, and, when discharged upon or under water, will float and burn upon its surface.

"Thus, electricity and inflammable oils meet the primary consideration of possessing centres of supply and activity remote from the enemy, and of developing powers capable of almost instantaneous transmission to points where they could operate effectively against an enemy, with a continuous renewal and supply of power; and therefore currents of electricity and inflammable oils, separately or jointly, are well adapted for use in defensive war."

In fighting on land Mr. Brent would have his electric batteries carried on railroad trains, arguing that as things are now all important campaigns are conducted in close connection with transportation lines.

OIL AS A NAVAL ENGINE.

He is even more sure in the case of inflammable oils used in defending land positions against naval attack.

"Let us consider, for example, a plan for the defense of the Mississippi River. The Eads jetties have for a considerable distance narrowed the width of the channel at its mouth to about four hundred feet, and inflammable oil, pumped or discharged from remote points, could easily be made available, even at the moment of attack, to sheet with oil the surface of the narrow channel, ready to be ignited when desirable, and to be carried forward by the current against any approaching hostile ship. From New Orleans to its mouth the river varies in width one thousand yards, more or less. At selected points remote from attack, when a hostile fleet would seek to ascend the river, from either bank could be discharged inflammable oil in ample quantity, ready, at the touch of an electric button, to burst into flames and be carried by the current against the enemy.

"It would be impossible to ascend the river under these circumstances. What width of channel could be protected by fire defense cannot be stated with accuracy, as no exact data are available; but the capability of pumps is great and the oil supply ample, so that many points beside the Mississippi River could be barred by flames against ships. Most rivers could be, and also those ports where narrow and winding channels are the only means of entrance. Numerous ports and rivers, at home and abroad, could be indicated. The approaches to Constantinople and the Suez Canal might, amongst others, be barred by flames. It is probable that, at the trifling cost of a connection with the oil pipe lines, many of the channels leading into New York could be so barred, especially those entering by East River. There is now a width of only one thousand feet at low water from deep water below the Narrows to deep water beyond the bars. The winding channels at Galveston and in Detroit River possibly could be thus defended, and many others beside."

A CIRCUMNAVIGATORY CRUSADE.

Tying the White Ribbon Round the World.

ONE of the most striking conceptions ever framed for a pilgrimage of propaganda is announced in the *Review of the Churches*. Seven years ago Miss Frances Willard hit upon the idea of presenting, by special delegation, a polyglot petition from the womanhood of the English-speaking race to all the governments of the world against the traffic in alcohol and opium, and against State regulation of vice. The petition has been signed by over two million women, and by societies numbering more than a million members. Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Willard now propose to go literally round the world as the petitionary delegation. Dr. Henry S. Lunn has, at their request, undertaken to organize this planet-circling demonstration. He declares he has no doubt of securing a sufficient number of persons desirous of accompanying them to justify him in chartering a special vessel to take them round the globe. The expedition, it is suggested, would start from the Annual Convention of the W. W. T. U. to be held next November at Cleveland, Ohio. It would cross the Atlantic and join the British contingent at Exeter Hall. The subsequent route lies through Rome, Naples, Athens, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jericho, Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, Suez, Madras (during the National Congress), Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Bangkok, Perth, Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne, Hobart, Sydney, Brisbane, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Vancouver. The campaign in India and Australia promises to form the chief feature of the tour. Presentation of the petition to potentates will take place all along the line of travel; but propaganda among the peoples will probably produce the more permanent impression. Any man or woman is eligible to join the party who presents a suitable letter of introduction along with application to Dr. Lunn.

THE LIFE OF A DIVER.

GUSTAVE KOBBE makes a capital article in the April *Scribner's* from his account of an interview with an experienced professional diver.

THE DRESS OF A DIVER.

The under water worker referred to describes the paraphernalia of his profession as follows:

"A diver's armor consists of a helmet of copper, a collar of the same metal into which the helmet is screwed, a dress of soft rubber and canvas, and iron shoes weighing fourteen pounds each. There are also eighty-pound weights on the chest and back—'horse-shoe weights' we call these, to distinguish them from weights which we sometimes wear around the waist. The helmet is roomy, and has a face-plate and a valve through which superfluous air escapes into the water. You can locate a diver by the bubbles which this escaping air drives to the surface. The apparatus

above water consists of the air pump, from which a strong hose leads to the helmet. A two-inch life-line is attached to the diver. In winter we wear heavy flannels under our

HOW SIGNALS ARE MADE.

"Over hose and line the diver converses with his tender through signals, those above the hose relating to the air-supply. When there are three jerks at the life-line the tender never stops to answer, but hauls up at once. Three jerks always mean desperate peril—usually death. Fortunately, I have had to give them but once, and being in shallow water was brought to the surface before the fearful pressure killed me. But I felt as if my head were between hydraulic jacks. The supply of air had suddenly stopped. Examining the apparatus, we at last discovered a lot of paper balls in the hose. They had probably been dropped in by mischievous boys, who little knew that they were jeopardizing a man's life."

Some people can work at a far greater depth than others—the ability varying with the state of the physical system. Often apparently hearty men will suffer from bleeding at the ears and nose from the pressure at twelve feet. Capable divers consider one hundred and twenty feet as about the practical limit: a man worked in Lake Ontario at one hundred and forty-five feet, but was paralyzed for life.

A diver demands for this dangerous service from ten to thirty-five dollars per day—a day consisting of four hours.

AMONG THE WRECKS.

"Divers, when ready to come up from a wreck, must exactly retrace their steps, otherwise they are apt to get tangled up. For instance, if in working his way to the hold the diver passed to starboard of a mast, he should pass on the same side in working his way back, otherwise his line and hose will catch around the mast. To get tangled up below is a terrible predicament for a diver. There is but one thing he can cut—the life-line, for they can lower him another. But I have known divers become so desperate when tangled up that they have lost their heads and cut the hose—which meant death. A cargo of barrels is dangerous to break out, because they are apt to float up when you have loosened them and get foul of your hose. I once had a barrel with an iron chine jam my hose against the ceiling, and for a time it was a question whether I or the barrel was master of the situation. Jute is also a bad cargo to handle, because it tangles itself about a diver's legs, so that often it will take him several hours to clear himself. When a sunken vessel is to be raised, the diver passes the pontoon chains under her bottom. Work on vessels sunk in New York Harbor is often dangerous on account of the swift tides. When the current runs over three miles it is unsafe for a diver to remain below. His hose may snap, or line or hose become entangled in the rigging. The channels about Governor's Island and Hell Gate are spots in the harbor where divers can work only at slack water.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

IN our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" will be found reviews of the article by "An Independent," on Mr. Cleveland's administration, of "Lord Rosebery and the Liberal Crisis," by Castell Hopkins, of Gandhi's "Christian Missions in India," of Theodore Roosevelt's "What 'Americanism' Means," and of J. W. Gleed's discussion of the comparative degrees of civilization attained by New York and Kansas.

AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENTS IN SURGERY.

Dr. George F. Shrady treats of the recent advances made in the surgeon's art from a strictly American point of view.

"It would be difficult to enumerate what has been done by Americans in the matter of devising new instruments for the easier and more successful performance of surgical operations. Not only in the creation of new things, but in the useful modification of old ones, the ingenuity of the American practitioner is most strikingly manifest. Simplicity and effectiveness are the main objects aimed at in this line. In these two particulars it is safe to say we excel all other nations."

"HAS THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW BEEN BENEFICIAL?"

Colonel Aldace F. Walker, after a thorough discussion of the merits and demerits of the Interstate Commerce law, reaches this conclusion:

"The Interstate Commerce law in many ways has been beneficial to business interests, but in its present form there is little value now remaining beyond the assertion of important general principles; while in some respects it is more prejudicial than beneficial. It demands both steadiness of rates and active competition, things which, as Judge Cooley once said, necessarily kill each other. It is like requiring boys to play football under a rule forbidding the players to touch one another. The prospect of anything more than superficial action under our present legislative system is unfortunately quite remote. Senators and Congressmen appear to regard the subject of our domestic commerce as a kind of butterfly net wherewith to entrap the fluttering voter as he wings his way from party to party. Let us hope that public opinion will soon awake to the necessity of action for the preservation of the American railway system."

"HAS FARM MACHINERY DESTROYED FARM LIFE?"

Mr. E. V. Smalley treats of the effect of the introduction of labor-saving farm machinery, combined with the resultants of other important changes in agricultural methods and conditions. After the pros and cons have been fully stated, Mr. Smalley believes that the outlook, on the whole, is encouraging.

"I believe that we are now in a transition period in agriculture. The influence of machinery has been fully exerted. It is doubtful whether the next century will see any important new inventions that will further eliminate the man from the land and do his work with cog-wheels, levers and knives. There are no more fertile lands on the globe to be conquered by civilization and to increase the food supply. With growth of population will come better prices for farm products. Farm life will become more attractive. The tendency to large farms will be checked. A hundred acres, even with exclusive grain

farming, will afford a good living to a family. Better times for American agriculture are not far off."

UNIVERSITIES AND THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

President G. Stanley Hall reviews the work that has been done by universities in this country up to the present time, and outlines some of the problems of the immediate future in the educational world.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"PERSONAL Reminiscences of the Vatican Council," by Cardinal Gibbons, and "New Parties in Parliament," by Justin McCarthy, are reviewed in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

"TARIFF REFORM AND MONETARY REFORM."

President E. B. Andrews discusses the tariff and the monetary problems of the day in a single article.

"The fundamental truth on which the policy of tariff reform is based is that the world of commerce is by nature a continuous unity. Any measure or system which tends to hedge it off into districts or departments is more or less artificial, and therefore, if justifiable at all, justifiable only on account of some temporary stress or other circumstance foreign to the normal order of society."

Starting from this principle the writer undertakes to show that at the present time tariff reform depends upon monetary reform.

"AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE."

Mr. Arthur Silva White proposes the following draft of an Anglo-American alliance:

"Great Britain shall become an ally of the United States in the event of any European power or powers declaring war against the latter. On the other hand, the United States shall guarantee friendly neutrality in the event of Great Britain becoming involved in a war with one or more of the European powers concerning issues that in no way concern the pacific interests of the United States; and, under such circumstances, the United States shall render to Great Britain every assistance, positive and negative, allowed to neutrals."

"HOW WE RESTRICT IMMIGRATION."

Dr. Joseph H. Senner, United States Commissioner of Immigration, makes an interesting statement as to the present status of immigration.

"Immigration has practically come to a standstill. We have to look back beyond the year 1880 to find figures so low as those for the months of January and February, 1894. If we take into consideration the unprecedented number of emigrants from the United States to Europe since August, 1893, and the fact that an exceedingly large portion of all the recent immigrants has consisted of mere relatives (members of the same family) of residents of this country, we may well state that immigration has substantially ceased."

"THE SUPPRESSION OF LAWLESSNESS IN THE SOUTH."

Governor Stone, of Mississippi, in concluding an article on Southern lawlessness, writes as follows:

"The most gratifying feature in the situation is that the trend of public thought and action is steadily in the direction of justice and fair dealing, while there is nothing in view to indicate retrogression. On the contrary, everything promises a continuance of the improvement

in the relations between the races, and the continued moral and material advancement of the people."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Wm. F. Warton, in his article on "Reform in the Consular Service," makes a strong plea for tenure of office during good behavior and better compensation.

Charles H. Cramp asserts that the only reasons that exist for the repeal of our navigation laws are English reasons—in other words, that all the benefits from such repeal would accrue to Great Britain, and not to the United States.

Mr. Clemens enlivens the pages of the *Review* with a "private history" of his famous "jumping frog" story, and brings to light the remarkable fact that his Calaveras County narrative was anticipated by the ancient Greeks.

Robert A. Pinkerton describes the profession of forgery at some length, and declares that the American forger is the most expert of his class in the world.

THE ARENA.

ELBERT HUBBARD'S article on "The Rights of Tramps" has received notice in another department.

TENNYSON'S RELIGION.

The Rev. W. H. Savage writes appreciatively of the Laureate's religious views.

"No man of our time faced the conclusions of scientific inquirers and the evils that seem to deny the high hopes of the soul with a clearer eye and a fuller comprehension than did Tennyson. No man felt the burden of the world's woes more keenly than he, and yet his religious hope for man and for society never surrendered to his doubt and fear. In his youth he sang 'The federation of the world,' and when he had grown gray amid battles and crimes, that seemed to mock his hope, he could still 'defy augury' and strike his harp to the star-music of a better time to be."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

Mr. Merwin-Marie Snell asserts that the Roman Catholic Church has nothing to fear from Biblical criticism, and will give no aid to those denominations that base themselves wholly on the sacred texts in their struggle against nineteenth-century scholarship.

THE TENEMENT EVIL.

Dr. William Howe Tolman and other experts discuss the "Tenement-House Curse" in a symposium. This is a feature of the *Arena's* plan of presenting in each number a discussion from various points of view of some important question in the field of reform covered by the "Union for Practical Progress," the organization whose objects were explained in the April *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*.

In "The Liquor Traffic Without Private Profits," Mr. John Koren advocates the Scandinavian system.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS.

IN the current number of the *Journal of Politics*, W. H. Smith makes a plea for the founding of an American Knighthood, while John F. Hume argues in an article on "Our House of Lords," that the adoption of our present Senate was a mistake in our scheme of government; but then, an order of "American Knights" would be a very different thing from our Senate, as everybody knows. Carl Snyder, in the same number, asks the question, "What do the American People Read?" and in answering it arrives at a somewhat pessimistic conclusion. There are two articles on socialism, written from slightly different points of view.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE steady advance in interest and worth frequently noted of late in the contents of the *Contemporary* is maintained this month. The articles are mostly of a high class and cover a range too wide to admit of their being readily grouped under collective headings,—always a good test of variety. Noticed elsewhere are papers by Mr. Massingham and Dr. K. Spence Watson on the change in the Premiership, and one by an anonymous Catholic on the Pope's encyclical concerning the Bible.

"THE FALLACY OF UNEARNED INCREMENT."

The Duke of Argyll replies to Lord Hobhouse on betterment, and objects to the principle as a mischievous and impracticable endeavor to distinguish between increments of value directly due to the individual's own action and those indirectly due to the general progress of society. J. S. Mill's idea of unearned increment is a "most marvelous" fallacy, a relic of the old fallacy that labor created all value. "All articles equally rise and fall in value from causes with which the owner, or producer, has nothing whatever to do, causes which he has done nothing to set in motion, and which very often he could not even foresee."

... Wages rise and fall from the action and from the desires of other men with which the laborer has not the remotest connection. . . . If no increments of value are to be recognized as 'earned' except those which arise directly from some work done by the owner with or upon the article which is affected, then the doctrine applies to the whole world of industry and of commerce. It has no more application to ground values than to all other values of every kind."

THE OUTCOME OF AGNOSTICISM.

Madame E. M. Caillard in a very valuable article seeks to trace the "universal sequence of capacity and response to capacity in a region from which agnostic thought has excluded it—in other words, to show that a revelation of the Divine to the human is as reasonable and as much to be expected as the revelation of light to the eye, because there is as true a capacity and response to capacity in the one case as in the other." As the outcome of present agnosticism and strife she points to "a more general and at the same time a more individual 'consciousness of union with Christ and through Him with God' than has ever yet been attained in any age, save by exceptional Christians."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Edmund Gosse glorifies as a poet M. J. M. de Heredia, the recently elected French academician, "who has not cared to move an inch from his path to please the many or the few, who has spent half a life time in the pursuit of a splendid perfection, a faultless magnificence in concentrated and chiseled verse." Archdeacon Farrar objects to "the almost universal fashion" of regarding total abstinents as fanatics or pharisees, and argues the reasonableness of their action on grounds of economy, precaution, health, and regard for one's neighbor. But he "seeks to persuade none." Professor H. D. Müller describes the results of excavations at Sendschirli, a Kurdish village in northern Syria, including a monolith (with inscriptions) of E-arhaddon, of date 670 B.C., and inscriptions in old Semitic, dating from the eighth and ninth centuries B.C., the oldest being ascribed to the Hittites. Mr. M. G. Mulhall shows the fearful excesses in expenditure which brought about the Italian crises. Here is one typical fact: "The collective steam power of her war vessels is 530,000 horse, while that of all the factories, mines and workshops in the Kingdom is only 152,000."

But with careful administration of her finances, he concludes, from the progress she has already made, that Italy has a great future before her.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE April number, fresh and entertaining as a whole, is specially strong in politics. Mr. Frederick Wicks' statistical investigation into the actual importance of the Trades Union vote, opens up an interesting branch of electoral research. The seven contributors on the problem of the Peers find separate mention.

GOETHE'S MOTHER.

Frau Aja, as Goethe playfully called his mother, is the subject of a pleasing little character study by Mr. H. Schütz Wilson, in which he remarks: "In the fervor of trust and the comfort of conviction mother and son resembled each other, and her beliefs must have had some influence upon his early feeling. Perhaps her highest and most distinctive quality is just this assured, intense, unshakable faith in God. She seems to have had no clerical assistance, to have relied not at all upon observances and forms, but her happy soul stood in most direct and joyous relations with its Creator. Unlike the majority of religious persons, so-called, she could rejoice in the Lord. She was a God-loving rather than a God-fearing woman; and though she knew sorrow, losses, trials, she never felt gloom, despondency, or doubt. There was nothing mean, sour, peevish, in her sunny nature, and she dared to praise God by enjoying all that is lovely and of good report in the human life and world which He has created."

REALISM AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

Countess Cowper inveighs against the "realism of to-day," which she describes as the idea "first to conceive the nastiest subject possible, and then to paint it in the nastiest possible way." "Perhaps," she observes, "one of the greatest enemies to the realism of the present day is the steady growth of photography. After all, what can be more realistic than its manner of working? A flash, and there is the figure in its most natural and real condition. Laughing, crying, winking, jumping, you can fancy you see the movement and almost hear the speech. But does that satisfy the sitter or the artist? If photography has discovered that in order to be real and true it must also be ideal, it is thereby teaching us a lesson which we may do well to profit by."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Rajah of Bhinga indulges in strong language concerning the encouragement which the British Government holds out to the National Congress seekers after power and subverters of British rule, who foment the cow-riots. He is afraid British faddists may soon make India a penal settlement for Indians, and pleads against the use of British bayonets to compel the submission of the warlike races to the examination-passing, sedition-preaching Hindu coward.

Mr. Reginald Brett continues his delightful sketches of the Queen's relations with her great Ministers. He now describes the change introduced by the influence of her "permanent minister," as the late Prince Consort was called.

Canon Cheyne replies to Dr. Sayce's recent endeavor to discredit the "Higher Criticism" by the results of Oriental archaeology.

THE NEW REVIEW.

IN an article on "Parties in Ireland and the Ministry," Mr. Tim Healy discusses Mr. Morley's administration, which, he says, was inspired by a dual policy, one to make the Home Rule bill the biggest he could, and the other to inspire the Irish Tories with a confidence that no revolutionist had taken up his quarters at Dublin Castle. In both directions Mr. Healy thinks Mr. Morley has succeeded. As to the Home Rule bill, he played a manly and courageous part throughout the whole discussion. In Ireland, however, the putting of new wine into old bottles has not been successfully accomplished. Mr. Healy laments that nearly all the leading Irish officials are Free Masons, and suggests that if the statutory lists of Free Masons annually filed with the Clerks of the Peace of each county had added to them the salaries and allowances and government contracts enjoyed by them the total would lead to the conclusion that they also possessed a monopoly of the intellect of the country. He regrets that Mr. Morley should only have limited the qualification for Poor Law Guardian to \$40 valuation, whereas in England the qualification was \$25, and has since been abolished altogether. He regrets also that Mr. Morley refused to sanction the proposed admission of the Christian Brothers' Schools to the Parliamentary grant, although the whole of the Education Board advocated the change. There is also considerable disappointment at the slender change in the system of appointing sheriffs and the Asylum Boards. The most important and most useful act of Mr. Morley's administration, Mr. Healy thinks, was the prudent and politic step which he adopted of appointing a committee of inquiry into the Land Court.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET AND CRICKETERS.

Mr. Spofforth traces the development of cricket in Australia. It was in 1862 that H. H. Stephenson visited Australia with his team. At that time almost all the Australian bowlers bowled under-hand. Charles Laurence, one of the most successful of English batsmen, settled in Sydney, and his example did more than anything else to improve the style of Australian batting. He was shortly afterward joined by W. Caffyn, whose forward play was adopted by Victoria, while Laurence's back play was followed in New South Wales. In 1863-64, the second all-England eleven came over, and won ten and drew six out of sixteen matches played. The Australians still bowled under-hand, and put twenty-two into the field against the English eleven. That which made the most impression on Mr. Spofforth was Tarrant's bowling. It was a perfect sight to see him scaring the batsman and smashing the wickets. Round-arm bowling then began to be practiced; but it was not until W. G. Grace's team came over in 1873 that national interest was roused up to an extent which made Australian cricket first-class. Blackham, the wicket-keeper, was the first first-class cricketer Australia ever produced. He was nearly killed by a blow on the chest by a cricket ball, and still bears the mark in the shape of a hollow about the size of a pigeon's egg. Australia won her first match on equal terms at Melbourne, when Bannerman made his innings of 165. After this, in 1878, the Australians came to England. Mr. Spofforth reserves the story of their exploits for another month.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Archer concludes the translation of Hauptmann's poem "Hannele," Mr. Yates contributes more "Recollections of the Brontës," and M. Fiennes gives some "Notes on Thackeray." Janet Achurch and Charles

Charrington explain why they failed in their effort to establish an independent theatre in 1893. There is a short story by Oswald Crawford, entitled "In a Fool's Paradise," the point of which is that the emancipated daughter of a strong-minded woman and a scientist so immersed in his study as not to be able to look after his family are very likely to go to the bad.

Mr. W. Laird Clowes tells the story of the way in which Mr. H. H. Johnston is establishing the Queen's peace on the shores of Lake Nyassa.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE most signal feature of this month's issue is Mr. George Meredith's poem, "Foresight and Patience." Rev. J. E. C. Welldon's lecture on the art of reading is noticed at length elsewhere. Politics is well to the fore. The position of Liberal Unionists, consequent on Lord Rosebery succeeding Mr. Gladstone, is discussed by Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Arnold Forster, Mr. J. Parker Smith and Admiral Maxse; and though their tones differ, all agree that there is no ground for any change of attitude. The Admiral goes so far as to say that if Lord Rosebery had yielded the original ground of discussion "it is difficult, after all the bitter feud, to imagine a reunited 'Liberal party.'" "M.P." deplores with generous courtesy the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, and hopes still to see him back in the House. Mr. St. Loe Strachey replies to last month's critics of his Referendum scheme. Mr. Selous's paper on the Matabele war requires separate mention.

THE BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE.

Discontent in the British Civil Service is voiced by "X. Y.," who gives a sketch of the development of the present system of employment. Prior to 1843, civil servants were appointed in each department, separately, and by patronage. The revolutions of that year, and the mismanagement disclosed during the Crimean war, led to a report by Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan in 1855, recommending the selection of candidates by open competitive literary examination, and the separation of intellectual from mechanical labor. But appointment by patronage flourished with only slight check until 1870, when an order in council established the principle of open competition, and sorted entrants under two "schemes," according to importance of duties. The Playfair Commission in 1874 divided the work in each department into administrative and routine, and entrants into higher and lower divisions accordingly. The grievances circle round the "incompetent senility," which is the survival of the old patronage days, and the scant chances of promotion for ability in the second division. The writer argues that a man's position should not be fixed for life by his entrance examination alone; for exceptional ability subsequently displayed there should be an easier upward path. He demands the instant and compulsory retirement of the idle and incompetent in every grade, and the appointment of a new commission to complete the forty years' transition.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Strachey writes, in reply to the "Family Man's" Family Budget of last month, to show how, from a woman's point of view, a family including three children could live comfortably in the West End on \$3,500 a year and leave a margin of \$460. She longs for the "flat" system. "At present the upper middle-class idea of matri-

mony on \$3,500 a year is a ten-roomed house and three maids. What a much better time the harassed housewife would have if she had a neat compact little flat of five rooms, a bath-room and a kitchen, a nurse to look after the children and a good maid to do the rest of the work."

Lord Lilford enters a strong plea against the destruction of British birds now so recklessly carried on.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE April number has several first-rate articles, although the level of excellence is by no means equal. Two poems by Paul Verlaine, "Retraite" and "Crainces," confer an unwonted distinction on this English review. Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's rejoinder to Mr. Mallock's attack on the Fabian Society is, quite apart from its economic arguments, a very brilliant piece of wit and irony. It is characteristically entitled "Mr. Mallock's Trumpet Performance." The story of the Italian bank scandals is told with much indignation by Napoleone Colajanni. Mr. W. H. Hudson speculates on the impressions created by the strangeness of the serpent.

A WAY TO UTILIZE WOMAN'S ART.

"Women as Students of Design" are, Mrs. J. E. H. Gordon thinks, at present sadly to seek in this country: "In one small room we often see congregated and crowded together every possible and impossible decoration. The walls and ceilings are covered with patterns. Patterns crawl over the chintzes and curtains, and the carpets are either mosaics, of imitation Eastern coloring, or else are covered with a sprawling arrangement of leaves and spotty flowers. . . . Now the result of all this is that the eye becomes fatigued, and when a really fine and noble design is placed in such a room it fails to produce its effect because of the undergrowth of futile patterns that already cover every available space of the floors, ceiling, walls and furniture. How much the English might learn from the Japanese in the art of leaving large spaces undecorated, so that the single good design . . . should have proper advantage."

Mrs. Gordon writes in support of the projected School of Design, and hopes that it will combine with artistic instruction technical and industrial skill. "How valuable such a centre of art would be for utilizing the talents now being frittered away on the painting of fourth and fifth rate pictures."

FRANCE'S EMPTY QUIVER.

Count Gleichen reports that the French during their thirteen years in Tunis "have done very well indeed;" they have turned what was a barbarous country into an outwardly flourishing and respectable community. But while Maltese and Italians are rapidly increasing, the French population remains almost stationary. Hence a European war might easily see Tunis in revolt, and, with Italian help, shaking off the French yoke. The jealousy of other great powers prevents France making the use she would like to make of Tunis. But lack of enterprise and lack of population make the fairest colonial schemes of France unfruitful. "What is the use of France trying to extend her empire throughout the world by means of colonies when she has got barely enough children with which to populate the mother country? . . . Each new colony, instead of being an acquisition to France, means so much more out of her pocket, so many more miles of frontier to defend, and so many more square miles of anxiety and trouble."

THE NEW IRELAND REVIEW.

THE regeneration of Ireland, of which the impending triumph of Home Rule forms the political expression, is preparing for itself less contentious and perhaps more quietly constructive modes of development. Among these may be reckoned the growth of a national periodical press and the deepened self-consciousness of a national literature. An illustration of the tendency is furnished by the appearance of a sixpenny monthly entitled the *New Ireland Review*, and published at 54 Eccles street, Dublin, the first number of which came out in March. The editor's inaugural words are full of the hope of the new era. The term "New Ireland" used of their country in 1870 they declare to be more decisively applicable to the Ireland of to-day. They refer in proof to the change in the status of the Irish farmer, who is no longer a dependent but virtually or actually owner of the soil; to the political enfranchisement and social advance of the Irish laborer and artisan, and to the fully developed system of intermediate education, and to the rudiments of a university system for Ireland.

There is conspicuous absence of reference to Home Rule. The reason for this omission may perhaps be found in the assurance that the contributors secured consist of "thinkers and scholars of all schools of opinion." Difference of opinion will be kept within the limits imposed by "a rigorous respect for the religious faith" of Irishmen. The political article, which is by Mr. Tim Healy, and deals with the procedure of Parliament, is noticed elsewhere. In a dialogue on the "Limitations of Irish Poetry," Mr. William Magennis urges that "the elements of Irish nationality are growing confluent in our minds, the Celtic, Saxon and Norman elements, fused and blended in the living race," and that while "a truly representative literature should contain and exhibit in combination the characteristics of all," "the Gael, the Irish Celt, has absorbed the Saxon, just as the Celt of Gaul absorbed the Teuton, and, in the north, absorbed the Scandinavian to make the Norman, so that as the Gael predominates in the composition, it is not too incorrect in us after all to style ourselves Gaels." Mr. George Sigerson, M.D., triumphantly proves from the fact of evolution and from Haeckel's qualified confirmation of Genesis, that Moses, so far to anticipate the evolution of science, must have received a revelation. Rev. T. Finlay's "In Memory of Ned Long," is a vivid portraiture of the life of an Irish peasant in the poorest districts. In Rev. William Barry's romance of "The Ford of the Dead" we have the weird pathos and the racy dialect of the Irish folk-story-teller. The traditional interest of the Irish in French affairs is represented by Sir Rowland Blennerhassett's "Failure of Constitutional Monarchy in France." The flavor is throughout Irish and Catholic.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *London Quarterly Review* for April falls considerably below the average. The late Dean Stanley is described in a review of his life as "essentially a humanist," and silent or vaguely discursive on the deepest problems of human life. "Broad Churchism as a theory is dead, if indeed it ever lived." The biography of the late W. H. Smith is supplemented with a fuller account of his transition from Methodism. Early Methodist influences saved him from the Calvinism of the Low Church or the ritualism of the High Church. Dr. Sanday's Bampton lectures on inspiration are pronounced to be not satisfactory: "the theological or philosophical discussion which Dr. Sanday does not touch will have to be

undertaken." The eternal social problem appears in a criticism of Morris and Bax, Mann and Webb, and in a dubious estimate of Mr. Mallock's discovery of the progress of the working classes to social happiness without revolutionary help. The article on Alice Earle's "Old and New England" is the most interesting item in the bill of fare.

SCRIBNER'S.

WE have reviewed in another department Mr. H. C. Bonner's paper "The Bowery and Bohemia," and Gustave Kobbé's account of "Life Under Water."

In Octave Thanet's "The Farmer in the South," she draws a perfect picture of the so-called "successful" negro farmer of to-day, which is such a perfect hit-off of this type that a paragraph is quite worth quoting. "Behind his chair stood a black man, the image of a black Arkansas farmer. This farmer is he who owned the range like Madison Monroe's. His wife has a sewing machine and an illustrated history of the Bible. He himself has a stout spring wagon for holidays, as well as a good farm wagon. He has horses and cattle and swine; and besides his rented land he owns a farm without a mortgage. He may be considered a successful negro. Yet the number of times that the neighboring planter, who gins his cotton and is, in consequence, his guide and protector, has rescued him from the financial pit, is beyond counting. He was saved from a typewriter agent last spring (he can neither read nor write, but the agent persuaded him that these arts could be acquired almost without effort on his machine), and only the fortunate circumstance that he cannot even print his name, prevented him affixing it to a recommendation of school charts which came back in the startling shape of promissory notes to various signers. Half a dozen times would Uncle Jim have gone on the notes of utterly worthless vagabonds, for old acquaintance sake, had he not been forcibly restrained and saved. From each escape he has gone away sorrowful, the good-natured man. Such negroes as Jim need a guardian, and they are not the ones of their race that need it most."

Arsene Alexandre has a good subject in "French Caricature of To-day." The best art in this department he thinks is confined to a few masters in France, and he considers that the average of French caricature is much below that of the English or German. The French imitator of his neighbors "almost never succeeds in catching the least particle of their wit." This is rather curious in the nation which has the name above all others for a *belle esprit*. "It is easy to point out what is the characteristic of German caricature, for example, or of English caricature. Among the Germans it is a peculiar inventiveness, a turn of wit at the same time ingenious and grotesque, unexpected and full of straightforwardness. The laugh it excites is hearty and broad. There is not much depth of observation in it, but it grasps in an instant whatever in a situation or in an individual can furnish the material for a transformation or an accident. In German caricature you will constantly find ideas which are in themselves absolutely absurd, but which are perfect discoveries of drollery, such as would only be expected from a dreamy and patient race. For things like this, Wilhelm Busch and Oberländer are minds absolutely without a rival. English caricature (and by this I mean especially that of the last century) is equally easy to define, with its masters like Hogarth, Rawlinson and Gillray. Here there is great spirit in execution, largeness of design, an imagination almost startling, and the very outrance of the sentiment of burlesque."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE indefatigable editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, Mr. John Brisben Walker, has in his April number a most remarkable find—no less than a romantic story by Napoleon Bonaparte! This story is from an unpublished manuscript confided by Napoleon to his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, and its authenticity is vouched for by no less an authority than Frédéric Masson, who tells the history of the remarkable document. Intrinsically considered the tale of the fortunes of the manuscript are as interesting as the romance itself, which is unfinished, and which is full of murder and sudden death. These papers were intrusted by the Emperor to his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, they being in a pasteboard box, covered with gray checked paper, and sealed with the Napoleonic arms. The trustee died in Rome in 1839, when the box came into "the hands of his Grand Vicar, Abbé Lyonnet, who in 1841 published a defense of the Cardinal, accompanied by very curious documents. The box had not yet been unsealed when Prince Charles Bonaparte, a son of Lucien, passed through Lyons. The Grand Vicar profited by this visit to have it opened in the presence of the prince, but the latter, wholly taken up with his studies in American ornithology, took no special interest in the youthful productions of his uncle, and left them in Lyonnet's hands. Some time later a famous bibliophile visited Lyons, one who could better appreciate their value. It was the notorious Libri, member of the Academy of Sciences. Guizot had appointed him general inspector of French libraries. Under the pretext of inspecting he never failed to put aside for his own benefit the rarest manuscripts, most costly books, the autographs whose market value he knew would reach the highest point. Then he would change the binding, erase the stamp marks, falsify descriptions and sell them at public auctions.

Libri bought the Bonaparte papers and sold them to the eager English book collector, Lord Ashburnham. And so on the adventurous documents passed from owner to owner and were finally deposited in the Royal Library of Florence.

Mr. Edward W. Bok gives some further words of advice to "The Employer and the Young Man," and takes a very true and shrewd view of the mutual relations of employer and employed. He complains that especially in subordinate positions, the clerks of some great business houses are not taught to be honest.

"The fact of the matter is, to put the truth plainly, too many employers ask their employees to be nothing more nor less than liars. Scores of young men daily fight the battle between an adherence to the principles of the home and those they are asked to represent in business. As an office boy, I had the most perfect training possible to become an accomplished liar. I was told, at least half a dozen times a day, to say to callers that my chief was out when he was in. At home, I was taught that truthfulness and honesty were the current coins in business. And yet, day after day, I was shown the falsity of it by my employer. I refused to lie for myself, and yet I was compelled to lie for another. When I became a copyist, it was asked of me to write letters which I knew to be absolutely contrary to existing facts. And yet I was in the employ of one of the largest corporations in the world, and one of honorable repute. My direct chief was a man esteemed alike in business and social circles. He was, too, a recognized pillar in the church."

This article is one that ought to create wide discussion and that may well lead to an improvement in the minor morals of many business establishments.

THE CENTURY.

AMONG the "Leading Articles" we quote from William Henry Bishop's account of "Hunting an Abandoned Farm in Connecticut."

Mr. Marion Crawford, in giving an inventory and exegesis of the "Gods of India," incidentally breaks one of the literary idols that our universities and comparative historians have for a long time taught us to worship. The Vedic religion and its hymns are scarcely, he says, characterized by the grand simplicity and primeval single-heartedness with which they have been credited. "Grand those hymns are beyond a doubt and they breathe a high belief in a single Supreme God though abounding with allegory and simile taken from the manifestations of nature's forces, but simple they cannot be called nor does it seem possible that they can have been called in any true sense primitive. The language is complex and the imagery often highly artificial, while meters of great variety are kept perfectly distinct and never confused. It was in every sense an intricate religion, and it is more than probable that it was never the religion of the people."

George E. Waring, Jr., under the euphemistic title "Out of Sight, Out of Mind," goes over the latest investigation in the matters of sewage disposal. He finds that the irrigation or filtration method is by far the best one, that it can be made to fit almost all kinds of soil or surface conformations and that it is equally available for a single house or a village or a town, while "its processes are so nearly automatic that its use on a small scale requires no care and maintenance. The scientists have fully established the fact that house drainage is odorless when first produced and does not become offensive unless retained for a day or two. And that if it is applied when fresh to the surface of suitable ground its water is removed in a condition fit even for safe drinking and its impurities are completely destroyed both in winter and summer without offense or danger of any kind."

HARPER'S.

MR. GEORGE W. SMALLEY is reactionary in his article on the "English Senate." He analyzes the various phases of opposition to the House of Lords, finds much of it illogical and considers a great deal of the American condemnation of it as very ignorant. The following paragraph will suggest Mr. Smalley's attitude:

"Fully agreeing that the House of Lords must be reformed if it is to endure, I nevertheless think that the majority of Englishmen who act from other than party motives, or impulse, or mere doctrinaireism, will resist the abolition of it, at least until some rational and workable scheme for another Second Chamber shall have been proposed. For it is their one bulwark against an untamed, untaught, inexperienced, incapable Democracy. If that expression shock any thinking American, I will ask him whether there are no limits to his belief in Democracy as a political panacea. He knows that in America Democracy has a bit in its mouth. He knows that in England it has none. Does he think all men fit to be trusted with self-government?"

In the "Editor's Study," Mr. Charles Dudley Warner comments upon the duty of a newspaper toward crime and specifically of the reporter toward the detection of crime. Mr. Warner finds chapter and verse in Ezekiel for the first historical mention of the reporter and makes him already at that early period mingling detective functions with his "literary" duties.

"This has gone so far that the chief ambition of many reporters is to shine as detectives, and their belief is that

their reputation in this work will increase their value to the newspapers they serve. This ambition is natural under the recent notion of the newspaper that it is in charge of the affairs of the universe in general; that it must instruct the statesman how to govern, the general how to fight, the minister how to preach, the courts how to try cases, the schools how to educate pupils, the scientist how to investigate, the player how to act. If it is the business of the newspaper to detect the criminal, collect evidence against him, and try him, and judge him before the courts get a chance at him, then naturally the reporter becomes a detective, a sifter of evidence and a jury. The editor is just simply an ordinary Rhadamanthus."

MCCLURE'S.

ETHEL C. McKENNA writes about the very attractive personality and daily life of Ellen Terry. She credits the famous actress with an infinite capacity for detail, finds her entirely unspoiled by success and tells of striking instances of her indomitable will as called forth by the demands of her profession at times when she was in no physical condition to appear on the stage. Miss Terry is very unlike the cult which comes to the "profession" after a more or less brilliant social career and as a *dernier resort*. For her father and mother were both on the stage, and she has been there almost since she can remember. She is a good housekeeper and lives quietly at her two homes, one at Barkston Gardens and the other at Winchelsea.

Mr. E. C. Coates of the Indian Museum at Calcutta tells some uncanny but entertaining facts about "The Poisonous Snakes of India." The giant among the many venomous reptiles which that country boasts is the hamadrya, which grows to be fourteen feet long. Between the various species they manage to kill twenty thousand people a year in India. These are almost exclusively natives, for people with boots are not apt to get bitten. The native is not only more exposed in his bare feet, but he also makes scarcely any sound as he walks along, and frequently surprises and angers a snake in the path. Notwithstanding these horrible figures of mortality, the natives will not co-operate with the authorities in destroying their enemies, but regard them with a superstitious reverence and will not even be tempted by a reward to kill a snake willingly. They even encourage the creatures to come about their house. As to the snake charmers, Mr. Coates says, they do not, as is ordinarily supposed, always remove the poison fangs, and even if they do, snakes are not necessarily rendered innocuous, since the glands continue to pour out their secretion into the creature's mouth. The only animal that seems safe from the cobra and its kind is the little gray-colored, weasel-like mongoose, which is too quick for the reptiles and invariably kills even the fiercest cobra.

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.

THE South has gained a very creditable representative, in the field of monthly periodicals, in the *Southern Magazine*, which is a handsomely illustrated and well-edited popular magazine quite able to compare without disparagement with the great monthly journals of the metropolis. The April number is largely given over to fiction and lighter subjects. Richard Deverens Doyle makes a pleasant essay of his impressions of the law and lawyers. Of the barrister's relations to his client he says:

"A bad client is an edge tool and requires careful handling. A lawyer may do much to foment litigation and

much to prevent it. He may be harsh and cruel in his dealings, or kind and peace-loving. Everything depends on the man. The method of paying lawyers by fees has its temptations and inherent difficulties as well, and the collection of reasonable compensation sometimes does violence to the finer feelings of our nature. It has its temptations and difficulties because of the impossibility of accurately determining the value of scientific skill, mental labor and responsibility. The lawyer who entered as one of the items of his bill

To lying awake at nights and thinking of your case...£50 was charging for a very indefinite but, perhaps, very valuable service. This imponderability of legal service is a temptation, not always resisted, to charge exorbitantly. As a rule, however, lawyers are not adequately paid, and do not in a lifetime accumulate as much as their knowledge, talent and labors should earn, nor as much as they would command if employed in some other vocation."

THE ATLANTIC.

IN another department we have quoted from Joseph L. Brent's paper on "War's Use of the Engines of Peace."

Such a careful critic of war history as Eben G. Scott, in discussing "General Lee at the Campaign of the Seven Days," blames the Southern commander severely in his tactical arrangement of his forces, especially in the battle of Malvern Hill. He thinks that it is a "striking illustration of General Lee's shortcomings as a tactician; it does not present a single redeeming feature to the failure of the Confederates. The outcome of this battle was a complete defeat for them, and not a creditable one at that. Everything upon their side was chaotic; there was no concert, no unity, no leadership. Their conduct was that of blind and senseless giants striking out they knew not whither, and hitting at random. A mass of men would rush up a deadly slope, yelling as if there were a Jericho before them to fall by mere sound; another, at a distance and acting independently, would be doing the same thing; both would be sent back torn to pieces."

But while Lee is criticised severely on this side, this writer considers that he redeems himself in his genius for audacity. Still referring to the campaign of the Seven Days, Mr. Scott says: "In deserting his fortifications and courting the chances in the open field General Lee exhibited this high quality of audacity in greater measure than any general has done during the latter half of the present century."

"The Referendum in Switzerland and in America" is the subject of a paper by A. Lawrence Lowell. He concludes his statement of the pros and cons of the Referendum as an American institution as follows:

"To sum up what has been said, we find that the Referendum in America is applied only to constitutional questions, and to a small number of other matters which are carefully specified. We find also that, except in the anomalous case of the bank acts in a few States, these matters are akin to constitutional subjects, and are of such a nature that the question submitted to the people is extremely simple. It will, moreover, be observed that the submission to popular vote is always compulsory. Now, these results have an important practical bearing; for if a further extension of the Referendum in America is desirable, it is at least probable that the wisest policy will be to follow the lines on which the institution has spontaneously developed. By such a course alone can dangerous experiments be avoided, and the harmony of our system be insured."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

LA REVUE DE PARIS.

IN both the March numbers of this new review its first high standard of excellence is fully maintained. Apart from M. Gabriel Monod's account of Taine, the historian, and Octave Feuillet's letters from Compiègne and Fontainebleau, perhaps the most generally interesting article in the March 1 number is that dealing with the "Feudal Prussia of To-day," by M. Godefroy Cavaignac, the Député who is said to have a good chance of succeeding Carnot in the French Presidency. According to this writer, who is also, by the way, represented by an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the whole of Eastern Prussia is still governed by a modification of the feudal system. Even as late as 1872 the possession of an estate gave the German landed gentry almost sovereign rights over the villages and their inhabitants. The lord of the manor had entire control of the municipal moneys and of the rural police; he was also general lawgiver. Many of these territorial rights were abolished by a law passed twenty-two years ago, but there still exist thousands of estates, according to M. Cavaignac, where the German country gentleman is petty king. His subjects, however, seem to have little reason to complain of this state of things, for if a new road has to be made, a new school built, or a fresh set of public buildings to be erected, it is the lord of the manor who is expected to pay for it all. In return he arrogates to himself the right of choosing the schoolmaster, and as often as not the municipal officers of the parish. Those who wish to change what is should remember, according to their French critic, that Prince Bismarck was and is the absolute outcome of feudal Prussia.

M. Masson, who has of late become an authority on all that concerns Napoleon the First's private life, gives in an article on the Imperial court, an amusing account of how *le petit caporal* understood etiquette. He makes out that Napoleon Bonaparte modeled his regal state on that of Charlemagne, the very cloak he wore at his coronation having been copied from one of the oldest portraits of his legendary predecessor. Every office in his court had its counterpart in that of Charlemagne, and at one time he even seriously considered the advisability of creating a new or rather a revived nobiliary order of Margraves. And thus it came to pass that the court of Napoleon the First and of the Empress Josephine was a strange amalgam of mediæval and modern etiquette. Napoleon had no fear of ridicule. M. Masson quotes him as having once exclaimed, "Power is never absurd," and perhaps nothing in the social history of the world has been more strange and significant than the way in which Bonaparte's soldiers adapted themselves to their positions when their leader created them in turn kings, marshals, or barons, as the fancy seized him.

Another installment of Balzac's letters to Madame Hanska is, if possible, even more interesting than its predecessors, and those who are apt to believe in the fickleness of the French character should study this series of love letters, which, lasting over twenty years, only came to an end when the great novelist married his fair correspondent.

In the second March number of the *Revue de Paris* an anonymous writer reviews the position of the Legitimist party during the last twenty-two years. In it the author, an old friend of the Comte de Chambord, and apparently one of the most trusted advisers of the Comte de Paris,

severely criticises the attitude taken of late by the Vatican toward the French Republic. He declares that, though a good Catholic, neither he nor his friends recognize the Sovereign Pontiff's right to interfere in temporal matters. Further, he entirely denies that any real reconciliation has taken place between the French Church and State. Though the whole article is written in a cautious and judicious spirit, it is evident that "X. X. X." considers that the Legitimists have reason to hope for a not distant re-establishment of the French Monarchy.

Alexandre Dumas fils publishes a preface to the collection of plays written by him in partial collaboration with other playwrights. He denies ever having really worked with anybody. When asked to become part author of a comedy, his invariable rule was to only accept the proposition if he was allowed an absolutely free hand, and on no occasion did he ever sign his name to anything not wholly written by himself. Still, he admits that he has owed much in the way of plots and suggestions to those with whom he has thus indirectly collaborated.

Miss Mary Robinson, who with her gifted sister, Madame Darmsteter, makes a specialty of mediæval France and old French literature, writes a charming account of Froissart's visit to the Comte de Foix, "Gaston Phebus," one of those strange, half-legendary figures whose names are still household words among the French peasantry.

M. Dufeulle contributes a short biography of Provost Paradol, the friend of Taine, and a well-known French historian and journalist. J. Bourdeau attempts to explain the causes of revolutionary anarchism, and includes in his article a friendly little biography of Prince Krapotkin, to whom he, however, ascribes much of the anarchy of to-day.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for March 1 contains an article by one of the most solid writers in France, the Comte d'Haussonville, a descendant of the famous Madame de Staël. "L'Assistance par le Travail" is best translated by the phrase "Public Works," if this be used in detail and not applied solely to roads and bridges, and the paper opens with: "Must charity be exercised!"—a question which would certainly have sounded strange forty years ago, for in those days charity was spelt with a capital C; statues were raised, and odes sung in her honor. Now all is changed. Charity has ceased to please. She is seldom spoken of, except in the way of blame. And this, points out the writer, by three different sets of people. First come the believers in the "audacious hypothesis of Darwin upon the transformation and progress of the species by competition, and the survival of the fittest." These think that on the whole the feeble and unsuccessful folk had better be wiped off the face of the earth. Their master has spoken: the master in this case is Herbert Spencer, the inventor of the doctrine, whose influence upon youth has for twenty years been so great, not only in England, but in France. Certainly this good logician, if pushed to it, would let the corpses of the victims of a great public calamity, such as the Lancashire famine, "lie about the roads," rather than injure the reserve in the banks. The second group includes the various sections of Socialists who deprecate charity because they desire and require a complete reorganisation of

modern life. The third group consists of "a certain number of adversaries to charitable assistance; and though the most unexpected people are to be found among them, they are perhaps for that reason the most to be feared." M. d'Haussonville has some new and interesting things to say as to the spread of Socialist theories among the young priesthood of the Catholic Church, based upon their interpretation of the Pope's encyclical; yet he does not at all approve of the diffusion all over the French provinces of halfpenny papers, in which Christ is held up as the Working Man.

In the second number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the first place is given to an article dealing with the god of mammon, and written by M. Leroy Beaulieu. He attributes the present supremacy of wealth to two main causes—the one spiritual, the other political, the first being the gradual loosening of the bonds of Christianity, the second the sudden growth of Democracy. In past days, declares the writer, "Faith fought a hard fight with Mammon. 'Militia vita hominis super terram,' said the Apostle, and the old world Christian did not expect to be paid for his services. But latter day man's conception of life has entirely changed; people now only live to enjoy themselves and get all they can out of existence. Wealth can buy almost every satisfaction." In his next paper M. Leroy Beaulieu will deal with Wealth and Democracy.

M. Hervé reviews Gustave Fagniez's life of Père Joseph, Richelieu's *alter ego*, and a man nick-named "His Gray Eminence" by his contemporaries. This Capuchin monk exercised an immense influence on the France, and indeed on the Europe, of the seventeenth century, partly owing to his extreme intimacy with Richelieu, and to his own marvelous activity. He founded several religious orders, the most important being that of the Calvairiennes, of which Antoinette d'Orleans was the first Abbess. It is from the present feminine heads of the order that Père Joseph's biographer has been able to procure many valuable documents. For fourteen years this singular man and the famous statesman worked side by side, the Capuchin friar being, as it were, under-study to the Cardinal. He, it is said, was mainly responsible for creating the state of things found by Louis the Fourteenth, and some of his political schemes and achievements bear fruit to this day.

In a curious account of political parties in contemporary Holland, M. Benoist describes Doctor Schaepman, the chief of the Dutch Democrats, as being "the first of the poets, the leading orator and perhaps the greatest statesman of latter-day Holland." Dr. Schaepman is a Catholic priest, and is, among other things, a professor at the Rijnsburg Seminary. Till he became a pioneer his co-religionists hardly counted; he has made of them a factor in the State. His motto is *Credo Pugno*, "I believe, I combat," and he somewhat scandalized the more narrow-minded of his followers by hailing as comrade Dr. Kuyper, a Conservative Calvinist, who has been before now styled in the Netherlands the Protestant Pope. Dr. Schaepman does not often speak in the Dutch Parliament, and when he rises his words are few, but he is a great orator for all that.

M. Fere describes the late Dr. Charcot's life and work, insisting with considerable justice on the importance of the great discoveries concerning nervous diseases and their causes made by the famous neurologist. He was a firm believer in eyegate. For instance, when giving a demonstration lecture on nervous movements of tremblings, he would cause to be stuck into his patients' head-dresses a number of feathers, and this, though it began by exciting the risibility of the students, resulted in proving to them what the lecturer wished to indicate

concerning nervous movements. Charcot was also one of the first to make use of a magic-lantern in demonstration classes. His biographer has touched but lightly upon the famous doctor's investigations into the mysteries of hypnotism, but he observes significantly that, as far as he knows, Charcot never made use of his discoveries in ordinary practice; all his experiments took place in the Salpêtrière Hospital.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

M. FLOURENS concludes his study on Napoleon I and the Jesuits, and points out that, notwithstanding the many laws promulgated against the famous Society of Jesus, the order has always defeated the machinations of its enemies. M. Flourens therefore concludes that as no decrees can be enforced, it would perhaps be better to rescind the order of expulsion, evidently considering that it is better to meet an enemy in the open than in a hidden place. These articles are chiefly interesting as showing once more the intense fear felt by a certain class of intelligent Frenchmen to the militant order founded by Ignatius Loyola, as well as their hatred of the society.

M. Engerand continues his account of mediæval watering places, and of the way in which our ancestors amused themselves. Then, as now, the local physician was a most important personage, and in 1665, during the very year in which Molière produced his "L'Amour Médecin," a visitor to a French curé was condemned to pay 100 francs fine and interdicted from the use of the waters during six months for having called the physician "that ass of a doctor!" Mme. de Sévigné wrote some of her most characteristic letters from Vichy, and it is through them we learn that her doctor united to his other functions that of being reader and general entertainer to his fair clients, and this while they were actually being bathed and treated.

M. Faisant, in an article on "The Present State of Agricultural and Social Depression in Sicily," warns the Italian Government that if something is not done—and done soon—toward the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, there will be a Socialist rising.

In both numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* Mme. Vera Veced tells the story of Admiral Nevel Koy, the Russian explorer, up to the time of his marriage to Catherine Eltchanimoff, of Irkoutsk, the young girl who shared all his later perils and glories.

M. Zeller attempts to prove that the Anabaptists who flourished during the commencement of the Reformation may claim to have been among the first Socialists Europe has known; but he points out that Luther, so far from taking the view that religious and political liberty are one, threw all his influence on the side of law and order, and this at a considerable personal peril to himself.

The naval officer whose gloomy exposition of "France's Maritime Peril" has attracted a certain attention on the Continent, contributes another article on the same subject to the second March number of the *Nouvelle Revue*.

He surveys exhaustively the existing naval defenses on both the northern and southern coasts, giving special prominence to Calais and Guiberson on the one side, and to Corsica on the other. The writer declares that no time should be lost in organizing a maritime mobilization in and round Ajaccio, and he points out the advisability of treating the whole island as a center of French naval and military operations.

Lovers of Dante will find in the same number an interesting study on his "Paradiso" by M. Durand-Fardel.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

A History of the Mental Growth of Mankind in Ancient Times. By J. S. Hittell. Four vols., 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$6.

Mr. Hittell's work is an extensive and carefully arranged accumulation of facts rather than a critical or philosophical review. Here and there, though rarely, he has adopted a somewhat dogmatic tone which impresses one as unnecessary in a historical work of this nature. Mr. Hittell believes "that continuous progress has prevailed throughout the past; and that the irrepressible progressiveness of humanity is one of the great facts or laws of nature." The advance of culture he distinguishes into the stages: "Savagism, barbarism and civilization. Volume I treats of "Savagism," of its industry, social life, intellectual life, polity, military system and religion. In Volume II, under the general title "Heathen Barbarism" the author details the state of civilization among the Aztecs, the Guichuans, the Chinese, the ancient Egyptians, the Hindus, etc. Volume III is devoted entirely to "Judaism and Greece;" Volume IV to "Rome and Early Christianity." Each volume contains an appendix, including, with other matter, a bibliography which shows that Mr. Hittell has gleaned his knowledge from a wide and creditable reading. The value of this history as a store-house of authoritative information and as a reference work touching the early conditions of industry, social and civil custom, ethics and religious beliefs, etc., etc., make it worthy of careful investigation by the student. Mr. Hittell's style is clear and crisp; his sentences are as a rule short, embodying some single fact or generalization. The publishers have issued the work in a neat and convenient form for library service.

History of the Jews. By Professor H. Graetz. Vol. III. Octavo, pp. 683. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America. \$3.

The earlier volumes of this scholarly and readable translation have had prominent commendation from the press. Volume III covers the period "from the revolt against the Zendik (B. A. D.) to the capture of St. Jean d'Acre by the Mahometans (1291 A. D.)." It is a marvelously clear, detailed and yet well-proportioned record of the scattering of the Jewish people throughout Europe, of the persecutions they suffered, of the religious and philosophic leaders who from time to time arose in their ranks, of their relations to the Empire, to various monarchies, to the Crusades, to science and scholarship. Professor Graetz's style has the simplicity of a chronicle of the events; the reader feels himself in the presence of one who has a masterly grasp of the subject, who compels us to forsake traditional ideas and face the facts and an unprejudiced interpretation of them.

Slav and Moslem: Historical Sketches. By J. Milliken Napier Brodhead. Octavo, pp. 309. Aiken, S. C.: Aiken Publishing Company.

Under the title, "Slav and Moslem," the author discusses Russia's origin and civilization, Tartar domination, serfdom, the Romanoffs and the revolutionary movement, Russia in Asia, the Afghan question, Turco-Russian wars, Alexander III and consolidation, and other topics related to his theme.

The Vermont Settlers and the New York Land Speculators. By R. C. Benton. 12mo, pp. 188. Minneapolis, Minn.: Published by the Author.

This work deals with what is commonly known as the "New Hampshire grants" controversy, an episode in American history which antedated the Revolution and which ended only with the admission of Vermont to the Union. Col. Benton's discussion of the legal aspects of the question is especially thorough and comprehensive.

If Christ Came to Chicago! A Plea for the Union of all who Love in the Service of all who Suffer. By William T. Stead. 12mo, pp. 472. Chicago: Laird & Lee. \$1; paper, 50 cents.

American readers have been fully apprised through the newspapers of Mr. W. T. Stead's first visit to the United

States and of his sojourn for several months at Chicago, where he became deeply interested in the moral aspects of local social and political problems and made many public addresses. Mr. Stead has revised and recast the substance of those speeches in a book bearing the title listed above. It is an attempt to arouse the best forces and elements of a great urban population to union and to definite action for the cleansing of municipal politics and the bettering of the environment of the unfortunate classes. It is evident that the book, while specifically devoted to Chicago's social conditions, is intended to hold up the mirror to all great modern aggregations of population. Few of the gross evils and social inequalities which Mr. Stead's bold pen describes are half so obvious or so deep-seated in Chicago as, for example, in London. Probably no one would more readily assent to this proposition than Mr. Stead, and it may perhaps be asserted with truth that it was his immense ardor and enthusiasm for Chicago, and his perception of its magnificent possibilities in other than commercial aspects, that led him to the painting of this portrait which at first sight appears so horrid and repelling. Mr. Stead supremely desires to promote the union, for practical purposes of social, moral and political reform, of all the groups and classes, religious denominations and population elements that may fairly be said to possess any degree of the public spirit, any real solicitude for the suffering and unfortunate, and any noble aspirations for a better state of life and society. Evidently he has a high conception of the ideal modern municipality. Some cities approach the realization of his conception at one point, and some approach it at another. Mr. Stead wants to see Chicago, London, and every other great English-speaking centre, moving with all the united energy of its best citizens toward the realizing of this high conception at all rather than at some points.

Social Reform and the Church. By John R. Commons. 16mo, pp. 186. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Professor Commons has become known to the reading public through his contributions to the periodical literature of the day, and particularly through his work on "The Distribution of Wealth," which appeared only a few months ago and which, in the opinion of Professor Ely, "is destined to exercise a decided influence upon the development of economic thought." The present volume consists of seven essays, six of which were read originally before audiences distinctively Christian. The titles are: "The Christian Minister and Sociology"; "The Church and the Problem of Poverty"; "The Educated Man in Politics"; "The Church and Political Reform"; "Temperance Reform"; "Municipal Monopolies"; "Proportional Representation." The last mentioned was read at the World's Congress on Suffrage and is intended as supplementary to the essay on "The Church and Political Reform." The point of view of the author is that of the church member who recognizes the duty of the church to "develop all that is highest in every son of man." The divisions under which Professor Commons treats the great questions of the Church as to political reforms, are: What part have politics in the salvation of the world? Why do politics fail in their mission? How can they be made the instruments of social reform? and, What should be the attitude of the Church toward politics? He shows how their treatment should be scientific and fundamental, and not sentimental and empirical.

The Natural Law of Money. By William Brough. 12mo, pp. 173. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The author of this volume of essays on the monetary question writes with the aim of showing that money should be freed as much as possible from governmental restrictions. Each section of the country, in his view, should be permitted to use the money it prefers. His argument is interesting, though it is probable that neither monometallists nor bimetallicists generally would accept his premises.

A History of Political Economy. By Dr. Gustav Cohn. Paper, 8vo, pp. 142. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Life.

American students are indebted to the American Academy of Political and Social Science for a translation of several chapters on the history of economic science by the great Ger-

man scholar, Gustav Cohn. Professor James is undoubtedly right in asserting that this publication presents the German point of view as no other work in English does at present, and in that lies its chief value.

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1894. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. Thirty-first Year. 12mo, pp. 1185. \$3.

This work is now recognized as by all odds the most complete of the statistical annuals now published in English. In the present edition a special effort has been made to revise the data relating to the navies of the world. Valuable tables are presented showing the strength at the present moment of all the naval powers, great and small. Macmillan & Co. are the New York publishers of the Year-Book.

The Show at Washington. By Louis Arthur Coolidge and James Burton Reynolds. Paper, 16mo, pp. 241. Washington: Washington Publishing Company.

This is a bundle of clever sketches of Washington personalities by two newspaper correspondents. The writers profess charity for all and malice toward none as their ruling motive in the work, and disclaim any intention to exaggerate the truth in their descriptions of life at the nation's capital.

Life and Later Speeches of Chauncey M. Depew. 12mo, pp. 533. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$2.50.

The introductory sketch of Dr. Depew in this volume was written by Mr. Joseph B. Gilder, and though brief is both interesting and authentic. Many speeches are included in the compilation which had not previously appeared in any permanent form; but the selection was admirably made, and the book as a whole is most attractive.

RELIGION, BIBLICAL CRITICISM AND CHURCH HISTORY.

Is Moses Scientific? By Rev. P. E. Kipp. 12mo, pp. 239. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Kipp, like all wide-awake men, recognizes the fact that religious thought is in something of a revolutionary state at present. He has written his book with the purpose of helping to solve some of the current difficulties of faith. He has confined his investigation to the first chapter of Genesis, for "here positive science comes to the front; here she stands on rock and speaks of what she knows. If there be a conflict here it will not be conducted with missiles of mist, but with the cold steel of well tempered facts." The author confesses that he entered upon the task of comparing the Pentateuchal record of Creation with the position of modern scientific knowledge with some trepidation, "but the increasing delight and astonishment as the points of difference disappeared . . . cannot be told." For those interested in his line of argument, Mr. Kipp's pages are eminently readable, though they will scarcely convince all.

The Triple Tradition of the Exodus. By Benjamin Wisner Bacon, M.A., D.D. Octavo, pp. 432. Hartford, Conn.: Student Publishing Company. \$2.50.

The appearance some time ago of Doctor Bacon's "Genesis of Genesis" called forth commendation from the press and from eminent scholars. Those who are interested in the current critical discussions of the sources and authorship of the early books of the Old Testament will find "The Triple Tradition of the Exodus" an extension of the former work, continuing the analysis to the end of the Pentateuch. Doctor Bacon does not here concern himself with the Jewish legal apparatus, but simply with the "story of Israel from the death of Joseph to the death of Moses." His volume is a credit to American scholarship in a field where laborious research is required before a worthy result is reached and is an excellent example of modern scientific methods in Biblical criticism.

The Divine Armory of Holy Scripture. By Rev. Kenelm Vaughan. 16mo, pp. 956. New York: The Catholic Book Exchange. \$2.

This compilation, the result of many years' study and meditation of Biblical lore, commends itself to the Catholic clergy and laity as an important and elaborate piece of work. Cardinal Gibbons, who contributes the preface, predicts for the book "the honest appreciation of all lovers of the Sacred Text." Father Vaughan has arranged Scriptural selections according to the subject matter in such manner as to expound and enforce the cardinal doctrines and the liturgy of the Catholic Church. Among the titles of the several "Parts" are "The Most Blessed Trinity," "Of Mary, the Virgin-Mother," "Life of Saint Joseph," "External and Internal

Law," "Actual and Habitual Grace," "The Holy Eucharist," "On Death and the Resurrection," etc., etc. The volume is indexed and the table of contents is very full; it is serviceably and neatly bound and printed.

The Conversion of India, from Pantænus to the Present Time, A.D. 193-1893. By George Smith, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

While Doctor Smith is strongly evangelical and while he believes that the conversion of India is one of the great and pressing duties of the Protestant church to-day, he has written in the spirit of a true historian of the facts of his subject. His later chapters, which deal with the present status and outlook of missionary work in India, are preceded by outlines of "The Greek Attempt," "The Roman Attempt," "Francis Xavier and his Successors," "The British East India Company's Work of Preparation," etc. The book is an expansion of lectures given upon the Graves foundation.

The Bishops' Blue Book. By Rev. J. Sanders Reed. 12mo, pp. 208. New York: James Pott & Co.

Mr. Reed's volume might perhaps have been entitled "Some Curiosities of the Episcopate." He has gathered brief anecdotes or histories of scores of eminent bishops, and has arranged them systematically under such chapter headings as: "Age of Consecration," "Laymen Raised to the Episcopate," "Coadjutor Bishops," "Martial Prelates," "Epoch-Makers," "Missionary Bishops," etc., etc.

The Epistles of Paul the Apostle: A Sketch of Their Origin and Contents. By George G. Findlay, B.A. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$1.50.

"To weave the Epistles together in one historical unity, to trace out the life that pervades them, alike in its internal elements and external movements and surroundings" has been the effort of Mr. Findlay. He has written in simple style, free from pedantic detail and cumbersome phraseology. A map of the Pauline missionary journeys is a convenient aid to an examination of the letters of the Apostle.

Outline Studies in the Books of the Old Testament. By W. G. Moorehead, D.D. 12mo, pp. 363. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

Doctor Moorehead's position is that of a firm believer in the inspiration of the Bible, and he has not aimed at a critical or expository treatment of the Old Testament. The modest purpose of his studies is to furnish young people with "an analysis of the contents of each book and some of the more prominent features."

God's City and the Coming of the Kingdom. By Rev. Henry Scott Holland, M.A. 12mo, pp. 359. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

The thought of these sermons by the Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral gathers about the conception of the Kingdom of God and its organized life in the historic Church. A deep religious spirit dominates every page, and the style has a direct vital energy which strikes home to conscience and will. Many outside of ecclesiastical ranks might enjoy and profit by such words as are here recorded.

The Evidence of Salvation; or, the Direct Witness of the Spirit. By Everett S. Stackpole, D.D. 12mo, pp. 123. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Doctor Stackpole is a practical evangelist who has given much thought to the theme which he now presents in book form. He writes clearly and with great religious earnestness, in the belief that no assurance of salvation is the true one except that of the "direct witness of the Spirit."

The Christ. By James H. Brookes. 12mo, pp. 287. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.25.

The author of this volume has previously sent forth a large number of publications of strong evangelical purpose and firm Biblical belief. In the present case his aim has been "to gather up the testimony of the Holy Spirit in the inspired Word concerning the person and work of the Christ."

Be Perfect. Meditations for a Month. By Rev. Andrew Murray. Author's edition. 16mo, pp. 156. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Murray's object has been to go with the reader "through the Word of God, noting the principal passages in which the word 'perfect' occurs, and seeking in each case from the context to find what the impression is the word was meant to convey."

BIOGRAPHY.

Edward Livingston Youmans, Interpreter of Science for the People. A Sketch of His Life. By John Fiske. 12mo, pp. 608. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

Mr. John Fiske's sympathy with the life work of his friend Youmans, his well-known stimulating and delightful style and the prominent position Youmans holds in our scientific annals combine to make this volume one of the most important of the spring months. The services of the scientist as the champion of Spencer and of evolution in this country, and as, in general, the "interpreter of science for the people," are the main threads of the life story here told. As a lecturer, author and as editor of the *Popular Science Monthly* Youmans was known to a very wide circle. He was a man from the masses, and his sturdy integrity and fidelity to sometimes unpopular tendencies of thought in his chosen field make his career of great interest to the ordinary intelligent American reader. Mr. Fiske has given us very extensive extracts from Youmans' correspondence, especially with the members of his own family and with Spencer. In the latter portion of the volume nearly two hundred pages are yielded to some select writings of the scientist—"Mental Discipline in Education," "On the Scientific Study of Human Nature," "Herbert Spencer and the Doctrine of Evolution," etc. Like that of many other eminent men of intellectual life Youmans' handwriting was very poor; at least the *fac-simile* (of a brief business letter) which is given upon one of the pages shows an almost undecipherable scribble. The two excellent portraits present the face of the scientist as he appeared at the age of thirty (1851) and at the age of sixty.

Josiah Gilbert Holland. By Mrs. H. M. Plunkett. 12mo, pp. 219. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Mrs. Plunkett's labor in preparing a memorial of Holland has been somewhat in the nature of compiling. "So much of it [the book] is taken from his own works that in a measure it is an autobiographical chronicle, and . . . much of the remainder is made up of the judgment of others concerning him and his works." Holland's life was a simple, almost humdrum one in many aspects, but one of singular purpose and of almost unprecedented success in the matter of popularity as a story-writer. His high, almost revolutionary conception of the function of journalism, as evidenced in the columns of the *Springfield Republican*, and the unflinching moral, even preaching element in all his literary work, are emphasized in the pages of Mrs. Plunkett's biography. Holland's career was wholesome and encouraging, and it is a good thing now thirteen years after his death to have an unpretentious memorial of the worker and his work. The volume has a number of appropriate illustrations in addition to the two portraits of the man himself.

The Story of Two Noble Lives. By Augustus J. C. Hare. Three vols., 12mo. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$8.

The "noble lives," memorials of which are gathered and preserved in these extended volumes, are those of two English sisters of personal attractions and of rank, Charlotte, Countess Canning, and Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford. A large portion of the record is drawn from the journal and correspondence of the former. While the volumes have been compiled at the solicitation of the friends and relatives of the sisters, and while the interests of private and society life predominate, there is not a little of wider bearing in these pages. They afford us a charming insight into the mental history of high-born English women of our own century; glimpses of court life at London and Paris, and of British government in Ireland and India. That portion of Countess Canning's correspondence during the period when her husband was Governor-General of India, and particularly the portion referring to the Indian mutiny of 1857, is full and illuminative. Considered simply as literature, these memorials are distinctively readable and commend themselves to the lovers of genial correspondence which was never intended for publication. The illustrations are numerous and of a high order.

Memorial of Rev. J. H. Worcester, Jr., D.D., containing a Brief Biography and Selected Sermons. Chicago: Published by the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

The early death of the Rev. John Hopkins Worcester, Jr., D.D., in the second year of his work as professor of Systematic Theology in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, allowed no time for the accumulation of materials which could illustrate to the public the character of his thinking in that department. But the church, which so reluctantly consented to his resignation of the pastoral office, prints for private circulation a number of his valuable sermons, with a biographical sketch and the commemorative discourse by the Rev. Simon J. McPherson, of Chicago.

ESSAYS, BELLES-LETTRES AND LITERARY HISTORY.

Dorothy Wordsworth: The Story of a Sister's Love. By Edmund Lee. 12mo, pp. 226. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

The inspiration and sympathy which the poet Wordsworth found in his sister Dorothy throughout the greater part of his literary career are well known to lovers of English literature. Mr. Lee's book has necessarily many things to relate of the poet himself, but the main purpose has been "to gather together into the form of a memoir of her life various allusions to Miss Wordsworth, together with such further particulars as might be procurable, and with some reflections to which such a life gives rise." A few poems of Miss Wordsworth and her "Journal of a Tour at Ullswater" are included. Those who love the quiet byways of literary history can hardly fail to enjoy this simple and clearly-told record of "the most perfect sister the world hath seen."

The Journal of Martha Pintard Bayard, London, 1794-1797. Edited by S. Bayard Dod. 16mo, pp. 141. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Martha Pintard Bayard was the wife of Samuel Bayard, who in 1794 was appointed by Washington as an agent to prosecute in the British Admiralty courts the claims of American citizens, as provided for in Jay's treaty. Mrs. Bayard, at that time a young woman of about twenty-five, accompanied her husband, and her journal of British experiences from 1794 to 1797 is interesting as showing how an American girl of good connections but of democratic beliefs was impressed by monarchical ceremony, aristocratic society and the life of the "mother country" generally. The record is written in a quaint, semi-sentimental tone which is true to the temper of the last years of the eighteenth century. The volume contains two portraits, one of Mrs. Bayard.

Pictures in Prose of Nature, Wild Sport, and Humble Life. By Aubyn Trevor-Battye, B.A. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

Mr. Trevor-Battye is a member of the British Ornithologist's Union and a fellow of several scientific societies. The sketches of his volumes have something of the spirit of a naturalist, but they are written in good style and with an imaginative preception which gives them worthy rank as literary essays, and he has here and there even introduced some bits of pleasing verse. His territorial range extends from Norway through England to Manitoba.

By Moorland and Sea. By Francis A. Knight. 12mo, pp. 215. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

Not a little of the spirit of Jefferies, of his observation, and above all of his delight in Nature permeates the pages of Mr. Knight's latest book. In "Moorland and Sea" is a series of graceful and sympathetic essays upon themes of out-door life in England and Scotland—upon a yacht trip "Round the Mull," an engine ride on the Great Western, upon "Sounds of the Night," "A Northern Moorland," "The Birds-nester" and other subjects delightfully suggestive to the lover of this well-marked field of literature. A number of illustrations increase the book's attractiveness.

Travels in a Tree-Top. By Charles Conrad Abbott. 12mo, pp. 215. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Doctor Abbott's pleasant chronicles of his out-door wanderings have made his name and literary method familiar to many readers. In general terms his books bear a close resemblance to those of Burroughs and the other poet-naturalists, but there is a good deal of antiquarian musing and investigation introduced. Doctor Abbott's new volume contains sixteen essays in addition to the one which furnishes the title.

Shakespeare's Comedy of the Tempest With Preface and Glossary by Israel Gollancz. 32mo, pp. 118. New York: Macmillan & Co. 45 cents.

The "Temple Shakespeare," in which edition the "Tempest" now appears, is excellently printed and bound, and of convenient pocket size. In addition to preface, glossary and notes, the present play is adorned with a portrait from the "first folio," which contained the first edition of "The Tempest."

Art for America. By William Ordway Partridge. 12mo, pp. 192. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

Some of the essays which Mr. Partridge now collects in book form have been previously printed in magazine columns.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, AMERICAN EDITION, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

The Review of Reviews is published each month in New York and London, the two editions differing in many features, but publishing numerous articles in common. The English Edition is edited by W. T. Stead, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

CONTENTS FOR JUNE, 1894.

The Spirit of the Summit.....	Frontispiece.	
The Progress of the World—		
A Non-Partisan Naval Policy.....	643	
Shipbuilding on the Mississippi.....	644	
English Honors Paid the American Navy.....	644	
Ship Canals for Seaboard Defense.....	644	
An Inland Voyage from Washington to New York.....	645	
The Commercial Demand for Ship Canals.....	645	
The Senate's Tariff Muddle.....	646	
The Somersault of the Democratic Party.....	647	
Senatorial Gossip and Scandal.....	648	
The Great-Northern Arbitration.....	648	
How it All Came to Pass.....	648	
The Strike of 200,000 Coal Miners.....	649	
As to the Industrial Armies.....	649	
The Rationale of Coxeysism.....	650	
Public Affairs in New York.....	650	
The Question of Woman Suffrage.....	65	
The Liquor Problem in Several States.....	651	
A Coming Temperance Congress.....	652	
Marrying in Royal Circles.....	653	
Sir William Harcourt's Budget.....	654	
England's New Taxation.....	654	
The Registration Bill.....	655	
The Evicted Tenants Bill.....	655	
Welsh Disestablishment.....	655	
The Scotch Grand Committee.....	655	
The Eight-Hours Day in Parliament.....	656	
The Living Wage.....	656	
The Report of the Labor Commission.....	656	
The Minority Report.....	656	
A Peaceful May Day in Europe.....	656	
The British Retention of Uganda.....	657	
Some Instances of Longevity.....	657	
Dr. Talmage and the Brooklyn Tabernacle.....	658	
In the College World.....	659	
With portraits of Secretary Herbert, Senator Brice, Senator Gorman, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Gen. Neal Dow, Major-General O. O. Howard, The Czarevitch, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir George O. Trevelyan, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Capt. Saul C. Higgins, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, and Dr. William Pepper, maps of proposed canal routes, and a view of the Brooklyn Tabernacle.		
Current History in Caricature.....	661	
With reproductions from American and foreign cartoon papers.		
Record of Current Events.....	669	
With portraits of Senator Patton, the Czarevitch and Prince George, David Powell, Lord Justice Bowen, John Jay, and Frank Hatton.		
Forthcoming Events.....	673	
The Nation's New Library at Washington..	674	
By the Editor.		
With portrait of Ainsworth R. Spofford, and views of the new Library building and the Capitol.		
An American Historical Pilgrimage.....	678	
With view of Old South Meeting House.		
The Rescue of Virginia's Historic Shrines ..	680	
With view of the new Mary Washington monument.		
Constitutional Home Rule for Cities.....	682	
By William H. Hotchkiss.		
An American in the Royal Academy: A Sketch of John S. Sargent.....	685	
With portrait of Mr. Sargent, and reproductions of two of his paintings.		
Six Popular Painters of the Royal Academy....	689	
With portraits of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Alma-Tadema, Luke Fildes, J. C. Hook, Briton Riviere, and Hubert Herkomer, and reproductions of representative paintings.		
Leading Articles of the Month—		
Economic Science in America.....	701	
With portraits of Gen. Francis A. Walker, and Dr. Richard T. Ely.		
President Eliot's Twenty-five Years of Service....	703	
With portrait of President Eliot.		
Athletics and Scholarship.....	704	
Military Training in Schools.....	704	
The Most Notable Sayings in English History.....	705	
The Struggle for Women's Rights.....	705	
"The Final Problem of Woman".....	707	
Is the Representative American Woman Womanly?.....	708	
The New Woman.....	708	
Women as Public Speakers.....	709	
The Pioneer Woman in American Literature.....	709	
Working Girls' Clubs.....	710	
The Need of a National Health Service.....	711	
The History of Vaccination.....	713	
How the Bible Grew.....	714	
Robertson Smith.....	715	
With portrait of Prof. Smith.		
A Jewish View of St. Paul.....	716	
Japanese "New Theology".....	717	
Gounod and Church Music.....	717	
Anecdotes of Von Bülow.....	718	
Americanism in Music.....	718	
Mortgage Banking in America.....	719	
The Demonetization of Silver.....	721	
The Reform of our State Governments.....	721	
The Ethics of Democracy.....	722	
A Remedy for the Sweating System.....	723	
Life in the Sicilian Mines.....	724	
Franciscans of the Nineteenth Century.....	725	
A Far-Reaching Charity.....	725	
The Chinese Six Companies.....	726	
Diplomatic Agents with "Paramount" Powers.....	727	
A Plea for Disarmament.....	727	
Wanted, an Asian Triple Alliance.....	728	
The Hour and the Man in South Africa.....	728	
The Battle of Hastings.....	729	
Reminiscences of General Grant.....	730	
Gladstone and Pope Leo.....	731	
The Hungarian Civil Marriage Bill.....	731	
Dagnan-Bouveret, the French Artist.....	732	
Tennyson Severely Criticised.....	732	
Heine and Lady Duff Gordon.....	733	
Taine, the Historian.....	734	
A Fellow Historian's Estimate of Parkman.....	734	
Flammarion, the Astronomer.....	735	
Tycho Brahe, the Astronomer.....	735	
University Statistics.....	736	
Behind the Bars of a Menagerie.....	736	
A Most Praiseworthy Cuckoo.....	737	
The Periodicals Reviewed.....	738	
The New Books—		
Our London Letter About Books.....	745	
With portrait of Benjamin Kidd.		
Dr. Ely's New Volume.....	748	
The Church in Society.....	748	
Recent American Publications.....	749	
With portraits of Miss Beatrice Harraden, and J. Stanley Weyman.		
Contents of Reviews and Magazines.....	756	
Index to Periodicals.....	765	

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THE SPIRIT OF THE SUMMIT.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. IX.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1894.

No. 6

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

A Non-Partisan Naval Policy.

The discussion of the Naval Appropriation bill in the House at Washington has provoked displays of partisanship that are much to be regretted. One of the most fortunate circumstances attending the making of our new navy has been the fact that the policy has received the active support of broad-minded Americans without regard to party lines. As a simple matter of history, so far as the outward and accessible facts are at hand, the new navy was begun under the administration of President Arthur and during the incumbency as Secretary of the Navy of the Hon. William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire. The late John Roach, and the facilities which his shipyard afforded, made possible the construction of modern steel warships in this country a dozen years ago. Mr. Chandler's successor to the naval portfolio was the Hon. William C. Whitney, of New York; and Mr. Cleveland's first administration, with a Congressional support that knew no party lines whatever, carried forward with brilliant success the good work that had been begun. The treatment to which Mr. John Roach was subjected by the government at that time, with results so unfortunate and so pathetic, leaves an unpleasant memory. But Mr. Whitney seemed rapidly to grow out of a narrow and partisan view of his functions, and before his period of authority was ended he was accomplishing a great national work in a manner that won for him the admiring recognition of Republicans as well as Democrats; and he was liberal minded enough not to reject the advice and co-operation of his political opponents. The Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, as President Harrison's Secretary of the Navy, had the frankness and grace to bestow unqualified praise upon the work of Mr. Whitney, and he proceeded, with no narrower measure of enthusiasm and capacity, to enlarge upon a task which he interpreted in the highest and most patriotic spirit and which he prosecuted with conspicuous disregard of mere party claims and pretenses. He maintained the most cordial and valuable relations with Mr. Herbert, the Democratic chairman of the House Naval Committee. Upon the return of Mr. Cleveland to the White House, the country was gratified to know that Mr. Herbert him-



SECRETARY HERBERT OF THE NAVY.

self would serve from 1893 to 1897 as Secretary of the Navy, because this appointment indicated the continued development of the fleet as a national undertaking in a non-partisan spirit. It must undoubtedly be deeply disappointing to Mr. Herbert to find that a Democratic Congress is now unwilling to authorize the construction of the additional ship which by common understanding was to have been ordered at each session. The great falling off in public revenue, owing to trade depression, has been made the ground of a refusal by the House Naval Committee to adopt Secretary Herbert's recommendations regarding a new battle ship. It is not impossible that when the Naval

Appropriation bill is reached in the Senate that body may take a more far-reaching view of the subject, and may endeavor to convert the House to Secretary Herbert's programme. But in any case it would seem that the Republicans are not justified in the taunt that the new navy is solely a creature of their own party policy and that its further development ceases at once when the Democrats obtain full control of all branches of the government. At least one more year must elapse before such a charge could have any serious justification. Our lawmakers and administrators at Washington would do well to remember that the immense expansion of the British navy which has just been entered upon is a non-partisan policy. While the details of that policy belong of necessity to the Liberal Government, the demand came even more emphatically from the Conservatives than from the Liberals; and although it is altogether likely that the Liberals will soon be succeeded in power by the Conservatives, no one for a moment supposes that there will be any lack of perfect continuity in the national policy regarding the navy. It is equally true concerning France that while controversies between political factions and cliques have reached violence, there has been no partisanship in the policy of the development and maintenance of the navy. The people of the United States will not sanction an attempt to make party issues out of the thoroughly popular and thoroughly non-partisan policy of an adequate American navy.

*Shipbuilding
on the
Mississippi.*

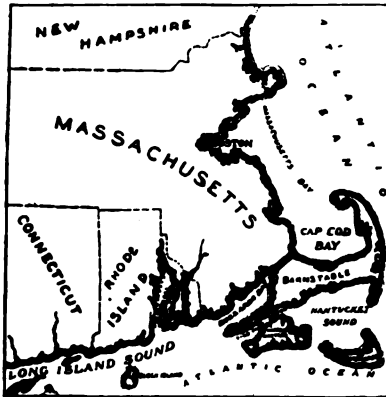
If, as seems well-nigh certain, Congress will fail this year to authorize any additions to the fleet of large warships now built or in process of designing or of construction, it is at least quite well assured that several new torpedo boats will be ordered. The Senate is in favor of a considerable number of these small but effective adjuncts of the modern navy. As yet, although our inventors and designers have led the world in this field of enterprise, our government has constructed very few torpedo boats. Fresh attention is called to the subject by the launching at Dubuque, Iowa, of the *Ericsson*, which will very shortly be in readiness for her trial trip. She will be the fastest craft owned by our government, and in some respects, if not in all, may be regarded as the most formidable and perfect specimen of her class of vessels that any navy possesses up to the present date. That this consummate triumph of progress in the arts of shipbuilding and marine warfare should be constructed by builders on the Iowa bank of the Mississippi river is a highly interesting and significant fact. The torpedo boat of necessity requires little depth of water, and there is no reason why various builders located on our interior waterways may not compete successfully with those on the seaboard in the future construction for the government of these light-draft vessels as well as of gunboats and other craft intended for lake and river use. With the deepening of channels and the construction of interior ship canals, we shall see an ever-increasing development of marine construction at interior points.

*English Honors
Paid the
American Navy.*

A pleasant international incident making for the promotion of peace and good understanding between nations which ought for every reason to cultivate the closest relations, has been the reception and high honors paid to the new American navy through the courtesies extended to the officers of the cruiser *Chicago*, which has been visiting the English coast. The *Chicago* is under command of Captain Mahan and is the flagship of Commodore Erben. These two distinguished officers of our navy have certainly had reason to consider England a country eager to show hospitality to official representatives of America. Captain Mahan has brought great credit to the American navy by his remarkable book on "The Sea Power in History," a work which has met with almost unexampled favor throughout Europe and which has been received with especial enthusiasm in the British navy. While the cruiser *Chicago* and its worthy representatives of the American navy have been helping to cement the friendly ties that unite the two great English-speaking countries to each other, the American and British fleets have entered upon a co-operative patrol of the North Pacific and the Bering Sea for the enforcement of the new regulations protecting the seal fisheries. All signs point towards the carrying out in perfect good faith of the prescriptions of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, with the result of a most worthy object lesson in international co-operation as opposed to friction, bickering and strife. Everything now visible indicates the possibility of intimate relations between Great Britain and the United States that will make not only for the advantage of the two countries but also for the peace and welfare of the whole world. But this very outlook, far from affording a reason why the United States need not trouble itself to build a navy, calls emphatically for the considerable further development of our fleet. We shall have no uses for a vast floating armament like England's, but we need ships enough to perform promptly and creditably the many errands that our national interests create, and in addition we must recognize the desirability of a moderate number of battle ships as a means of defense. The possession by our government of a modern navy up to a certain point is a guarantee of peace rather than a menace of war.

*Ship Canals
for Seaboard
Defense.*

The question of battle ships and naval equipment always suggests the kindred topic of harbor and coast defense against the warships of an enemy. It is universally admitted that our great seaboard cities are in a more exposed condition than those of other nations. While it is also true that the danger of an attack upon Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Baltimore is very remote, the question how these cities might be most adequately protected in case of war is a legitimate one, and prudence demands its careful consideration. It is somewhat to be wondered at that the United States government has not long be-



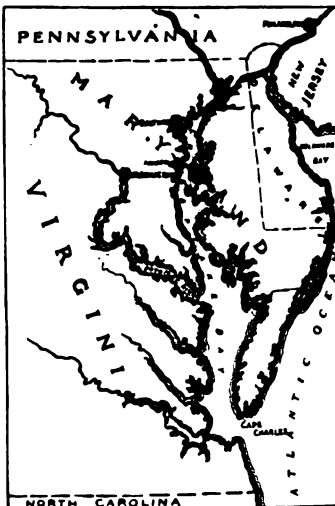
PROPOSED CAPE COD CANAL.

—none of which would afford serious engineering difficulties, and the sum total of which could be constructed at a cost that would not be prohibitive, —would give a water passage protected almost the entire distance by islands or natural breakwaters from Boston to New Orleans. Alluding to this subject the New York *Tribune* expressed itself on the 16th of May as follows: "Three or four such canals, short and not exorbitantly expensive, would afford continuous navigation from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras, enabling fleets of monitors or other coast-defense vessels to be moved from point to point in safety, and with a secrecy and celerity that would hopelessly baffle the strategy of any attacking fleet. Such a system might even be extended along the entire coast from Boston to New Orleans, and while its commercial utility at all times would probably make it a profitable investment, its strategic value in time of war would be beyond all reckoning."

An Inland Voyage from Washington to New York.

her full fighting crew of twenty men and with ballast weighing as much as the torpedoes she would have had to carry in time of war, made a trip on the 9th and 10th of May from Washington to New York without going to sea at any point. She accomplished the run in twenty-eight and a half hours, having traveled ninety miles down the Potomac from Washington, and

In this connection it is worth while to note the fact that the United States torpedo boat *Cushing*, with



ACROSS DELAWARE.

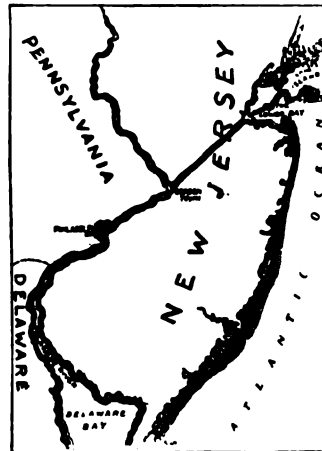
fore this time definitely adopted the plan of an inner line of coast waterways as the most effective part of a general scheme for defensive operations. The conformation of the Atlantic Coast is such that a few ship canals,

then one hundred and ten miles up the Chesapeake Bay to the entrance of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. Fourteen miles in this canal took the *Cushing* across the little State of Delaware into the broad estuary of the Delaware river. Fifty-five miles up the Delaware river brought her to Bordentown, N. J., and forty-four miles in the Delaware and Raritan canal brought her into the Raritan river near its entrance into the lower bay of New York by way of Raritan Bay. The last link carried her out of the mouth of the Raritan and up the bay into New York harbor. This is the first time that the inland water route has been employed by a war vessel of the government. The *Cushing* draws only five feet and a half of water. What is desired is the construction of ship canals which will admit large ocean-going vessels drawing from twenty to twenty-five or twenty-six feet of water.

The Commercial Demand for Ship Canals.

If strategic ends alone were to be considered, there would be reason for giving serious attention to the proposal to construct these ship canals. Money spent

in this way would mean a saving of a considerable amount which would otherwise be needed for fortifications, heavy coast ordnance, and other forms of defensive construction. But it happens that commerce is calling loudly for the deep canal across New Jersey and also for the one connecting the Chesapeake Bay with the Delaware river. Chambers of Commerce, leading newspapers, and other representatives



FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

representatives of public opinion in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore are just now most urgently demanding the construction of these canals. With a ship canal from some point near Bordentown or Trenton to the Raritan Bay, there would be an enormous water traffic between Philadelphia and New York; while the construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal would give a sheltered and direct water passage from Baltimore by way of Philadelphia to New York, and would reduce the distance to about one-third of that which vessels must at present travel in going between these important ports. It is so evident that these desirable public works would be justified on business grounds that they would probably have been constructed long ago by private capital but for the prospect that the government would assume their construction as a matter of general welfare and public utility. The two cities

of Philadelphia and Baltimore could afford to build these canals as municipal undertakings if there were no other way to have the work done. Neither of these would involve such difficulties, either legislative, engineering, or financial, as the great Manchester ship canal has met and overcome. What Cincinnati did for its trade when it constructed the Cincinnati Southern Railroad as a municipal enterprise, what Glasgow has done for itself through its Clyde Navigation Board, what Manchester, Brussels, and other foreign cities have done and are doing for improved waterways and transportation facilities, Philadelphia and Baltimore might easily do. They could construct the canals and charge tolls which would pay interest and eventually redeem the bonds. But would it not be far better that the canals should be constructed by the general government and made a part of our free national system of waterways, while also serving their strategic purpose in our scheme of coast defenses? In one way or in another they ought to be constructed with the least possible delay. Sooner or later also Boston and New York, together with the ports that lie between, should see that a ship canal across Cape Cod is constructed and that the close inland passage in continuation of Long Island Sound is, so far as possible, carried up the New England coast. Then the scheme of a sheltered coastwise water passage might well be applied further south, including the utilization of the natural channels along the coasts of the Carolinas and Georgia, and the construction of the long-proposed ship canal across the peninsula of Florida. These projects are by no means chimerical. They are as practical as anything that has ever been proposed. We should have constructed these and still other ship canals long ago, but for the disproportionate development of our railroad system and the strength of the railway interest as opposed to the competition of waterways.

*The Senate's
Tariff
Muddle.*

It is not harsh to assert that the metamorphosed Wilson bill, which includes the revised tariff, the revised internal revenue system, and the newly-invented income tax, has assumed a form that disgraces the United States Senate and that brings contempt upon the political party now exercising full power and responsibility. For a number of weeks the bill as it arrived from the House of Representatives was detained in the hands of the Democratic majority of the Senate Finance Committee. At length it emerged and was reported to the Senate by Mr. Voorhees, the committee's chairman. It had undergone important modifications, the principal one being a restoration of duties upon sugar, while other important crude products such as iron ore and coal were placed upon the taxed list. Free wool still remained to justify Mr. Wilson's claim that the chief merit of his measure lay in the freeing of great fundamental products which lay at the basis of manufacturing industry. A heavy Senatorial debate began forthwith, upon a scale which promised several months of talk before a final vote



Photograph by Bell.

SENATOR CALVIN S. BRICE, OF OHIO.

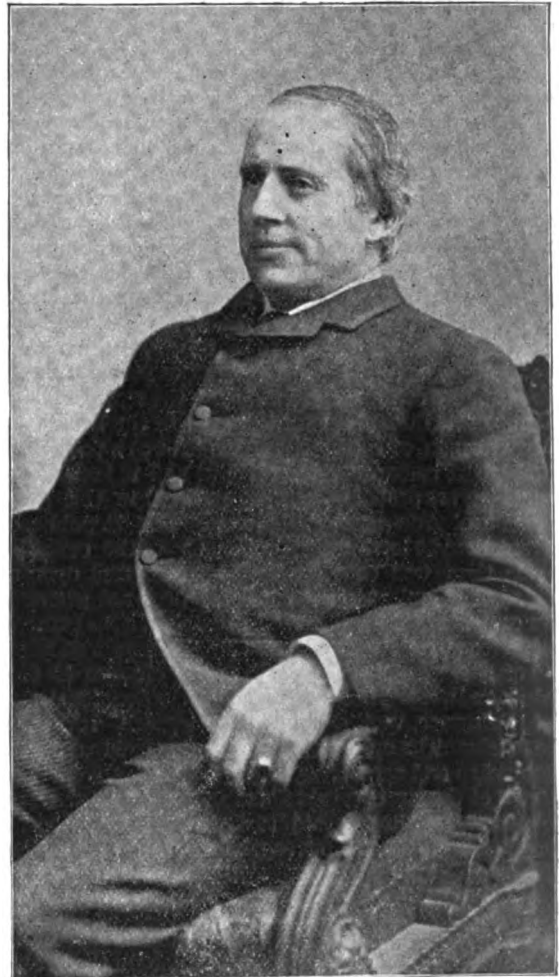
could be reached. Dissatisfaction with one feature or another of the measure was so evident that there was serious doubt whether the Democratic majority could be held together. It was understood that certain Democratic Senators, quite apart from the Finance Committee, were engaged secretly upon a so-called compromise tariff which would be accepted by all shades of Democratic opinion in the body, and would minimize obstruction and opposition on the Republican side,—thus insuring a speedy vote and final reference of the whole subject to conference committees of the two Houses. Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio was authority for the statement that such a com-

promise was in the course of preparation and that the tariff question would be speedily settled. This assurance was given by him at a time when it was needed to influence the result of a hotly-contested special Congressional election in the third Ohio district. Senator Voorhees strenuously denied the charge made by Republican Senators that the compromise was shortly to be introduced; but he was within a few days shown to be in error by the actual submission, in one lump, of more than four hundred amendments to a measure which had been maturely considered by the Finance Committee and deliberately introduced as their final report. The amendments were accepted as authoritative by the Democratic majority, against the single protesting voice of Senator Mills, of Texas. The changes were made upon no principle whatever excepting that of a distribution of favors to special interests. The Wilson bill, while in every sense a protectionist and discriminating measure, at least made a considerable average reduction of rates below the McKinley level; and the Senate committee's revision of the Wilson bill, while tending in the direction of higher rates, had left the great majority of duties where Mr. Wilson had fixed them. But the several hundred amendments belonging to the Brice-Gorman compromise materially increase the rates; and in a few particular cases, it is asserted, they make the duties considerably higher than those of the McKinley act itself. The tenor of these amendments also is to restore specific duties where the Wilson bill had adopted the ad valorem principle. The latest adjustments of the sugar tariff make such discriminations in favor of refined grades as are highly profitable and agreeable to the sugar trust.

*The Somersault
of the
Democratic Party.*

When one considers the loss to every business interest that results from the suspense and disturbance of new tariff legislation, it is evident to any unprejudiced mind that the retention for some years to come of the McKinley act precisely as it stands would be greatly preferable to the adoption of a measure like the one now pending in the Senate, which settles nothing either as to principle or as to practice. The Democratic party has shamelessly and scandalously ignored the promise upon which it came into power to give the country a tariff on revenue lines. The Wilson bill as originally drafted by the Ways and Means Committee of the House was a faltering and lame attempt to take one infinitesimal step in the direction of a revenue tariff. But the amended and revised bill now under consideration in the Senate has retraced that little step, and the Chicago platform is without a defender in the halls of Congress. Even Mr. Mills, of Texas, while opposing the compromise, announces that he will vote finally for any tariff bill which makes a reduction of duties by the very smallest degree. His position is an absurd one, for it means in plain English that Mr. Mills would justify a disturbance of business interests that costs the country hundreds

of millions of dollars for the sake of a slight nominal reduction of tariff rates, when the altered rates would be just as effectively protective as they were before. So long as the principle remains unaltered, nothing whatever is accomplished by a casual reduction, here and there, of tariff rates; and such work would be the most trifling child's play but for the mischief it accom-



Photograph by Bell.

SENATOR ARTHUR P. GORMAN, OF MARYLAND.

plishes. Curiously enough, the income tax holds its place practically unaltered in the Democratic scheme. The one great plank of the Democratic platform pronounced protection unconstitutional and demanded a revenue tariff. This has been repudiated without cause and without apology. But the Democratic platform did not mention in any way the laying of a tax upon incomes, while this was one of the principal features of the Populist programme. The Democrats in Congress have now made the income tax their one

distinctive tenet. The country will hardly again in twenty years accept any pretense from the Democratic party that it is opposed to protection, and that party will apparently be compelled to stand or fall upon a totally new doctrine which has never had a place in its platform except by way of condemnation of the Republican income tax of the war period. The situation is a highly absurd one, and the Democratic party will have no light task in adjusting itself to its novel position.

Senatorial Gossip and Scandal. It is difficult to ascertain to what extent Mr. Cleveland and the administration are responsible for the extraordinary condition of the pending revenue measures. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle by their recommendation to Congress of a tax upon corporate incomes, opened the door for the income tax now pending. But it is said in private that neither of these gentlemen is personally favorable to the existing proposition. It is also asserted with great particularity that the administration is responsible for the new sugar schedules. But remarks of this kind are always to be taken with extreme caution. The controlling hand in the preparation of the pending compromise tariff, and the real arbiter of Democratic measures and destinies in the Senate, is Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, whose skill as a politician and whose resources as a log-roller and a legislative tactician are probably without an equal in this generation of American public men. The Republican protectionists have taken less kindly to the compromise than was expected, and have entered upon a sturdy and united opposition that does not promise an early end to the stream of debate. Vague rumors of bribery led to the adoption by the Senate on May 16 of a resolution to investigate all charges of the kind, and a committee of five, headed by Senator Gray, of Delaware, was appointed to inquire into the scandals. The most serious accusation had to do with campaign and corruption funds emanating from the Trust of the sugar refiners, and with the speculations of Senators who are said to have bought and sold sugar stocks on the strength of "tips" from the Finance Committee room.

The Great-Northern Arbitration. Through the industrial smoke and the political fog of a troublous and indecisive month, there shines in the Western sky the bright radiance of one splendid and memorable event. The general railroad situation had seemed to compel the Great Northern system to cut down wages and otherwise to put its men upon a hard-times basis. The result was a strike that practically paralyzed traffic on several thousand miles of railway lines. The Great Northern system ramifies Minnesota and the Dakotas, and extends across Montana to the Pacific Coast. Its headquarters are at St. Paul, and its main Eastern traffic terminals are at Duluth and Minneapolis. The strike was not only a disastrous thing for the road and for the workmen, but it was a costly and exasperating infliction upon the many cities and towns whose trade was tied up. Under these circumstances, the business

men of Minneapolis and St. Paul determined upon intervention. Their good offices were accepted by both parties in the controversy, and their decision, after a careful hearing, was accepted as a basis for immediate adjustment of all differences. The incident reflects great credit upon the good sense and good faith of all who were concerned, and it bears new witness to the character and intelligence that have placed the stamp of superiority upon the "Twin Cities" of the Northwest. President James J. Hill of the Great Northern system, moreover, has set an example that wholly confirms the good opinion of him which already prevailed. He showed himself magnanimous, just and strong in his acceptance of the plan of arbitration and in his consent to a verdict that was largely favorable to the claims of the strikers. In the added loyalty of the employees, and in the strong approval of the public, Mr. Hill and his corporation will soon gain far more than they might for the moment seem to have lost by submitting to arbitration.

How It All Came to Pass. It should be borne in mind that it was President Hill himself who made the original proposition to the strikers that all differences should be arbitrated. He had asked the men to return to their positions at once, allowing questions in dispute to be settled by three arbitrators, one of whom should be named by the strikers, one by President Hill, and the third by these two, or, in case of their failure to agree upon a third man, the selection to be made by Judge Nelson or by Judges Nelson and Thomas together. The strikers had refused to arbitrate and had declared that they would accept nothing short of a restoration of all wage schedules existing before last August. Thus the men had put themselves in a false position and were in peril not only of losing their immediate cause but also of hurting the general cause of industrial peace and of the rational progress of workingmen's interests. Heretofore it has almost always been the arrogance of railway managers that has prevented a resort to arbitration. In this case Mr. Hill had made a perfectly fair offer which ought to have been eagerly embraced by the strikers. What finally happened is well summed up in the following paragraph which we quote from the *Advance* of Chicago:

Arbitration finally settled the Great Northern strike in a way entirely unexpected to the two parties chiefly concerned. President Hill's arbitration proposal had been rejected by the employees. Mr. Debs, who had charge of the strike, had declared that there was nothing to arbitrate; that the workmen would take nothing but complete restoration of the former wage schedule; and Mr. Hill on the other hand had announced that he would fill the places with new men and run the road. A board of arbitration, however, was appointed by the commercial bodies of St. Paul and Minneapolis, of which Mr. C. A. Pillsbury was chairman, which discharged with conspicuous ability the difficult task of first discovering what seemed to them to be the right disposition of the case, and then getting the contending parties to agree to it. They succeeded in getting 90 per cent. of the disputed schedules amicably settled in a conference between the

officers of the company and the labor representatives ; and 75 per cent. of the remainder they decided should be restored to the former rate. Both sides claim a victory, but that is the least important part of this triumphant conclusion. The important thing is that both sides express themselves as satisfied with the settlement, and both are warm in their praise of the manner in which it was brought about, and deprecate any violent measures in future differences. Mr. Debs said, speaking for the American Railway Union, "I am sure the precedent here established will endure, and that the great principle of arbitration will be established for all time to come." President Hill said, "I feel confident in the future in the prospect of approaching all questions peaceably and settling all questions fairly and justly." Thus ends one of the greatest railroad strikes in a conspicuous triumph of the arbitration policy. The strife between the different labor unions seems to have dropped out of sight, but in this the American Railway Union has triumphed in its dispute with the older brotherhoods.

This triumph of reasonableness and moral principle at a time when the industrial situation in general is so disturbed, and when evil counsel is so vociferous, may well give cause for congratulation and encouragement.

The Strike of 200,000 Coal Miners. If the strike along four or five thousand miles of Great Northern railroad lines was a blow to industry and a source of inconvenience and loss to many communities, its proportions were small in comparison with the magnitude of the concerted strike of bituminous coal miners throughout the country. A few bituminous districts have not joined in the strike, but probably not less than four-fifths of the output of coal in the United States (excepting from the anthracite mines, which are not involved) was summarily shut off by the great strike of the miners. From 150,000 to 200,000 workers have been co-operating in this attempt to secure a restoration of the rates of wages that existed prior to reductions made during the past winter. The rates formerly paid made it possible for coal miners to earn upon the average something like two dollars a day when fully employed. In practice, however, the uncertainty and irregularity of work kept their incomes down to six or seven dollars a week. The great strike, which has brought the industries of the country face to face with a coal famine, is due primarily to great reductions in the price per ton paid for mining. These reductions have differed in different mining regions. They seem to have begun in the northern Illinois mines, whose operators excuse themselves on the score of the necessity of meeting the competition of the southern Illinois output. The action of northern Illinois operators affected the Indiana and Ohio employers in turn, who met the situation by heavy reductions, being followed promptly by the operators of Pennsylvania mines. The reductions in all or nearly all cases seem to have been made in flat violation of existing agreements. Thus upon the face of the situation the miners are in the right. Their contention is for what has come to be termed a "living wage." They are reduced to the direst straits by the smallness and precariousness of

the income they have been earning for many months past, and have made up their minds that they have nothing to lose and everything to gain by an indefinitely protracted strike. If conditions were sufficiently alike to make possible a single schedule to cover the whole bituminous belt, a solution would be comparatively easy. The operators of many of the important mining districts met with representatives of the united miners in a conference at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 15; but several days of conference only made more apparent the wide differences of view between the contending parties, and the difficulties of a solution that would embrace the mining interests of a large number of States. Arbitration is hardly to be hoped for in view of the temper of the combatants, although that method would unquestionably secure better results for both sides than either can permanently gain from the trial of brute strength. The recurrence of a few more struggles like this one will convert a good many conservative men to the doctrine of a public monopoly of mines, or else to some form of compulsory arbitration.

As to the Industrial Armies. Compared with a great, definite, grim struggle like the strike of the miners for honest treatment and for the restoration of the irreducible minimum of living wages, the numerous bands of adventurers known as "industrial armies," or "Coxeyites," are but the byplay of the social movement. They lie merely upon the surface of the situation, and indicate nothing in particular excepting a considerable amount of unrest and uneasiness in the world of labor. They are very different from the marching mobs of half-starved men who sometimes parade in London, demanding work or bread. The largest ingredient in the great mixture of impulses to which this fantastic industrial army movement is due is the American love of adventure, excitement and change. There has been no indication of crushed spirits, sullen despair or hopeless misery. On the contrary, the most flourishing of these armies have exhibited some of the same buoyant mood that leads men to flock to new mining camps or to march in political parades. A nation that has grown as rapidly as ours, and that has shown so marvelous a mobility in the tidal ebbs and flows of its population, has always to reckon upon a considerable element of men who lack the sense of attachment to locality and who find change and adventure essential to their happiness. A great number of these roving spirits have found their way to remote parts of the West and have engaged transiently in mining and various other pursuits. The temporary paralysis that has overtaken the industries of the West has revived the migratory instinct in many hundreds of these men of slight local attachment and of no domestic impedimenta. Consequently, they rally readily enough around the banner of a "General" Frye or a "General" Kelley, or any one of twenty other "generals," and are more than willing to try the adventure of a march on Washington. Their disposition to steal rides on freight trains, and even to steal the trains

themselves, has certainly been reprehensible, yet it is only fair to distinguish between their lawless conduct and that of out-and-out criminals and highway robbers. The social phenomena of the depressed periods that follow money panics and industrial crises in the United States are worth studying. Levity on a vast scale is always sure to assert itself. After all, the key to an understanding of American life is to be found in our American kindliness and sense of humor. While very many earnest gentlemen with knitted brows are endeavoring to fathom the deep significance that underlies "Coxeyism" and the simultaneous desire of numerous companies of American citizens to proceed to Washington with petitions for "good roads," and schemes for paper-money millenniums, it may seem like scandalous trifling to declare that the whole movement is essentially a light-hearted one, yet such is the truth.

*The Rationale
of
Coxeyism.*

For the most part the various "armies" have been composed of well-meaning fellows who have not a bit either of dangerous malevolence or of lofty social idealism in their hearts or minds, and who have no more affiliation with bloodthirsty anarchists than have the children of a Philadelphia Sunday-school. It is true that an element of good-for-nothing tramps has infested the armies to some extent, but this class has not been predominant. We have in the past six months been face to face with most serious problems presented by a lack of work for hundreds of thousands in our great cities; and within a few weeks we have witnessed in different parts of the country some frightful scenes of disorder in connection with bitterly contested strikes. These have been the serious features of the year's industrial depression. The Coxey march and other kindred diversions have, on the contrary, helped to relieve the strain and to maintain the national cheerfulness. It is true that we ought to view with great solemnity and alarm the lawless spirit shown by companies of men who have dodged deputy marshals, police squads and cavalry detachments, while speeding across country on railroad trains borrowed without consent of the owners. Yet to be perfectly frank and truthful, we must confess that almost everybody has looked on with more amusement than solemnity. When the business revival comes and work is plenty, the temptation to steal rides and go to Washington in advocacy of Mr. Coxey's good roads bill and other theoretical propositions, will vanish as by magic. It is worth while to note the fact that the "armies" have been treated with almost universal kindness by the people along their routes of travel; and apart from their evil propensity for stolen rides, the banded adventurers have done no harm worth mentioning. It has been a great mistake to denounce them as if they were bands of criminals or anything else than what they are, namely, bodies of American pilgrims bound on a merely fantastic and adventurous journey, under the leadership of ill-informed and visionary men whose energy and capacity for organization happen to find an outlet in this plan of a march to Washington. The Kelley army has been

much more interesting than Coxey's, and the tale of its journey on flatboats down the Des Moines river from the capital of Iowa, makes a really romantic chapter, and one worth the attention of any student of practical social conditions. General Kelley's performance, however, like General Coxey's, is apropos of nothing in particular. It is merely a fresh evidence of the elasticity of the American spirit.

*Public Affairs
in New York.*

The convention elected to revise the constitution of the State of New York has duly entered upon its long summer's task. As had been expected, the presidency was conferred by his fellow delegates upon New York's distinguished lawyer and orator the Hon. Joseph H. Choate. His opening speech was a plea for the undivided devotion of the members to the great responsibilities that rest upon them, and for a wise and judicious rather than an extreme and experimental temper. A series of valuable object lessons in the opening days of the convention,—though not intended primarily to instruct the body sitting under Mr. Choate's chairmanship,—could hardly fail to have a stimulating and permanent effect. We refer to a succession of veto messages from Governor Flower. Before its final adjournment the New York legislature had passed a number of measures designed to secure improved government in several of the larger cities of the State, especially in the city of New York. Governor Flower received the bills and dealt with them at his leisure, one by one, rejecting most of them with elaborate and caustic comments. It is claimed that these vetoes were meant to serve the interests of Tammany Hall and of machine political rule. Their real effect, however, has been to give a crowning and final illustration of the futility of all attempts to reform the city government of the large communities of New York by any kind of piecemeal legislative intervention from Albany. The constitutional convention must now perceive, with a new clearness, the absolute necessity for a uniform and lasting system of municipal government resting upon the principle of local home rule. The retirement of Mr. Richard Croker from the headship of Tammany Hall and from active political life is taken as a sign that this shrewd leader regards the palmy days of Tammany as numbered. One of the bills vetoed by Governor Flower provided an appropriation for the expenses of the pending legislative investigation of the police and other city departments of New York. The investigation will not be checked by the Governor's action, but on the contrary will proceed with the greater vigor, the question of expense not being a vital one in a cause which has enlisted the support of all friends of good government on Manhattan island.

*The Question
of Woman
Suffrage.*

The opening of the constitutional convention has been attended by an unusually spirited discussion of the question of extending the franchise to the women of the State of New York. At the time when the delegates were elected last fall there was little or no apparent interest in this question. For some years the "equal suf-



HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

frage" societies have been waging a campaign of discussion in many towns and villages of western New York, but the movement in New York city and Brooklyn seems for the most part to be in the hands of ardent recruits who have joined the ranks since last fall's election. It is exceedingly difficult to ascertain the extent of the sentiment for political enfranchisement among the women of the State. The suffragists promise to present to the convention a petition bearing many hundred thousands of signatures. But those who are accustomed to note the signs that mark really deep and irresistible popular movements do not consider this demand for the enfranchisement of women in New York as possessing more than very limited support. It has, however, so enthusiastic and bright a constituency that it has compelled the attention of the press and pulpit, and will unquestionably secure a respectful and full hearing in the

convention. Doubtless the suffragists consider the present moment an opportune one for an educational campaign; but they can hardly expect to carry their point in a convention nine-tenths of whose members are said to be adverse to the idea of woman suffrage.

The Liquor Problem In Several States.

The decision of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, which annuls as unconstitutional Governor Tillman's system of State dispensaries for the sale of liquors, leaves in force that part of the law which forbids the granting of licenses to private individuals. The consequence is that South Carolina unexpectedly finds itself under a *régime* of absolute liquor prohibition. Inasmuch, however, as there can practically be little effective enforcement of prohibition without the strong sentiment of localities, it is not to be expected that the traffic will totally disappear. It would seem



GEN. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

probable that Governor Tillman's experiment in any case will have resulted in the permanent abolition in South Carolina of ordinary saloons,—that is, of places where liquor is sold to be drunk on the premises. While South Carolina's dispensary system has been overthrown, several other States, notably Massachusetts, have begun to consider with growing favor the adoption of some plan which shall take the motive of private gain away from the business of liquor selling. It is not improbable that we shall see the Norwegian system adopted in several American Commonwealths in the early future. The full text of the new Iowa liquor law has reached us since our remarks last month. It is not an easy law to understand. Nothing could be much more absurd than the insertion, in the middle of a law expressly and elaborately providing a system of liquor licensing, of a clause declaring that the purpose of the present act is not to legalize the selling of liquors. It appears that under this act municipal governments are authorized to make the license fee higher than the prescribed \$600 if they so desire. Des Moines has now passed a municipal ordinance fixing the fee at one thousand dollars a year for each saloon, this being the sum which for a number of years has been successfully levied upon saloons in the larger towns of several adjacent States. We are informed that Davenport, Dubuque,

Clinton, Burlington, and other large towns have not yet recognized the new law;—that is to say, the business of liquor selling goes on just as it did before, and these cities pay no more attention to the statute which permits the licensing of saloons under certain conditions, than they paid to the old law which prohibited the existence of drinking places under any conditions whatsoever. South Carolina is not the only Southern State in which the liquor question is under agitation. A campaign is in progress in Tennessee for the enactment of a law similar to that which has already been adopted in Mississippi. This law makes it necessary for the renewal of every saloon license that a majority of the citizens of the district where the saloon is situated should sign a petition addressed to the county authorities favoring the granting of a permit for another year.

*A Coming
Temperance
Congress.*

All friends of temperance ought to be interested in the international temperance congress that has been called to meet on Staten Island in New York Bay on the 3d, 4th and



MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

5th days of June. It is to take the form of a reception and demonstration in honor of General Neal Dow, who has completed his ninetieth year, as this magazine has already announced. General Dow has been prominently identified with temperance work during practically the entire history of the temperance reform movement in this country, and it is fitting that the friends of the reform should show him the highest respect and should offer him their united congratulations. Apart from this plan of a reception to General Dow, the practical object of the congress will be "to formulate a plan for the union of temperance forces in one grand aim." That this announcement is made in good faith and that there is a prospect of progress in this desirable direction is made evident by the following names attached to the call for the congress, these leaders also constituting the committee of arrangements: Joseph A. Bogardus, President of the American Temperance Union; Major-General O. O. Howard, President of the National Temperance Society; D. H. Mann, M.D., Right Worthy Grand Chief Templar of the World; James M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the *New York Christian Advocate*; H. K. Carroll, D.D., of the editorial staff of the *New York Independent*; William T. Wardwell, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company; James H. Darlington, D.D., Christ's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary T. Burt, President of the W. C. T. U. of the State of New York; D. S. Gregory, D.D., Ex-President of the Lake Forest University; George R. Scott, of the *New York Witness*; Col. Alexander S. Bacon, President of the Brooklyn Sunday Observance Society; Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, and Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D., President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of New York City. General Howard will preside over the congress, and General Dow of course will be present. This congress will be something very different from a convention of the Third Party Prohibitionists, and the presence of delegates from all parts of the country and from Canada ought to secure reports and discussions which will throw very valuable light upon the actual condition of the temperance movement, and also upon the methods which would seem most likely to be efficacious under existing circumstances. It is worth while to note the fact that there are evidences in many localities of a growing willingness on the part of the political Prohibitionists to join hands with other temperance workers in practicable measures for diminishing the evils of the liquor traffic and the undue use of alcoholic beverages. Thus in Massachusetts many prominent Prohibitionists are identifying themselves with the movement for the introduction of the Norwegian system, while in the Tennessee campaign and in other portions of the country one finds out-and-out Prohibitionists working in favor of measures of restriction which come far short of the ideal towards which they are aiming. When the Third Party Prohibitionists will agree that half a loaf is better than no bread it will be a brighter day for temperance reform in this country.

*Marrying in
Royal Circles.*

Last month witnessed a royal marriage and an imperial betrothal. The marriage at Coburg of the Duke of Coburg's daughter with the son of the Grand Duke of Hesse is a matter of no political importance, although the presence of numerous royalties made it an affair of high social interest. But the betrothal of the Czarevitch to the daughter of the Duke of Hesse, granddaughter of Her Majesty the Queen of England, may



THE CZAREVITCH.

prove of supreme concern. No one knows much about the Czarevitch. Rumor has been busy with his name in a manner that has not been complimentary either to his character or to his resolution. It was reported that the Czar was contemplating a change in the order of succession in consequence of what was said to be a manifest unfitness of the Czarevitch to undertake the responsibilities of the Empire. Rumor is usually a lying jade, and in this case there is no reason to think that she has been suddenly reformed. The Czarevitch's marriage, which is to come off before long, is popular in Russia, where there was some fear that he might have married a Prussian. His betrothed is regarded more as an English princess than as a German, and in any case the projected marriage is hailed with approval both as extricating the Czarevitch from the temptations of his position, and securing the succession to the Imperial throne.

Sir William Harcourt's Budget. The approach of the general election dominates everything in England. The budget which was introduced in April is an electioneering budget. All the measures which ministers are introducing are made for show with a view to the hustings. The work of replenishing a shop window before the general clearing sale comes on is well understood on both sides. Ministers on the whole have been successful in their work. The budget which they feared has met with unexpected approval. It is very simple. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the coming year, if he had made no changes, would have received about ninety-one million pounds, and would have spent ninety-five and a half millions, leaving a deficit of four and a half millions to be met somehow. The following is the method by which he proposes to choke the deficit:

Suspending the New Sinking Fund.....	£2,128,000
New Death Duties.....	1,000,000
Increased Beer and Spirit Duties.....	1,340,000
Additional Penny on Income Tax....	£1,780,000
Deduct Abatements.....	1,450,000
	<hr/> 330,000
Total.....	£4,798,000

The increase on the drink duties is due to an extra sixpence a barrel on beer, and sixpence a gallon on spirits.

England's New Taxation. The new abatements on the income tax, which take away four-fifths of the increase due to the additional penny, are simple. At present no one pays whose salary is under £150 a year. This just hits those who earn £3 a week, therefore the exemption is raised to £160. All who earn incomes under £400 may deduct £160 to get at the sum on which they have to pay the tax; and a person who receives £500 a year knocks off £100. These abatements were devised to make the increased penny on the pound less unpalatable than it is at present. The brewers and distillers are up in arms—naturally, but to no purpose. No objection has been raised to the amended income tax, and very little to the suspension of the sinking fund. The real fight will be over the alteration of the "death duties." The changes in the death duties are two. First, the Government have adopted the system of graduation, by which the amount paid is increased in proportion to the amount left. Any man who dies worth a million sterling will pay eight per cent., whereas a man who leaves £500 pays only one per cent. The graduation does not go above a million. Multi millionaires do not pay at a higher rate than millionaires. It is difficult to understand why the principle of graduation should not be enforced above the million level as well as below it. The succession duties are, in future, to be paid on all kinds of property. The point around which the fight will be fierce is the equalization of the duties paid upon land and upon personalty. The landed interest, which at the present moment is in by no means a flourishing condition, will make a great fight on this point. They maintain, not unreason-



SIR W. HARCOURT INTRODUCING HIS BUDGET.

ably, that if they are to pay equal death duties, plutocrats who do not own land should pay rates on their personal property. It is very difficult to levy rates on personal property. The efforts which have been made in that direction in America have by no means succeeded. But it is well to remember that the landlord as a rule, even when he is a bad landlord, contributes much more largely from his rent to the social necessities of his neighbors and his employees than the owner of stocks and bonds. The popular superstition that a landed proprietor must necessarily be a rich man dies hard in England. At present nothing could be further from the truth, unless the landed proprietor happens to own ground-rents in a growing city. The belief is a survival of the time when all property was landed property. It is a ridiculous anachronism to-day, when the richest men do not possess land, and escape lightly from the social and legal obligations that weigh so heavily upon the owner of great landed estates.

The Registration Bill. The Registration bill has met with considerable approval, and it is possible that it may get through the House of Commons in time to be rejected by the House of Lords. The bill is simple. It reduces the period of residence necessary to qualify for a vote to three months. It abolishes the right at present enjoyed by citizens who have qualifications in different constituencies of voting in each of them. It declares that all elections shall take place on one day, and that day shall be Saturday. Registers are to be made up twice a year instead of once, and a man is to be a qualified elector even if the rates are not paid on the qualifying premises. The Conservatives, it is understood, will not seriously oppose the bill excepting so far as to obstruct it in detail, and then to protest against disturbing the electoral settlement by introducing the principle of "One Man One Vote" unless accompanied by the provision to give one vote one value. In other words, the Registration bill will be hung up until it is accompanied by redistribution, which will take away the excess of seats at present enjoyed by the Irish. As this will be held to be equivalent to the rejection of the bill, the Liberals will go to the country with a fresh cry against the House of Lords.

The Evicted Tenants Bill. The Evicted Tenants bill, which Mr. Morley introduced, is intended to clear up a trouble which was left over from the previous Administration. The Plan-of-Campaign tenants who were evicted have never ceased to demand that they should be reinstated. The bill proposed to reinstate them, on condition that the tenants who have been planted on their holdings shall be bought out. If they refuse, the evicted tenant must remain in his present forlorn condition. If, however, they consent to give up the holdings, which, according to popular sentiment, they should never have grabbed, there will be compensation for disturbance, at a rate

which is to be fixed by three arbitrators, who are to be appointed by the Government. One-half the money will have to be provided by the incoming tenant, the other half by the court, which will have the sum of £100,000 at its disposal, taken from the fast dwindling surplus of the Irish Church Fund. In the case of a derelict farm from which the tenant has been evicted, but which has not been occupied by any other tenant, the evicted is to be reinstated by the Commissioners on application, unless the landlord objects. In case the landlord objects, the objection will be overruled if the Commissioners on hearing the case decide that it is unreasonable. The Irish members accepted the proposal, Mr. Sexton stating that there were only one hundred evicted tenants who were face to face with the landgrabbers in their old holdings.

Welsh Disestablishment. The Welsh Disestablishment bill is one of those measures which create an amount of friction altogether out of proportion to their intrinsic merits. The bill disestablishes and disendows the Welsh Church. It creates no Church fund, but transfers the parochial endowment to the local authorities. The existing incumbents are to draw their stipends until they die. Curates, however, are not to be compensated. The cathedrals and certain other church edifices are to be nationalized. The authorities are to permit the use of these edifices for religious worship to the disestablished church. The Welsh churches and parsonages are gifted to the disestablished sect. Private patrons are to have one year's value of their livings given them as compensation. When the bishops die off, their incomes will be disposed of for public purposes, such as the endowment of a museum or an academy. The tithes now paid to the clergy will practically go in relief of taxes. It may be inevitable, but it is melancholy to see the funds set apart to altruistic uses frittered away in this fashion. The question, however, is not urgent, for nothing will be done till after next election.

The Scotch Grand Committee. The Irish and the Welsh having had their turn, the Scotch who are at present governing the Empire have been allowed to settle Scotch bills in a Scotch Grand Committee, to which fifteen Unionists from the other parts of the Kingdom are added to keep up appearances. This innocent and altogether unobjectionable method of utilizing the Scotch members by allowing them to do their own business by themselves at Westminster, instead of compelling them to block the House of Commons with debates which no one attends but themselves, met with an absurd amount of opposition, Mr. Chamberlain leading the van. The principle of devolution, *vid* National Committees, has been recognized, and as it is the first step that counts, we may expect to see it logically applied to the other nationalities. The objection of the Liberals to an English Grand Committee was untenable, and before the century closes we shall see English, Scotch,

Irish, and Welsh business referred to as many National Committees. As a matter of course, every one will marvel why such an obviously sensible arrangement was not adopted long before.

The Eight-Hour Day in Parliament. The Miners' Eight-Hours bill, supported by a Government five-line "whip," and voted for by almost all Ministers excepting Mr. Morley and Mr. Burt, was read a second time by 281 to 194, an increase of 10 on the division of 1898. The opposition of the coal owners, led by such men as Sir J. W. Pease and Mr. Thomas, is ominous. The eight-hour system when tried in South Wales was abandoned by most of the miners, and it is strongly opposed in the north of England, where the miners are much more intelligent and disciplined than in the Midlands. It would seem, however, in this, as in local option, that the experiment will have to be tried with all its risks before the advocates of the new panacea will be satisfied that they are on a wrong tack. All that can be done is to see both that there is as much elasticity as possible introduced into the new regulations, and that the way is left open for retracing steps should the experiment prove unsuccessful.

The Living Wage. When the miners and their employers met at the Board of Conciliation to settle the question of wages, left over from the disastrous strike of last year, Lord Shand, the chairman, refused to allow the right to a living wage to be placed among the rules of the Board. Thereupon, Mr. Bailey, a miners' agent from Nottingham, denounced Lord Shand as a biased and prejudiced party, and threatened to do what he could to renew the strike rather than sacrifice that cherished phrase. It would be interesting to find out how many millions that phrase cost England. That there is nothing in it but a phrase, Mr. Burt aptly pointed out last month at Durham. He said:

The minimum wage was a mere phrase. The living wage was impossible to define. It was well to hold it up as an ideal, it was proper enough to discuss and to debate it; but what they practically found when they came to deal with that question was that if the nominal wage were maintained, great numbers of men were thrown out of employment altogether, great numbers of others were working half time, and although the nominal daily wage might be maintained at its old rate, the weekly wage or the monthly wage might become exceedingly little indeed.

Nothing can be more obvious, but nothing was more passionately denied by those well-meaning people who kept the strike going by their sympathy and their subscriptions long after it might have been ended by reference to arbitration.

The Report of the Labor Commission. The Royal Commission on Labor has drawn up an elaborate report which is chiefly notable because of the moderate nature of the suggestions which emanate from the great majority of the Commissioners. The Commis-

sion sat three years, examined five hundred and eighty-three witnesses, issued sixty-five Blue Books, and recommended an irreducible minimum of permissive and administrative improvements. Briefly stated, their recommendations were as follows:

1. Voluntary Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.
2. A stronger Labor Departmental Board of Trade.
3. An Inquiry into the State as Employer.
4. No overtime for minors in dressmakers and other trades.
5. Laundries to come under Factory acts.
6. Legalization of peaceful picketing.
7. Certificates of fitness to be required from owners of all workshops, bakehouses, etc.
8. Sailors' wives to draw half their husbands' pay fortnightly.
9. Advances of money by State to build laborers' cottages.

All these recommendations were unanimously approved by the Commissioners, and taken together they constitute a valuable though moderate permanent reform.

The Minority Report. The minority report signed by Tom Mann, Michael Austin, and James Maudsley, is a much more drastic and thoroughgoing manifesto. These typical and representative workmen recommend, among other things, the following reforms:—

- (a) The explicit and widely advertised adoption by the Government and all local authorities of direct public employment, whenever this is advantageous, the eight-hour day, trade union conditions, and a moral minimum wage.
 - (b) The extension of the Factory and similar acts to all manual workers in all trades, and their drastic enforcement in such a way as to discourage home work, and absolutely to prohibit industrial oppression.
 - (c) The securing by appropriate law of an eight-hour day for every manual worker.
 - (d) The thorough investigation and bold experimental treatment of the problem of the unemployed.
 - (e) The provision of adequate sanitary housing accommodation for the whole nation; as well as honorable maintenance for all its workers in their old age.
- There is a fine ring about these phrases that is more French than English, and it only needs the addition of a sixth resolution—viz.—

(f) The establishment of the millennium without a moment's unnecessary delay throughout the whole world.

To which also we would all subscribe with both hands. We may not exactly know how it is to be effected, but they do not labor in vain who build castles in the air. They will materialize up into reality by and by.

A Peaceful May Day in Europe. May Day found the Continent in comparative rest; for the tranquillity of Europe can hardly be said to be affected by a strike at Vienna. Labor Day is no longer regarded with alarm. There is plenty of unrest, both political and social, but it smolders, finding expression in the occasional bursting of an anarchist bomb, a Ministerial crisis in a small State, and more or less despairing efforts to choke deficits in treasuries, ex-

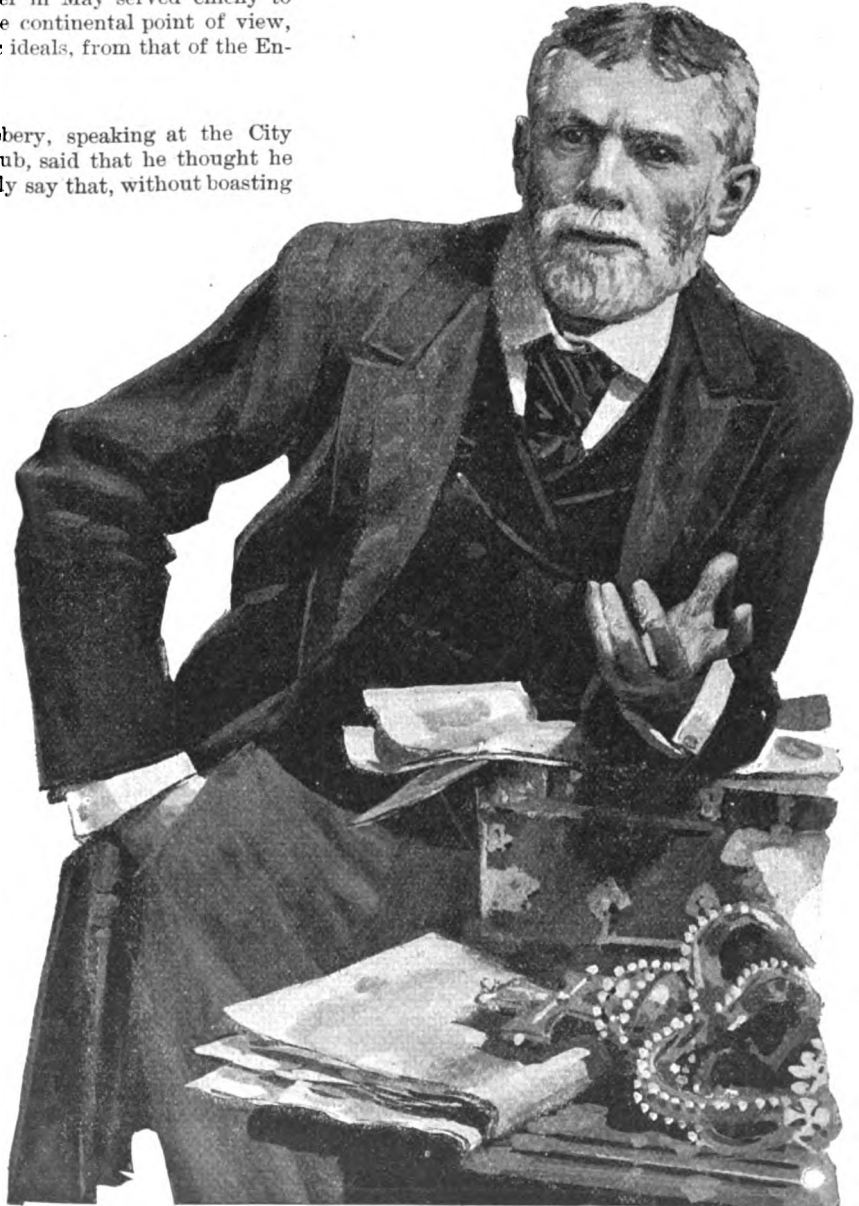
haunted by the incessant demands of the ministers of war. The only ripple that has disturbed the surface of affairs in Europe has been due to Egypt and Samoa. At Cairo, Riaz Pasha has disappeared, and the evergreen Nubar is once more Prime Minister. The change was effected without disturbance, and met with general approval. A proposal made by New Zealand that the Island Kingdom of Samoa should be administered by the British Colony in place of being as at present under a joint tutelage of America, England, and Germany, has elicited protests from the official press at Berlin. The international congress of coal miners later in May served chiefly to show how different is the continental point of view, with its strong socialistic ideals, from that of the English trades-unionists.

*Some
Instances of
Longevity.*

The longevity of men who have given good service in their generation to the country and to their respective communities, is always a source of gratification. Thus the whole world of moral and social reform has found sincere pleasure in the survival, to the great age of ninety years, of the intrepid Prohibitionist who created the Maine law. Boston has of late been rejoicing in the attainment by her distinguished citizen Robert C. Winthrop of his eighty-fifth year. Winthrop is a lineal descendant of the first Governor of the

The British Retention of Uganda. Lord Rosebery, speaking at the City Liberal Club, said that he thought he might safely say that, without boasting

or claiming too much, so far as Her Majesty's advisers are concerned, the Liberal party can at least guarantee that they would not lower the flag of the country abroad. By way of emphasizing this guarantee, Her Majesty had determined to establish a regular administration in Uganda under British protectorate. Although this was a foregone conclusion after Sir Gerald Portal's report and the action which Lord Rosebery had taken when he was at the Foreign Office, there is a general feeling of satisfaction that the question is settled. Another advance post has been taken up on the long line of stations which will ultimately connect Cairo with the Cape. Uganda is not to be annexed, but administered by British officials acting nominally as advisers of the native King. It is, in short, to be Egypt over again, with British preponderance a little accentuated. It is an inclement month when no enlargement of the British Empire can be announced.



SIR GEO. O. TREVELYAN ADVOCATING THE SCOTCH GRAND COMMITTEE.

Massachusetts colony, and has filled various positions of honor and trust. He studied law with Daniel Webster, and sixty years ago was in the Massachusetts legislature. Afterwards for five successive terms he served in the House of Representatives at Washington, and when Daniel Webster became Secretary of State in 1850, Mr. Winthrop took his place in the United States Senate. He occupied the Senatorial chair until he was succeeded by Charles Sumner. The eighty-fifth birthday of this representative New Englander and brilliant orator was celebrated in South Carolina by the laying of the corner stone of a new normal and industrial college which is to bear Mr. Winthrop's name. From Kentucky comes the reminder that Cassius M. Clay is eighty-four years old. Speaking of longevity, General Dow must feel himself a comparatively young man in view of the fact that his fellow citizen Captain Saul C. Higgins, of the town of Gorham, Maine, has just completed his one hundredth year in the midst of the congratulations of hosts of friends and neighbors. It is to be hoped that when General Dow rounds out his full century, Captain Saul C. Higgins may still be in flourishing health with his lead of ten years. Centenarians are henceforth not to be so rare. The laws of health are better understood to-day than ever before, and the great advances in medical, surgical, and sanitary science must inevitably result not only in



CAPT. HIGGINS, AGED ONE HUNDRED.

the marked average prolongation of life, but also in the preservation to a very great age of an increasing number of those whose natural chances of long life are exceptionally good.



HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

During the week from the 6th to the 13th of May there was celebrated in Brooklyn the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Talmage's pastorate in that city. The Mayor of Brooklyn and a host of prominent laymen and clergymen assembled on May 11 to do honor to the eloquent pastor of the Tabernacle. Two days later, on Sunday, May 13, soon after the conclusion of the morning service, a fire broke out among the organ pipes, in consequence as is supposed of a defect in the insulation of an electric wire. The great building was soon reduced to ruins. Thus for the third time during the period of his pastoral incumbency Dr. Talmage's Brooklyn congregation has had its church building destroyed. This last "Tabernacle" is said to have been the largest Protestant church edifice in America. It had cost some four hundred thousand dollars and was heavily mortgaged. The financial straits of his church have long made difficult Dr. Talmage's position in Brooklyn. Much criticism some months ago was evoked by a settlement of most of the outstanding claims against the church on a basis of less than twenty-five cents to the



REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D.D.

dollar. It would certainly seem as if there could never be any satisfaction in preaching or worshipping under the roof of a magnificent structure against which so bad a financial record as this could be alleged. It could always have been said with regard to it that the men who furnished the honest labor and materials to build this great church were finally obliged to accept twenty-three cents for every dollar that was due them, after a long period of waiting. The establishment might have outlived this aspersion, but it does not seem likely that the record would ever have been forgotten. Dr. Talmage was just upon the point of starting for a tour around the world when the fire occurred, and the mishap did not delay his going. He left behind him the announcement that if a sum sufficient for the construction of a new

building were put into a bank before any work was begun, he would consent to remain as pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. It is possible that such a condition may be fulfilled, but extremely improbable. Fortunately the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven is not dependent upon the construction of splendid tabernacles, whether mortgaged or otherwise; and Dr. Talmage of course will have ample opportunity to make himself heard regardless of the fate of the Brooklyn Central Presbyterian Church.

*In the
College
World.*

The approach of commencement week brings interesting news from universities and colleges throughout the country. In general, although the financial depression of the past

year slightly affected the attendance of students, it has been a year of marked progress and prosperity in educational fields. The twenty-fifth year of President Eliot's administration at Harvard has been made the occasion of much comment upon the advances our higher institutions of learning have made since 1870. From the University of Pennsylvania comes the announcement of Dr. Pepper's retirement from the provostship. Dr. Pepper has accomplished a magnificent work for the development of his institution, and will still retain his connection with the medical department. The demands of a profession in which he holds so eminent a place have made it necessary for him to lay down the task of general administration. Fortunately his successor was ready at hand in the person of Mr. Charles C. Harrison, who has long been one of the most active members of the board of trustees. Among other developing departments of the University of Pennsylvania, the Wharton School of Finance has by virtue of new endowments entered upon an enlarged career that deserves prominent mention in the educational history of the current year. The topic is one that the REVIEW will have further occasion to discuss. The demolition of the old University building on Washington Square in New York, affords the latest visible evidence of the uptown tendency of the higher education. The University of New York under Dr. McCracken's chancellorship has followed the example of Columbia College under the presidency of Dr. Seth Low, in securing spacious new grounds far north of the crowded heart of the metropolis. The College for the Training of Teachers, now a virtual part of Columbia, has also made its permanent home on the lofty ground beyond Central Park, and its handsome new building is nearly completed. The institutions for the education of women have made a record of general progress during the past year. Among other things worth mentioning, the so-called "Harvard Annex" has been metamorphosed into Radcliffe College, which, while not organically a part of Harvard University, will be



DR. WILLIAM PEPPER, OF PHILADELPHIA.

so intimately connected with the University as to give its young women students advantages almost identical with those offered at Cambridge to young men. Barnard College in New York bears a similar relation to Columbia; and this promising school for women hopes at an early day to construct its permanent abiding place upon a site contiguous to the new Columbia grounds. Barnard has secured for its deanship Miss Emily James Smith, who has made a high record as a scholar in several institutions, and is now about to receive the degree of Ph.D. from the Chicago University, where she holds a classical fellowship.



DR. TALMAGE'S CHURCH, DESTROYED BY FIRE MAY 13.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.




PUZZLE.

Find the two lovers.—From *Life* (New York).

IN earlier numbers we have printed brief sketches of *Puck* and *Judge*, who have been such constant contributors to this department. Their particular mission is, of course, in the political field, but the social and literary happenings and celebrities are just as truly a part of our history as are the political, and in this lighter atmosphere of gayety and caricature, *Life* is the undisputed leader.

Life is such an institution with us to-day that it is hard
to realize that it began a struggling and discouraged existence only a dozen years ago. Mr. I. A. Mitchell, a successful young illustrator of New York city, conceived the idea of the paper in that very casual way in which the most fertile ideas do come to be conceived, and when his whole circle of friends and some newly acquired acquaintances had proven to him that it was, beyond a peradventure, impossible,—he promptly went ahead and did it, having gathered unto himself two kindred undismayed spirits in Mr. Andrew Miller, business manager, and Mr. E S Martin, literary editor. For several months the infinite returns of unsold copies more than justified all doleful prophecies. But the three plucky young men kept at it



Alone stood brave Horatio
But constant still in mind
Thrice thirty thousand for
And the broad flood beat

night and day; presently when eight or nine months old, there came a day when *Life* could walk alone, financially speaking; and from that it was not long in learning to run smoothly and profitably.

Mr. Mitchell's original conception was to give in the jaunty little weekly, pictures of life and character which should be instinct with human interest. While *Life* entirely agrees with the famous French wit who thought gravity "a mysterious carriage of the body to conceal certain defects of the mind," it is far from being an irresponsible clown; while its privileges of jester have given it a freer range and a more telling stroke, its sallies have not been malicious nor unconsidered. In fact, its more bitter quips

and flings have been uniformly directed against the social and literary and political absurdities that should be fair game for satire. Thus, in the fields of social vulnerability, Mr. (has. D. Gibson's drawings—of late years rather the most prominent and distinctive in *Life*—have been enlisted in holding up to ridicule the snobishness which is everywhere, but in some places more than in others: in depicting the tragic or absurd



HORATIUS CLEVELAND.

Alone stood brave Horatius,
But constant still in mind :
Thrice thirty thousand foes before,
And the broad flood behind.

"Down with him!" cried false Sextus,
With a smile on his pale face.
"Now yield thee," cried Lars Porsena,
"Now yield thee to our grace."

From *Life* (New York).



BRAVO, DAVID! HIT HIM AGAIN!

It is hoped that this effective drama, with Dr. Parkhurst as David and the Metropolitan police as Goliath, will continue to hold the boards.—From *Life* (New York).

results of *mariages de convenance*, and especially of the tendency—most truly deplorable in the eyes of every male American—of our fairest sisters and daughters to succumb to the infatuations of jaded and titled Europeans.

In the literary lists *Life's* knight has for many months been the bright and trenchant "Droch," more elaborately and intimately known as Mr. Robert Bridges. Under the pretty title "Overheard in Arcady," he has hebdomadally brought together into conversation the men and women who live in the books of Kipling, James, Stevenson and birds of that feather,—one author being served up at a time

above all, at the vagaries of the wonderful creature known as society, at the rusty hinged coffers of the millionaire, at the omnibus line that finds old horses cheaper than oats, and at the cable car man who believes in Malthus—*Life* helps not a little to put our ridicule where it will do the most good.

Several of the weeklies, aside from the political cartoon papers, have a corner where the motive of "social satire" gives reason for the existence of a funny picture, and we show a specimen from *Harper's Weekly* in which the perennial subject of the college man and his pranks is exploited, while in a drawing from *Punch*, *Life's* venerable prototype across seas, the *fin de siècle* woman is cartooned along with her *fin de siècle* vanities of Ibsen, divided skirts and the suffrage.

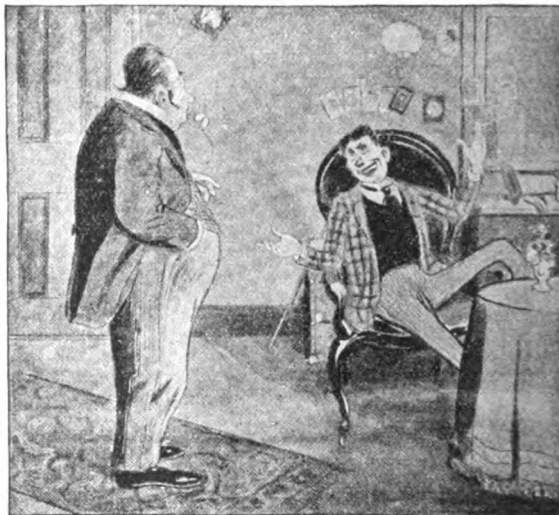
But it is to Australasia this year that we must look for



GOOD ARCHITECTURE BE — !

Secretary Carlisle has decided that designs for government buildings shall be turned out by machinery as heretofore.—From *Life* (New York).

—with very felicitous and piquant results. His illustrators, Attwood, Herford and Charles Howard Johnson, have been especially true in their hits, as the examples which we reproduce will attest. The subtle force of the cartoon can be especially well appreciated in such bits showing Mr. Howells holding up a looking glass to Mr. World, the wise and blasé young Rudyard Kipling surrounded by his idols, Mr. Richard Harding Davis writing stories of New York life from a (Broadway) car window, and Mr. Henry James arranging with nice strokes on his canvas the subtle tints and nuances of character.



THE COLLEGE MAN OF TO-DAY.

"Oh, I say, governor, you ought to have been here last week. It was immense. We drowned the president of the Freshman class, and—tee-hee-hee!—two of us crawled into Professor Blue goggle's room after he'd gone to bed and turned on every gas jet in the room!"—From *Harper's Weekly*.

caricature touching woman's political enfranchisement. For the particular amusement of our women readers in New York, both suffragists and "antis," who need some diversion in the lulls of their heavy campaigning, we reproduce a number of cartoons that have lately contributed to the light-heartedness of the antipodeans. The *New Zealand Graphic* has published numerous clever cartoons upon the suffrage of women since the cause was won in that island, and the *Sydney Bulletin* has in like manner helped by its shafts to drive away the depression that followed defeat.

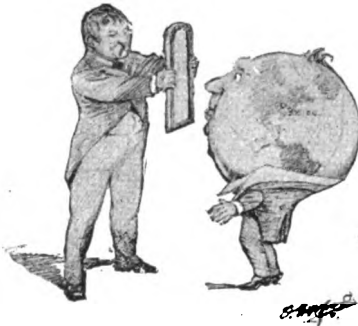
In the field of American political affairs the already much buffeted tariff bill bearing the West Virginia Senator's name is the object of the most pungent caricature. The opposition *Judge* shows a bicycle meet of the Democratic leaders taking successive "headers" of the most destructive character over the dangerous Wilson bill. A cartoon from our English cousins in the London *Moonshine* suggests an analogous subject in the picture of Sir William drubbing the prosperous Briton with his boxing gloves of the income tax while the income-less representative of the trades unions stands by and approves highly of the proceedings.

Both the *Democratic Puck* and the *Republican Judge* hit out savagely at the members of the former party that are in Tammany and Tammany methods. The first paper shows the at last impatient steed Maryland shaking off the burden of Senator Gorman, while in another picture the same journal makes a weather forecast of annihilating storms for the Tammany Hall district, representing the Tammany leaders and their abodes as being overwhelmed in the flood, while their feline Genius howls in horror on the roof of the Hall.

In Australasian caricature, aside from the numberless flings at the woman's suffrage question, which we have spoken of above, we reproduce a cartoon from the *Sydney Bulletin* giving an Australasian view of the House of Lords problem, and representing the Peers as a sulky cow standing on the railroad track in front of the advancing train of the Commons,



MR. STEVENSON—"TWO IN ONE."



MR. HOWELLS MIRRORING THE WORLD.

while the Queen and her son are in vain urging the unwise bovine to leave the path of destruction.

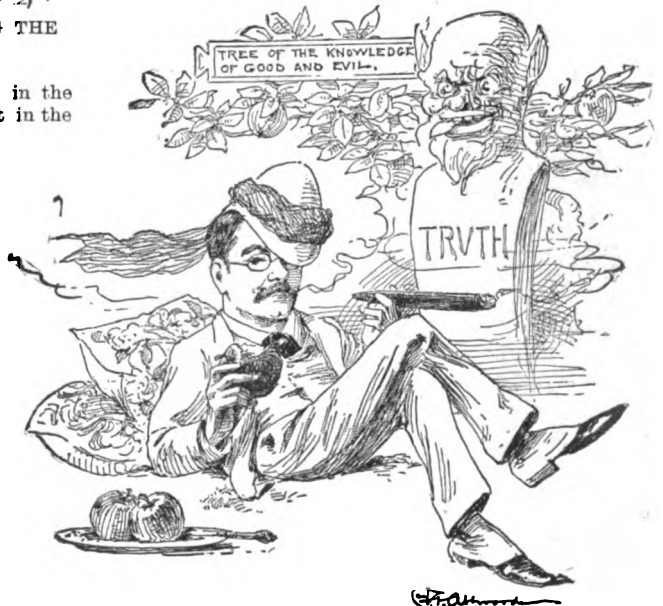
The naval expenditures give the subject for *Judy's* picture, where wealthy John Bull, seated at his office desk, is thrusting his hand into his pocket to pay for the naval improvements, but with a warning that the gold shall be spent on the navy, and not fall by the wayside.

The London *Fun* looks to the Continent and has a laugh at the queer though historic methods the royal gentry take there to insure peace; the lady who personifies *Pax* not illogically requesting the opposed powers to relieve themselves of their swordbelts in her presence, and they replying that their arms are really borne for her sake.

J. W. Bengough, the genius of the bright and keen Canadian paper, *Grip*, seems to be able to achieve pathos and tenderness in his cartoons with the same truth and effectiveness that characterize his satirical drawings. In the pretty picture reproduced on another page he shows an attractively study figure of Mr. Gladstone attended with loving admiration by the two girl figures representing the Liberal and Conservative.



RICHARD HARDING DAVIS WRITING A NOVEL.



THE VERY WISE RUDYARD KIPLING.

"Show me the face of Truth," the Sahib said—
"Show me its beauty before I'm dead!"



DONNA QUIXOTE; OR, THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY WOMAN.

("A world of disorderly notions picked out of books, crowded into his [her] imagination."—DON QUIXOTE.)—From *Punch* (London).



THE COQUETTING PARTY.

WOMAN SUFFRAGIST: "Sir William, when a party has paid a lady marked attention for years, the lady has a right, when the party attains a position, to ask the party's intentions."—From *Fun* (London).



MAKING A CLEAN SWEEP OF THE HOUSE.

From the *Graphic* (New Zealand).



THE SITUATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

From the *Graphic* (New Zealand).



WHAT IT WILL COME TO!

A POLITICAL SITUATION WHEN WOMEN GET IN POWER.

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION: "Mrs. Speaker, I now propose moving a vote of want of confidence in the honorable ladies who occupy the Government benches."

PREMIERESS (weeping): "You brute! if you dare to I will tell my husband." (Cries of "Oh, my!" and "Beast!" from the Government side.)—From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).



THE NEW POWER IN POLITICS.

From the *Graphic* (New Zealand).

PEACE AT EVENTIDE.

"In a few short weeks Mr. Gladstone has outlived hatred, malice and all uncharitableness. His fame stands as high to-day as if it had been purified by half a century of the tomb. Most great men have to wait for such a vindication for the passing away of an entire generation. Their appeal is to posterity. In Mr. Gladstone's case the scales have fallen from the eyes of his opponents" (London *Daily News*).—From *Grip* (Toronto).



PUCK'S POLITICAL WEATHER FORECAST FOR TAMMANY HALL DISTRICT.

Terrible atmospheric disturbances, earthquakes and boss-floods and washouts.—From *Puck* (New York).



WOMAN IN POLITICS.

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).



SHAKING HIM OFF.

From *Puck* (New York).



GREAT DEMOCRATIC BICYCLE MEET.

From *Judge* (New York).



*Imperialistic, but mistaken
as to the
functions of a
Colonial Governor*

From the Sydney Bulletin (N. S. W.).



AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The London Daily Chronicle says the Queen and the Prince of Wales are nervously anxious regarding the attitude of the Lords and are urging the Peers to avoid a conflict with the Commons and the people.—From the Sydney Bulletin (N. S. W.).



THE LITTLE BILL.

JOHN BULL: "Well, if it's to improve the Navy, I'm willing to pay; BUT MIND IT GOES TO THE NAVY.—From Judy (London)."



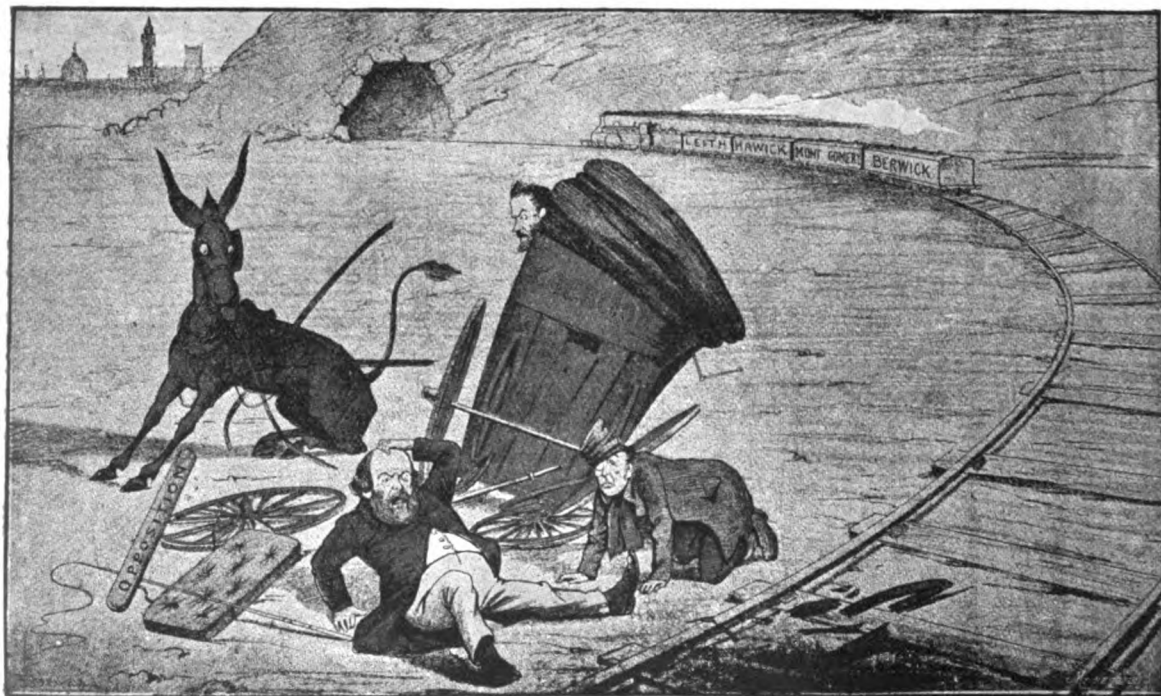
ALL FOR HER.

PAX: "Welcome, gentlemen. Won't you relieve yourself your swordbelts?"
THE KAISER: "Thanks, madam, but we would rather retain—in your behalf!"
—From Fun (London).



THE BUDGET.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY: "Give it 'im 'ot, Sir William; but don't touch us!"—From *Moonshine* (London).



OFF THE LINE—A BAD SMASHING.

From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

April 21.—It is estimated that 130,000 bituminous coal miners stop work in obedience to the order of their national organization; the strike is for a restoration of former rates of pay....Earthquake shocks in Greece cause great damage, especially at Thebes.

April 22.—Kelly's "Industrial Army" starts to cross Iowa from Council Bluffs on its march to Washington.... Steamer *Los Angeles* wrecked near Monterey, California; six lives lost....First Sunday art exhibition held in London.

April 23.—Commissioners of the District of Columbia issue a proclamation of warning to Coxeyites....The striking coal miners receive many accessions to their ranks.

April 24.—The Illinois Attorney-General begins *quo warranto* proceedings against the Chicago Gas Trust.... The American Arctic expedition under the command of Walter Wellman sails from Norway....One hundred new cases of cholera and three deaths in Lisbon....Terrific gale on the southern coast of Ireland.

April 25.—At Billings, Montana, U. S. deputy marshals attempt unsuccessfully to recapture a train taken the day before at Butte by 500 members of Hogan's "Industrial Army;" shots are exchanged and two men are wounded....Secretary Herbert reduces the sentences of Commander Heyerman and Lieutenant Lyman, found responsible for the *Kearsarge* disaster; both officers are suspended from duty for one year, with loss of rank for that period, and replaced on waiting orders pay.

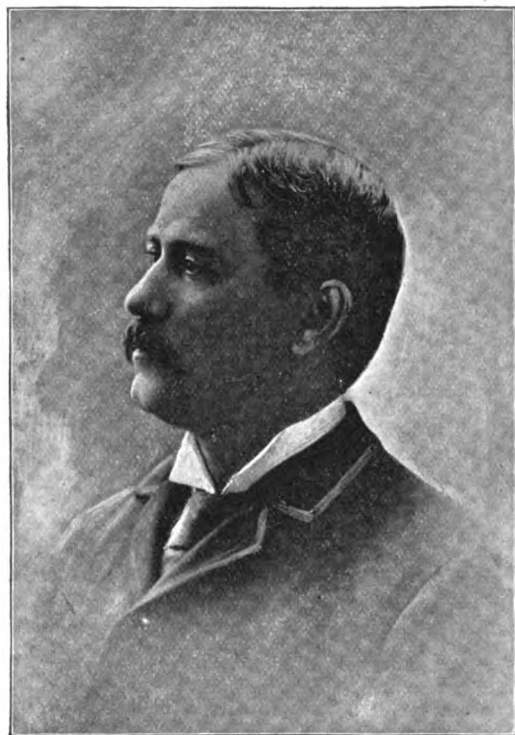
April 26.—Nearly all the plants in the Pennsylvania coke region are closed on account of the miners' strike.... A bill is introduced in the British House of Commons for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales.

April 27.—The New York Legislature adjourns, after passing many reform bills; Governor Flower vetoes the blanket ballot bill and later the bill giving the mayor of New York City the power of removal of heads of departments and the bi-partisan police bills for New York and other cities; he approves the compulsory education bill, several anti-Tammany measures and a bill for the preservation of the City Hall....Another earthquake shock in Greece; it is officially stated that this, together with the previous shocks, caused the death of 400 persons and rendered 20,000 homeless and destitute....Admiral Da Gama and 252 of his men are rescued from a Portuguese transport....The Peruvian insurgent, Solar, appoints a Cabinet; Borgono's government forms a fresh army corps....Cholera prevails in East Galicia, at Koons in Russia, and in the Department of Finisterre, France....The British House of Commons adopts a resolution to appoint a committee of 87 members, of whom 72 are Scotchmen, to consider Scottish measures.

April 28.—Galvin's division of Coxeyites is arrested at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, for "holding up" a B. and O. train; U. S. troops ordered to assist civil authorities against similar lawlessness in the Far West....Earthquake destroys Venezuelan towns, with great loss of life....Emile Henry, the Paris anarchist, is found guilty of bomb throwing and sentenced to death....Don Carlos, pretender to the throne of Spain, marries the Princess Marie Berthe de Rohan.

April 29.—The St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, is destroyed by fire, at a loss of \$500,000; one man killed and several employees missing....President Peixoto's fleet captures Paranagua, the last of the Brazilian insurgent forts making no resistance....The Lyons (France) Exhibition of Arts, Sciences and Industries is opened.

April 30.—Rebellion in the Republic of Salvador, Central America....Fifty persons drowned by the collapse of



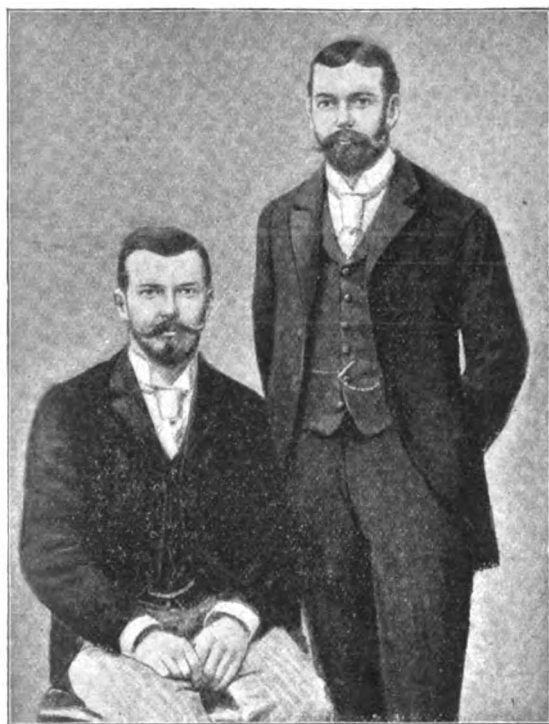
SENATOR PATTON, OF MICHIGAN.

a pier at Briola, a Roumanian town on the Danube.... Four lives lost and \$500,000 damage done to property by a landslide on the St. Anne River, near Quebec....Bombs are exploded in two Italian cities.

May 1.—Coxey's "Army of the Commonwealth" enters Washington and parades on Pennsylvania Avenue; the leader is not permitted to speak on the Capitol steps; his lieutenants, Browne and Jones, and later Coxey himself, are arrested for disorderly conduct and trespass; the "army" goes into camp in the city....Indiana municipal elections result generally in decided Republican victories....Great damage to crops in Texas by a storm; many houses demolished by wind in Arkansas....The Great Northern Railway strike, involving 5,000 employees on 3,700 miles of road in the Northwest, is declared off, President Hill conceding the restoration of wages to the old schedule as a result of arbitration....May Day celebrations are held in many European cities; although many

meetings are dispersed, no serious disturbances are reported.

May 2.—Conflicts between the police and riotous mobs in Cleveland, Ohio: the local militia are called from their armory....Delegates are elected to the Hawaiian constitutional convention; a majority favor annexation to the United States....The town of Stephany, Volhynia, Rus-



THE CZAREVITCH AND PRINCE GEORGE.

sia, is burned to the ground; fifteen persons are killed and many are reported as starving....The International Bimetallic Conference begins its sessions at London.

May 3.—Striking miners on the Mesaba Iron Range, Minn., threaten to destroy the property of the company, and a regiment of militia is sent to the scene....Lord Salisbury, speaking at Trowbridge, denounces the Irish in America as England's most bitter enemies.

May 4.—Ten men are shot and two company officials brutally assaulted in a conflict with strikers in the coke region....Iron miners on the Mesaba Range, Minn., return to work under protection of the troops....Premier Crispi in the Italian Chamber of Deputies defends the Triple Alliance and favors the preservation of the Austrian Empire....Two Italian anarchists are sentenced in London, one for twenty years and the other for ten.

May 5.—Governor Rich, of Michigan, appoints John Patton, Jr., U. S. Senator to succeed the late F. B. Stockbridge....A decision is rendered against ex-King Milan declaring the recent royal ukase illegal....King Leopold opens the Antwerp Exposition.

May 6.—Premier Crispi is the object of a hostile demonstration on his arrival in Milan to attend the opening of

the exhibition in that city....London workmen hold their annual demonstration in Hyde Park and pass resolutions in favor of an eight-hour law.

May 7.—The latest amendments to the Senate tariff bill, about 400 in number, are made public....The Brazilian Congress opens, with President-elect Moraes in the chair; President Peixoto states that the insurrection has been crushed....The seven tourists imprisoned in a stalactite cave at Lugloch, Austria, since April 27 are rescued alive....A Jew baiting riot takes place at Grajewo, Poland, in which 16 persons are killed and about 100 injured.

May 8.—The New York Constitutional Convention is organized at Albany by the election of Joseph H. Choate, the eminent lawyer, as president....Coxey and Browne are found guilty of trespassing on the Capitol grounds....The Governor of the Chickasaw Nation is arrested on a charge of appropriating \$75,000, and a Supreme Court Justice is removed for malfeasance in office....Sportsmen from the United States are arrested on Lake Erie by the Canadian patrol boat *Petrel* on the charge of violating Canadian fishing laws....The French Ministry declares its intention to prosecute a Socialist Deputy.

May 9.—Trains are stolen by bands of Coxeyites in Colorado and Pennsylvania; in the latter State the train stealers are sent to jail for twenty days....Coke strikers attack workers at a plant and badly beat several of them....Nine striking miners are killed and twenty wounded in battle with the police in Austrian Silesia.

May 10.—The monument to the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va., is dedicated in the presence of the President, Vice-President and other prominent public officers....Richard Croker resigns as a member of the executive committee and as chairman of the finance committee of Tammany Hall; John McQuade, a favored contractor, is selected to take his place....Two deputy marshals and several citizens are shot in a conflict with a band of Coxeyites who had stolen a train at Yakima, Wash....A conference of coal operators is held at Pittsburgh....The U. S. torpedo boat *Cushing* completes the voyage from Chesapeake Bay to New York Bay by the Delaware and Raritan rivers and canals....The British budget passes second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of fourteen....General Andre Avelino



MR. DAVID POWELL.
Governor of the Bank of England.

Caceres is elected President of Peru....The Hungarian House of Magnates rejects the Civil Marriage bill by a majority of twenty-one; this is a defeat of the Cabinet, and indirectly of the Pope and Emperor Francis Joseph. ... The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, British Home Secretary, is married to Miss Margot Tennant, a famous London society belle.

May 11.—Two train-stealing Coxeyites are wounded and 120 captured at Yakima, Wash....The Pullman car shops at Pullman, Ill., are closed by a strike of the workmen for a restoration of the former wage schedule.

May 12.—Three hundred Salt Lake "Industrials" are jailed for train stealing ...Coxey's "army" is removed from Washington because of the unsanitary condition of



LORD JUSTICE BOWEN.

its camp; it occupies a site near the District line in Maryland....In a bloody battle near Santa Ana, Salvador, the government army defeats the rebels.

May 13.—Two trains are "held up" by "Industrials" in the far West; Coxeyites are fed by the public in many places....The Brooklyn Tabernacle is destroyed by fire for the third time in the history of Dr. Talmage's pastorate, the completion of the first quarter-century of which had just been celebrated; the Hotel Regent is also burned, the total loss amounting to over \$1,000,000 ... Mundella resigns his seat as President of the Board of Trade in the Rosebery cabinet.

May 14.—Senator Caffery is elected to the U. S. Senate for the long term by the Louisiana Legislature, thus becoming the first U. S. officer chosen to serve in the twentieth century....Brazil severs relations with Portugal....An International Congress of Miners opens at Berlin.

May 15.—A conference of coal operators with delegates of the United Mine Workers' Union is opened at Cleveland; the convention embraces 195 miners and 150 operators, Illinois being unrepresented....The Brooklyn handicap is won by "Dr. Rice"....An area of twelve acres is burned over in Boston, rendering hundreds of families homeless and destroying property to the value of \$500,-

000 ...The Brazilian Congress ratifies the severance of diplomatic relations with Portugal on the ground that Portugal ignored Brazil's demand for satisfaction on account of Portugal's granting an asylum to Brazilian rebels....A railroad accident in Salvador causes great loss of life.

May 16.—Disastrous floods in Minnesota and WisconsinThe Missouri Democratic Convention commits itself to free silver....Three thousand London cab-drivers strike against the owners' terms of hire....Portugal seeks England's aid in negotiations with Brazil.

May 17.—The Presbyterian General Assembly meets at Saratoga; Dr. S. G. Mutchmore, of Philadelphia, is chosen Moderator....Ten lives are lost and much property destroyed by tornadoes in Ohio....The houses of many Chinese laborers on California ranches are looted by Coxeyites....Judge J. K. Hines is nominated by the Populists for Governor of Georgia....The British Royal Commission makes its report on the World's Fair at Chicago.

May 18.—Fierce storms on Lake Michigan cause many wrecks and some loss of life....The Cleveland conference between coal miners and operators ends in failure to reach any agreement....Ex-Premier Whiteway, of Newfoundland, is mobbed.

May 19.—Coxeyites steal two Northern Pacific trains.The Presbyterian General Assembly takes steps looking toward formal union with the Southern Church.... The International Congress of Miners at Berlin is closed.

May 20.—Heavy rains in Pennsylvania result in the most disastrous floods since 1889.

OBITUARY.

April 21.—Elbert Brinckerhoff Monroe, philanthropist. ...Robert Harris, vice-president of the Northern Pacific Railroad....Ex-Gov. J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas.... Ex-Gov. Wm. B. Danie's, of Idaho.

April 22.—Ex-Judge Nelson Jarvis Waterbury, of New York City, law partner of Samuel J. Tilden.

April 23.—Jesse Seligman, the New York banker.

April 24.—Wm. McGarrahan, whose claim to quicksilver mines in California has been before the courts an Congress for a generation....Norton Bush, the California landscape painter.

April 25.—Gen. R. S. Granger, U. S. A., retired, who commanded a division of the Army of the Cumberland in the Tennessee campaigns of the Civil War....Baron Hans von Unruhe-Bomst, one of the founders of the Free Conservative party in Germany.

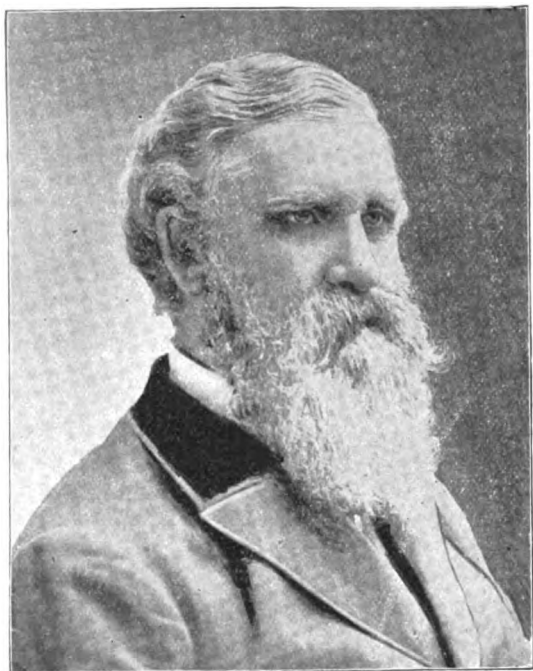
April 26.—Dr. Alfred Peter, a well-known chemist of Lexington, Kentucky....Wm. Torrens McCullagh Torrens, the Irish publicist and author.

April 27.—Ex-Gov. Nathaniel S. Berry, the New Hampshire "War Governor"....Birdsall Holly, of Lockport, N. Y., inventor of the water works system that bears his name....Reinhard Mannesmann, the great Prussian iron manufacturer.

April 28.—Dr. Maitland L. Mallory, of Rochester, N. Y., the bacteriologist....James Younger, consulting engineer of Cramp's shipyard....J. D. Ray, one of the oldest citizens of Duluth, Minn.

April 29.—Major Joseph Kirkland, of Chicago.

April 30.—Ex-Postmaster-General Frank Hatton, editor of the Washington Post....Senator Francis B. Stock-



THE LATE SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE, OF MICHIGAN.

bridge, of Michigan....Judge Wm. W. Farwell, of Chicago....Herr Rauchaupt, the German Conservative leader and ex-deputy.

May 1.—George William Abell, publisher of the *Baltimore Sun*....Julian Oliver Davidson, the marine artist.



THE LATE JOHN JAY.

May 2.—Judge George Blow, of Norfolk, Va., a survivor of the Congress of the Texas Republic of 1841....Col. A. B. Steinberger, a diplomatic agent of the United States under President Grant.

May 3.—Judge Stephen G. Nash, once a well-known Boston lawyer....Dr. Sam. Houston, son of the Texas hero, a poet and newspaper writer.

May 5.—John Jay, of New York City, ex-Minister to Austria and grandson of the first Chief Justice of the United States.

May 6.—Judge J. W. Green Smith, of Staunton, Va.... Gen. Theophile Adrien Ferron, of the French army.

May 7.—Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Barrow, widely known by the pen-name of "Aunt Fanny"....Senator Le n Labbe, the Paris surgeon.

May 8.—Col. Joseph Moore, of Indianapolis, who constructed many of the pontoon bridges used by Sherman on his march to the sea....Jesse P. Farley, of Dubuque, Iowa, a prominent railroad investor.



THE LATE FRANK HATTON.

May 9.—Gen. Matthew M. Trumbull, the Chicago magazine writer....Dr. Wm. Theodore Barnard, who built the first elevated railroad in Chicago.

May 10.—Representative R. F. Brattan, of Maryland.... Abraham Garrison, of Pittsburg, who saw the trip of Fulton's first steamboat....Rev. John Hall, D.D., of Trenton, N. J....Count von Bismarck-Bohlen, ex-Adjutant-General of Germany....The Countess of Clarendon, wife of the fifth Earl of Clarendon....Mrs. Henry E. Krehbiel (*nee* Helen Osborne), writer of children's stories.

May 11.—Dr. Wm. B. Dobson, of Philadelphia, the oldest living graduate of Jefferson Medical College.

May 12.—Gen. Robert Porter Dechert, of Philadelphia....Thomas C. Latto, of Brooklyn, the Scottish poet....

John Trotter Lindsay-Bethune, the tenth Earl of Lindsay.

May 13.—Kurd von Schlözer, German diplomat, minister to the United States in 1871.

May 14.—Henry Morley, the English author.... Ex-Gov. A. C. Hunt, of Colorado.

May 15.—Wm. Hayden Edwards, U. S. Consul-General at Berlin, one of the best-known officers in our foreign service.... Sewell E. Jewell, of Haverhill, Mass., a Garrisonian abolitionist.

May 16.—Rev. Richard Morris, D.D., the English philologist.... Judge Thomas S. Wilson, a pioneer of Dubuque, Iowa.... Rev. Thomas Powers Field, D.D., of Amherst, Mass.

May 17.—Rev. Edward Bright, D.D., editor of the *Examiner*.... Rev. J. Oramel Peck, D.D., prominent in the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church... Hon. John Hearn, member of the Dominion House of Commons for Quebec West.

May 19.—Andrew J. Graham, author of the system of shorthand which bears his name.... Rev. Wm. McMurray, D.D., D.C.L., Roman Catholic Archdeacon of Niagara.... Col. W. N. Brainerd, of Chicago, a Californian pioneer.... Dr. Elijah S. Elder, a prominent physician of Indianapolis.

May 20.—Edmund Yates, the London author and journalist.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

CONVENTIONS.

THE announcements of conventions and summer gatherings of 1894 given in our May number were, of course, incomplete. At the time of going to press the programmes of many of the meetings had not been prepared, and it was a matter of some difficulty even to ascertain the dates and places of important gatherings. Still it is believed that in all cases in which definite announcements were made a reasonable accuracy was attained. This month we add some information which for one reason or another was not included in the May article.

POLITICS.

The only strictly political gathering of national significance during the summer will be the seventh annual convention of the National Republican League, to meet at Denver June 26. The ratio of representation will be six delegates-at-large from each State and Territory, four from each Congressional district, and one from each college Republican club in the country. The attendance will undoubtedly be large.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

An International Temperance Congress is to be held on Staten Island, June 3-5, at which a reception will be tendered to Gen. Neal Dow in honor of the completion of his ninetieth year. Joseph Cook, Dr. B. B. Tyler, General Howard, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, T. V. Powderly and many other prominent speakers will participate in the exercises. The reasons for temperance agitation will be set forth by such exponents of reform as Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, Edward Everett Hale, Robert Graham, Commander Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, and the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, of Canada. Legislative measures against the liquor traffic will be discussed by several experts in this field, among whom Dr. E. R. L. Gould, of Johns Hopkins University, and Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, are sure to command close attention.

The National Temperance Society will hold its annual convention at Ocean Grove, August 1-5. General O. O. Howard will preside, and Col. G. W. Bain, Booker T. Washington, and others are announced in the list of speakers.

EDITORS.

That much-abused class, the country newspaper men of the United States, represented by the National Editorial Association, will hold a meeting at Asbury Park, N. J., July 2-6. Robert J. Burdette, Col. McClure, Bill Nye, and Joe Howard will help to entertain and instruct the fraternity.

"ASSEMBLIES" AND SUMMER SCHOOLS.

LONG ISLAND.

At Point of Woods, on Great South Beach, two hours from New York, an assembly on the Chautauqua plan will be held during July and August. An important feature will be the lectures of the Rev. Theodore F. Seward on plans to secure Christian unity.

PENNSYLVANIA.

What is known as the "Pennsylvania Chautauqua," at Mt. Gretna Park in the Cornwall Hills, offers unusual attractions during July. Bishop Vincent, Professor Bolles and other well-known lecturers will be present.

THE OXFORD SUMMER MEETING.

The REVIEW of REVIEWS has frequently mentioned the valuable privileges opened to Englishmen during the summer months at the old university town. The meeting this year will begin July 27 and close August 24. There will be ten different departments or courses of lectures. Dr. S. R. Gardiner, the Rev. Hudson Shaw, and Mr. H. W. Rolfe are among the lecturers on history and literature. Dr. E. T. Devine, the American economist, will conduct a course in his department.

ANOTHER "EXTENSION SUMMER MEETING."

The REVIEW of REVIEWS called attention last month to the announcements of the Philadelphia meeting. Word now comes from South Carolina that a similar school will be opened in the college buildings at Columbia, July 17, to continue one month.

SUMMER WORK AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

CHICAGO.

In our May number no mention was made of the University of Chicago, not because the work there was thought less worthy of notice than that of other institutions, but rather because it does not seem to belong properly in a category of summer schools. Under the peculiar organization of the University of Chicago, the summer quarter, beginning July 1, is exactly on a par with other divisions of the year in respect to the work done by professors and students. The courses offered are fully equivalent to those offered in either the fall, spring or winter quarter.

CALIFORNIA.

The State University, at Berkeley, offers courses in physics and chemistry, and announces that the laboratories are to be open during June and the first two weeks of July.

A Chemical Congress is to be held at San Francisco, under the auspices of the Mid-Winter Fair, with the co-operation of the University, June 7-9.

THE NATION'S NEW LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON.

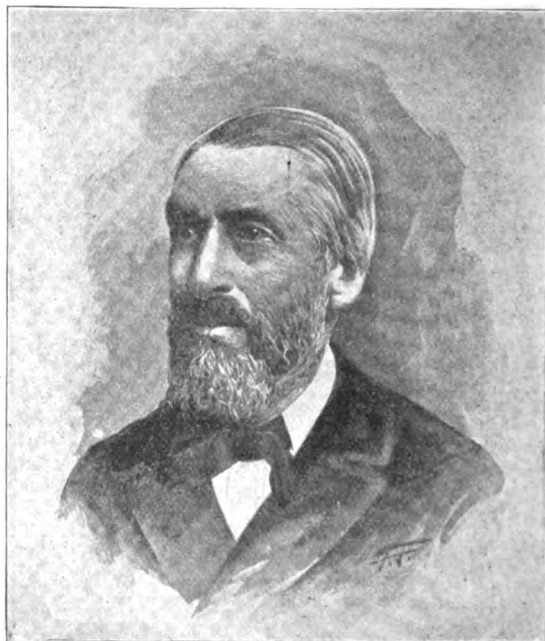
BY THE EDITOR.

LAST year the capital of the United States was situated in Jackson Park, at Chicago. The White City was the centre of attention and the focus toward which millions of pilgrims were moving. There were ardent enthusiasts who declared themselves in favor of the perpetuation in marble and granite of the transient architecture of the World's Fair and of the removal thither of the nation's political capital. Washington and its architectural monuments were for the moment quite obscured. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent by the people of the United States for public buildings; and yet they learned for the first time last year, from the structures built to shelter a six months' Fair, how dazzlingly beautiful and how nobly majestic it is possible to render a great edifice when the artist-architect joins hands with the practical builder under the encouragement of the powers that command the public purse. It was hoped that the White City might be spared for a few years at least, in order that the object lesson should have its full effect. But alas! the voices that were lifted for the preservation of those wondrous structures shouted all in vain. One vandal fire followed another until nothing remained but a scene of wreck and desolation; and now the ruins have been sold for a song, to purchasers who must remove the *débris* in a few brief months.

Yet the object lesson will not be forgotten. The American people will not submit henceforth to public architecture of the kind that disfigures so many of our cities, and that is not without representation in Washington itself. Inasmuch as the national capital is not to be removed to Jackson Park, but is to remain for some time to come in the District of Columbia upon the Potomac river, the nation will be quite disposed to console itself for the evanescence of the White City by a renewed zeal for the beautifying of the city of Washington. The growing charm of the Federal district is universally admitted, and a wise investment from time to time in architectural and artistic skill may within the next quarter century produce results of a beauty and grandeur hardly yet conceived. The one great architectural achievement at Washington, as the whole world admits, is the national Capitol. Of late its dignity has been enhanced by the addition at its west front of a great marble terrace with grand stairways, the whole constituting an approach perhaps not equaled by any other building of modern times.

Well known as is the Capitol building with its lofty dome, the country as a whole has not yet quite realized

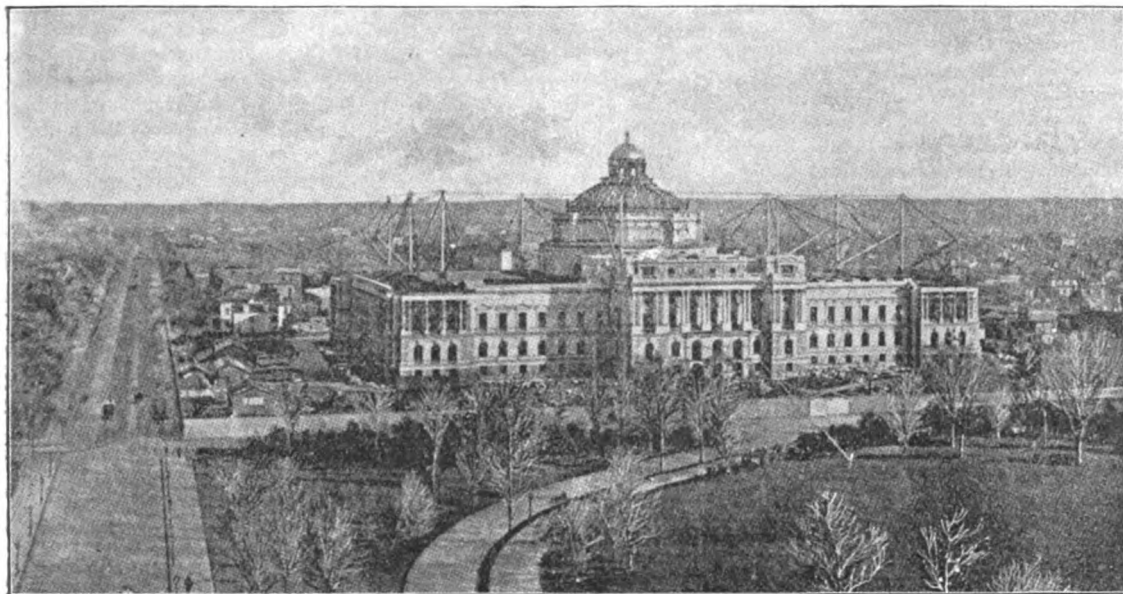
that there is now approaching completion a great companion piece of architecture on the high ground directly beyond the Capitol. The new Congressional Library building, which covers some four acres, does not of course pretend to rival in size or grandeur of outline the splendid classical edifice at either end of which the Houses of Congress sit, and in the centre of which the Supreme Court holds its sessions. But in architectural detail and in the costliness and beauty of its finish the Library building will be the



MR. AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.

gem of our national buildings. Its gilded dome is not a lofty one, because it was desired that the Capitol building should remain the unrivaled centrepiece about which all other architectural monuments should be held in subordination, and this was a wise decision. Each of these two great buildings on the Capitol Hill adds something to the impressiveness of the other. There is harmony in the general effect, and each maintains its entire individuality.

Other buildings in Washington have a certain dignity and impressiveness. The Treasury, in its severe plainness and solidity, seems to defy the hand of time.



THE LIBRARY BUILDING AS IT NEARS COMPLETION.

The building that shelters the State, War and Navy departments, from certain points of view, is a vast and commanding pile of granite, whose height and many window tiers break the monotony of the prevailing Washington type of low Grecian architecture. But the experienced traveler who is familiar, for example, with the public buildings that individually and collectively are the glory of the Ring-strasse in Vienna, would hitherto have found nothing in Washington to compel more than a passing glance, excepting the incomparable Capitol itself. It is therefore a source of just gratification that there should now be added to our group of national buildings one that will always stand as a thoroughly good example of modern architecture.

The architect of the Library building is Mr. Paul J. Pelz, whose design was selected several years ago from those submitted by a number of competing architects. Many subsequent modifications of the design have been made, but the credit is primarily and essentially due to Mr. Pelz. The construction of the building has been in charge of Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers in the Army, and its practical superintendence has from the beginning been assigned to Mr. Bernard R. Green, an engineer of high ability. The external work is now almost completed, but some two years may yet elapse before the very elaborate interior finish and decoration are done, and the building finally turned over to Congress for the use of the Library. Six million dollars is the sum fixed by Congress for the cost of the structure, and it will be kept within that amount. New Hampshire granite is the material of the exterior, while marbles from every quarter of the globe are represented inside.

The Library of Congress now occupies quarters in the Capitol building. Its collection of books outgrew the shelving capacity of these quarters a dozen years ago, and the huge aggregation of printed matter has gone on accumulating at the rate of 25,000 or 30,000 volumes a year. The books are piled everywhere in heaps which would seem to indicate helpless and hopeless confusion. Basement vaults are stuffed with literary treasures, and nothing can now be done with the further increase except to secure some kind of temporary storage and wait for the new building.

In the midst of this seeming confusion there moves a quiet, dark-eyed, alert-visaged gentleman whose systematic mind and clear intelligence dominate what would otherwise be an overwhelming anarchy of books. Mr. Ainsworth R. Spofford is a public servant whom all Congressmen respect and honor. In denouncing the ruthlessness of the spoils system, and the scant recognition of real merit in our public service, we must always remember that there are notable exceptions. Mr. Spofford will next year celebrate the attainment of his three-score and ten years of life, and the completion of thirty years of continuous service as Chief of the Congressional Library. Although the new building may not be ready for general public use, it is quite certain that Mr. Spofford may also next year superintend the placing of at least half a million volumes upon the shelves of the new stack rooms. It was to his persistence and energy more than to the persuasions of any other man that Congress yielded when it finally determined to erect a separate and monumental structure for the housing of a national library. For some time it was expected that the immediate problem of a place for the unshelved books would be

solved by building an extension to the east side of the Capitol. Fortunately this short-sighted policy was abandoned. Mr. Spofford's counsels were largely followed in the planning of the new structure, and he is justified in pronouncing it incomparably the best arranged, as it is also the most commodious, national library structure of the whole world. Mr. Spofford had for some time served as an assistant in the Congressional Library before he became chief librarian in 1865; and in that earlier period he had given ample evidence of extraordinary capacity in his chosen field of work. He had catalogued the Congressional Library, and had done much to render it quickly and satisfactorily available for the reference of legislators, and the use of others who desired to delve in its rich treasures of *Americana*. It now contains approximately 700,000 volumes, while in 1865, when Mr. Spofford assumed full charge, it had only 90,000.

The early history of the nation's library at Washington was a checkered and unfortunate one. A considerable and very valuable beginning had been made in the first fourteen years of the present century; but the books were all burned up by the British when they destroyed the Capitol building in 1814. Then Congress bought Thomas Jefferson's library of about 7,000 volumes and made it the nucleus for a second collection, which in 1851 had grown to about 55,000 volumes. In that year came another fire, from which only twenty thousand books were rescued. A new beginning was made the next year when Congress appropriated \$85,000 for purchases; and subsequent annual appropriations rapidly filled the breach.

The growth of the library under Mr. Spofford's administration has made several large bounds through special accessions, such as the scientific library of

the Smithsonian Institution; but by far the largest source of supply has come from the copyright law of 1870, which requires the deposit in the Congressional Library of two copies of each publication that claims protection under the American copyright provisions. The fact that much of the material thus accumulated would be worthless for the purposes of the Boston or Chicago public libraries, or for such a great reference collection as the Astor Library in New York, does not have any bearing upon the functions of the national library at Washington. It is of the utmost importance, both for present and for future purposes, that there should be one comprehensive collection of American books and publications of all kinds—preserved and arranged as to bear faithful testimony to the life, the thought and the work of the American people from year to year. The National Library, besides its complete stores of American books, also preserves many newspaper files. The future student of any department of our national history must find the vast collection developed under Mr. Spofford's guidance his principal source of knowledge.

Until recently, collections like this would have been comparatively useless, because no means had been invented for cataloguing or indexing in such a way as to give the inquirer a certain, prompt and maximum use of the resources of the store-house. Even at the present time the national library of France (the *Bibliothèque Nationale*), with volumes and manuscripts approaching three millions in number, has been only to a very limited extent reduced to working order. The great German collections at Berlin, Munich and Dresden, each containing from half a million to a million books, have never been indexed in a manner that would be considered neces-



THE NEW NATIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING AS IT WILL APPEAR.

sary for practical use by our advanced American librarians. The huge English library in the British Museum is comparatively available—though its cataloguing and indexing methods seem clumsy and inadequate to the American expert. But in Washington, if Mr. Spofford's strength is spared for a few short years, we shall see a collection of books and pamphlets, exceeding one million in number, brought under so perfect a system of classification that any single work may be found without a moment's delay while on the other hand the entire resources of the library as regards any particular subject may be placed at the disposal of the investigator. It would be well-nigh impossible to estimate at its full value the tremendous impetus which has been given to knowledge by this triumph of the librarian's skill, which renders available all the knowledge of those who have gone before.

Mr. Spofford is himself a living index and a walking cyclopedia. Statesmen come and statesmen go, but Mr. Spofford holds the even tenor of his way as a mentor of each successive Congress. The ambitious legislator who is about to prepare the speech of his life finds Mr. Spofford ever ready to supply him with the necessary documents and authorities. Though chaos seems to reign in library quarters that are not large enough for half of the existing accumulation, Mr. Spofford and his helpers in reality know in what corner to rummage, and just how deep to excavate, for any book or article that may be desired. What aid to good causes and sound legislation Mr. Spofford has been able to render can never be wholly disclosed; but it is probable that the great scope of his public

services will be better appreciated fifty years hence than at the present time.

The iron shelves have already been placed in two great stack rooms of the new building, and the tiers rise one above the other to the number of nine. The shelving thus in place, according to Mr. Spofford's estimates, will accommodate two million books, or more than twice the existing accumulation; but when the Congressional Library reaches the two million point the new building will by no means have been outgrown. Provision has been made for the fitting up of additional stack rooms, so that the building could house from five to six million volumes without infringing seriously upon the great halls and corridors and the many rooms reserved for other uses. At the centre of the building is a great octagonal reading room. There will be abundant provision for congressional committee rooms and for the adequate exhibition of maps, engravings and special treasures of various sorts. There will be retained in the Capitol building a select reference library for the ordinary use of Congress. It has not been decided whether or not the law library, which is approaching 90,000 volumes, will be retained in the Capitol building or removed; but it is more likely that it will find accommodation in the new structure. The great scientific and literary collections at Washington are making the national capital a Mecca for advanced scholars who wish to avail themselves of opportunities for research. These educational facilities, which of late have attracted so much notice, will find their centre and their crowning feature in the new library building and its contents.



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

AN AMERICAN HISTORICAL PILGRIMAGE.



OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE. BOSTON.

LAST year in connection with the summer meeting of the University Extensionists at Philadelphia, a series of delightful excursions to historic scenes in that general vicinity was conducted by Mr. Lyman P. Powell, one of the staff lecturers of the Society. The *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* meanwhile had espoused with enthusiasm the idea of occasional historical pilgrimages, as a means for a revival of patriotism no less than as a rational mode of combining recreation with the acquisition of knowledge by the best and most stimulating methods. Mr. Stead had made England ring with a noble plea for an awakening of interest in the historic shrines of the mother country; and had projected an imaginary tour upon which English and American visitors were to be guided and addressed at various points of historical note by eminent scholars and special authorities. Convinced of Mr. Powell's special adaptation by nature and training for the leadership of American historical pilgrimages, the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* persuaded him to prepare for its pages an article explaining what had been attempted in a limited way in this country, and what might be done upon more systematic lines in the future. Mr. Powell's article, entitled

"The Renaissance of the Historical Pilgrimage," appeared in the October number of the *REVIEW*, and it received a very wide approval. Distinguished historical writers and scholars, statesmen, clergymen, authors, and public-spirited citizens lost no time in indorsing Mr. Powell's suggestions, and those of the magazine. In this article Mr. Powell prophetically outlined a pilgrimage for 1894. It is pleasant to be able to announce to our readers that the prophecy is to be realized, that the details have been fully arranged, and that Mr. Powell, as a representative of the well-established Society for the Extension of University Teaching, is to conduct the expedition.

The summer meeting of the Extensionists is to be held at Philadelphia during four weeks in July, ending upon the 28th. On that same day the Pilgrimage will be organized and officially begun with a public meeting in Independence Hall. This meeting will be especially commemorative of Washington's appointment as commander-in-chief of the Continental forces, and several distinguished historical writers will make careful addresses. Competent guides will conduct the pilgrims through the historic rooms of Independence Hall, and to a number of places in the vicinity which have important colonial traditions. On the same afternoon a visit to Cramp's shipyard, where so many of the best specimens of our new navy have been constructed, will bring the pilgrims into touch with a phase of more recent history. The Academy of Fine Arts, Girard College, the social settlements in the slums, and other institutions and features of Philadelphia life will add to the educational value of a day which will be ended at the University of Pennsylvania, where Mr. Talcott Williams is to give the first of a series of addresses upon the cities that the pilgrims will visit. Mr. Williams is brilliantly qualified to discourse concerning Philadelphia's contribution to American history, and his lecture will be illustrated with the stereopticon. He will also add much to the intelligibility of the journey as a whole by explaining the physiography of the country that is to be traversed.

It is a ten-days period that has been fixed for the Pilgrimage, and it begins upon the last day of the week. Sunday, July 29, will be spent in Philadelphia, where the pilgrims will be invited by the rector, the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, to attend services in the old Christ Church, which dates well back into the colonial period, and whose pews have been occupied by so many of the founders of American independence. On Monday morning the pilgrims will depart for New England, and will spend the afternoon at Hartford under the care and auspices of the Connecticut Historical Society. The wealth of historical association that the capital of Connecticut can exhibit in a brief half day will surely surprise most of the visitors. The night will be spent at Boston, where the order of

exercises will begin the following morning with an old-fashioned town meeting in the Old South Meeting House. Otis, Sam Adams, Warren, and their compatriots, will be recognized as present in spirit, while Col. Thomas W. Higginson, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, William Lloyd Garrison, Hezekiah Butterworth, Horace E. Scudder, Edwin D. Mead, A. E. Winship, Robert Wolcott, and numerous other eminent Bostonians are expected to be present in mortal flesh as evidence that New England still produces great men. Col. Higginson is to make the special address on Boston's contribution to American history, and Dr. Hale is to talk, as he can do so authoritatively, upon the historic landmarks and old streets of the New England metropolis. Of the visit to the old State House and to Faneuil Hall, of the detailed study that is to be made of the battle of Bunker Hill, with the help of such authorities as Mr. Winship, of the *Journal of Education*; of a journey to Charlestown and the navy yard, and another to Copp's Hill with its ancient burying ground, and to Christ Church in the track of Paul Revere, we cannot speak in detail.

But something must be said of a memorable day which will begin in Cambridge under the elm where Washington assumed command of the army, and from which rendezvous Harvard University and the historic spots of old Cambridge are to be visited. Among other interesting things, Longfellow's home, which was once the headquarters of Washington, will be opened to the pilgrims; and Lowell's home will be another of many Cambridge shrines. From Cambridge, in comfortable brakes—or barges as they call them in New England—the pilgrims will be driven along the famous road to Lexington and Concord. They will hold a meeting in the Lexington Town Hall, where a competent authority is to show the significance of Lexington in our history. One who has never visited Lexington can hardly imagine how much survives there to fire the historical imagination. This ride by way of Cambridge and Lexington to Concord is perhaps the most interesting one, from the historical point of view, that the United States affords. As one approaches Concord he passes the " Wayside " house where Hawthorne lived so many years, and also the home of Emerson. The battle ground at Concord, and the literary memories of the place, lend an almost indescribable charm to the visit and make it one of our most cherished spots. Senator Hoar, among others, is expected to add to the instructive character of the Concord visit. The special address on Concord's contribution to American history and civilization will be delivered by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, who is himself one of the most distinguished men in the long list with which that town is to be credited.

The visit to quaint old Salem will be more charming as a surprise than almost any other portion of the rich programme. The Essex Institute will be prepared to make the pilgrims welcome, and will not allow them to depart in ignorance of Salem's importance in our early naval and commercial history. Nor will the scholarly members of the Essex Institute seek to divert the attention of the pilgrims from the

" witchcraft houses " or the Gallows Hill. Especially valuable and significant is the programme of speech-making that has been arranged for the Salem visit. The return to Boston will be by steamer from Nahant after a visit at the home of Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, another of our authorities on colonial history. There will follow the visit to old Plymouth, where the Summer School of Applied Ethics will be in session and will join heartily with Plymouth's hospitable descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers in making welcome this new detachment of pilgrims. There is much to see and learn in Plymouth, and those who may go there anticipating little of interest will be most agreeably surprised and will certainly determine to go again some day for a longer sojourn.

The objective point for Saturday evening, August 4, will be the historic town of Newburgh, on the Hudson river above West Point; but on the journey thither from Boston the pilgrims will stop at Poufret, Conn., to visit the scenes made famous by the intrepid Israel Putnam, and the ride will also be broken at Fishkill, whose historical relics and reminiscences will be fully exploited for the benefit of the visitors. The Newburgh Historical Society will greet the pilgrims on Saturday evening, and the Rev. Dr. William K. Hall will elucidate the meaning of Newburgh and its vicinity in the formative history of America as an independent nation. An interesting Sunday is planned at Newburgh, and Monday morning will witness the embarkation of the pilgrims for West Point, members of the Newburgh Historical Society accompanying the visitors in order to point out the many spots which have historic associations along either bank of the Hudson. Arrangements have been made for an inspection of West Point under official guidance, and the journey by boat will be resumed with Tarrytown for the objective point. The scene of John André's capture, and the localities immortalized by Washington Irving, cannot fail to make the visit memorable to pilgrims who have never visited Tarrytown before.

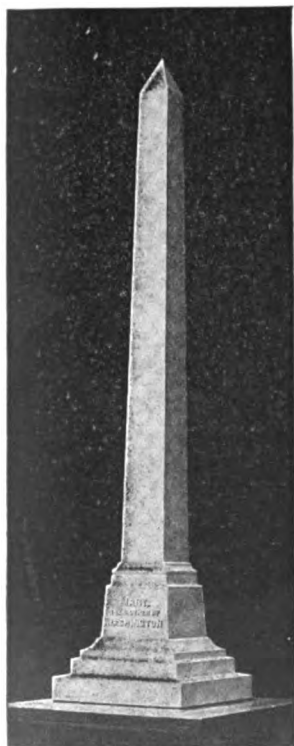
As the journey by river is resumed and New York is approached, a score of memorable localities will be pointed out,—localities whose historic significance, be it confessed with regret, is not known by one New York teacher in fifty, although local pilgrimages of teachers and pupils might easily be arranged for any sunny afternoon. The opportunity that New York city itself affords for a peripatetic study of American history are numerous and important enough to occupy many days. Brooklyn and adjacent parts of Long Island have also much of historical interest to offer. Mr. Powell's body of pilgrims will not attempt to inspect these nooks and corners in and about New York with exhaustive thoroughness, but plans have been made which will render their brief stay highly instructive and very agreeable. Among other things it is expected that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt will address the pilgrims upon the place of New York in American history; and many other citizens are expected to do their part towards making the visitors welcome and promoting their historical inquiries.

The brilliant campaign of Trenton will be the subject of study on the ground during the last day of the pilgrimage. The morning of that day will be spent at Princeton, and Professor William M. Sloane will deliver an address explaining the significance of that famous locality in our history. The afternoon will be spent in Trenton, where careful arrangements have been made to insure a clear understanding of Washington's movements, and of the strategy that overcame the unwary Hessians. In the evening the pilgrims will return to Philadelphia and will there disband.

This summary account of the arrangements that Mr. Powell and the enterprising managers of the University Extension Society have prepared, does no justice whatever to the detail of a campaign that has been worked out with an extraordinary amount of care and fidelity, and with the benefit of advice and co-operation on the part of a great number of the men and women best qualified to make successful a field

study of American history. The University Extension Society has no possible desire to monopolize this national and delightful method of vacation study. On the contrary, its great object is to demonstrate the value of such methods so satisfactorily that local pilgrimages will become usual in all portions of the country, and that teachers,—whether professors of history in higher institutions or instructors of children in public schools,—will come to adopt as a matter of course the plan of visiting with their pupils every accessible spot which could throw any light upon local or general historical topics. After all, the method is more important than the knowledge to be gained. There is no county in the United States so remote from the scenes of our colonial or revolutionary history that it has not some spots which have their importance in the local record of events; and the visiting of these spots can be made by any intelligent teacher contributory to the teaching of historical lessons whose principal scenes lie far distant.

THE RESCUE OF VIRGINIA'S HISTORIC SHRINES.



THE NEW MONUMENT TO
MARY WASHINGTON.

OUTSIDE of New England,—where in the fullness of time there has at length appeared a race of men who have leisure and a knowledge and disposition to use that leisure well,—it must rest chiefly with the women of the land to find out our neglected and decaying shrines and memorials, and to render due honor to our heroes and heroines of bygone days. It is to patriotic women that the country owes the rescue and preservation as a national memorial of Washington's home at Mount Vernon on the Potomac. To patriotic women is now due the rescue from neglect of the grave of that noble colonial dame, Mary, the mother of Washington. At Fredericksburg, Va., on May 10, a granite monu-

ment of plain obelisk design some fifty feet in height, bearing the name of Washington's mother, was dedicated in the presence of a distinguished company. The principal guest of the occasion was President Cleveland, who was accompanied by several members of the Cabinet and their wives. Governor O'Farrell of Virginia was present, and many distinguished public men from Washington, Richmond and elsewhere joined in this pilgrimage, and heartily seconded the strong tributes of praise that were bestowed upon the virtues of one who stands as an heroic type of the mothers that have given us our great men and of whom our nation is most deeply indebted for its saving endowments of moral character.

The erection of a monument to Mary Washington is no new project, but earlier efforts at different times in the past century were never brought to consummation. It remained for a band of earnest women to take the initiative. What the daughters of honored American ancestors have accomplished for the preservation or erection of historic monuments in instances like those of Mount Vernon and Fredericksburg, is merely illustrative of a great number of less conspicuous but similarly important undertakings to which American women, notably in Virginia, are now devoting themselves. The men of Virginia have been in no mood for antiquarian research since 1865. They have been engaged in an effort to repair the ravages of war;—an effort the difficulty and seriousness of which can never be comprehended except after some study, upon the ground of comparative industrial and agricultural conditions.

The exigencies of warfare thirty years ago showed scant respect for the relics and traditions of the revolutionary period. The torch of invasion did not make nice discriminations, nor did the leaders on either side choose their battle grounds or their strategic positions with reference to the sparing of interesting colonial houses, the memories of which might attract peaceful historical pilgrims a generation later. Thus the four years of campaigning in the valleys of Virginia annihilated very much of what had survived from colonial days down to 1860. But even more destructive, perhaps, than the war period itself, was the sad period of abandonment and neglect that immediately followed the four years of marching and countermarching. Great areas that had been under cultivation for a century and a half quickly lapsed to a condition of primeval wilderness. Abandoned houses crumbled away. Cleared fields became first bushy copses, then second-growth woodlands, and in a few years thick and heavy forests. Ancient burying grounds fell into lamentable decay. The grave stones were toppled over by the growing roots of trees; and their inscriptions, buried under vegetable mold, crumbled away in the successive processes of frost and thaw.

From this condition, threatening an almost total obliteration of much that it is most desirable to cherish for reasons of history and of a just pride of lineage, the women of Virginia are now coming to the rescue. They are doing what they can to save historic houses; to keep intact the churches that have survived from the colonial period; to restore and preserve inscriptions in churchyards and cemeteries; to collect and insure the preservation of parish and county records, and other interesting manuscripts and documents; to find and keep the furniture and household effects of the olden time, and in short to save everything of antiquarian significance. When due regret has been expressed for all that was destroyed beyond recovery from 1860 to 1865, and for the far greater loss due to the neglect during the twenty-five years following the war, it is still true that Virginia is marvelously rich in surviving historical objects and materials. The task of checking the further process of destruction is one in which the daughters of Virginia deserve the encouragement of the whole nation.

The peninsular region is especially inviting to the student who would strengthen his comprehension of occurrences by visits to their scenes. Of ancient Jamestown nothing remains but a ruined church tower with a broken wall and some interesting but dilapidated tombstones. Until lately these precious relics have been grossly neglected, and vandalism had joined hands with the destructive agencies of nature. Henceforth the little that remains is to be carefully guarded. Moreover, Jamestown Island and the broad sweep of the river speak for themselves, and a visit to the spot greatly aids the student in his understanding

of the early colonization of this continent. A few miles back from the river, on the watershed that divides the valley of the James from the valley of the York, is old Williamsburg,—for a long time the colonial capital of Virginia. It is also the site of old William and Mary College, an institution which trained so many of the statesmen of the revolutionary period. Of all localities famed in the early annals of Virginia, Williamsburg best retains its ancient appearance and characteristics. Its quaint old houses gladden the eye of the student or the artist visitor; and the witness it bears concerning a period when these seaboard States were loyal colonies of Great Britain, is more distinct and striking than that of any other town in the country. It would be a thousand pities if Williamsburg's marvelous escape from the ravages of war, from the ever-active fire fiend, and from the restless desire for change that has destroyed so many old towns, should not now lead to well-planned efforts to preserve every old house and object of historical interest in the entire village.

In the opposite direction from Jamestown, a winding road leads from Williamsburg to the broad estuary of the York river, and to Yorktown, another sleepy old village that seems by some miracle to have escaped the influences of the nineteenth century. The only evidence of recent activity in that neighborhood is the noble monument erected some years ago to commemorate the final surrender of the British revolutionary forces to Washington and his French allies. The ladies of Williamsburg are among the leading spirits in the new movement for the preservation of Virginian shrines, and among other of their recent achievements they have secured, for the purpose of an antiquarian museum, the solid little octagonal powder-house that was built in early days with a time-defying strength.

At Richmond, the newer capital to whose claims Williamsburg was eventually compelled to submit, there is much to invite the attention of the historical pilgrim; while Charlottesville, the site of the University of Virginia, and many a spot in other portions of Virginia, is equally inviting. The accomplished scholars who will plan next year's historical pilgrimage in connection with the University Extension meeting at Philadelphia will doubtless need no advice from amateur investigators or journalistic well-wishers. But we shall nevertheless hazard the suggestion that nothing could more fittingly follow this year's journey to the shrines of New England, than a tour next year to proceed from Philadelphia to Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Williamsburg, and Fortress Monroe, including as many other points of historical interest in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia as the limitations of time and the facilities for travel would reasonably permit. To most teachers and students this journey would be full of novelty, pleasure and instruction.

CONSTITUTIONAL HOME RULE FOR CITIES.

BY WILLIAM H. HOTCHKISS.

A BRIEF glance at the development of city governments in this country is necessary for an understanding of the constitutional questions now under discussion in New York. There have been three periods, each with distinctive characteristics. First came the post-colonial period from 1787 to about 1846. Its characteristics were checks and balances, the mayor against the councils, each council against the other, together with some governmental peculiarities inherited from Europe. Thus, the municipal suffrage was limited to tax payers: while in some cities, as in Philadelphia in 1789, the councilmen held office for life, the aldermen for a limited period, and the two councils, not the people, chose the mayor. This illogical system somehow worked well. Cities, however, were then but hamlets compared to the immense neighborhoods of to-day, and universal manhood suffrage had not been adopted.

The second period, from 1846 to 1872, was a succession of municipal mistakes and scandals. Two causes led to the decline, the herding in cities of a large proportion of the immigrants then flocking to America, and contemporaneous with that the opening of the suffrage to them. City affairs passed at once from the control of the most interested—the tax payers—to the control of those who pretended to be most interested—for what “there was in it.” Results were quickly apparent. The mayor, formerly a responsible executive, was shorn of most of his power. The two councils were merged into one, made up, as a rule, of the worst elements of society, and to this single irresponsible body were given plenary powers under the local boss. This system bred politicians and politicians of the worst type. It bred also indifferentism among the responsible classes, as has been well said, *tacet* became *licet*, until a period of governmental corruption such as the world had never known culminated in that most infamous American, William M. Tweed.

But his career proved an object lesson. The indifferentists were shamed into action. *Tacet* and *licet* gave way to *pudet*, and the tyranny of the plunderers came temporarily to an end. Then began what may be called the third period. Its characteristic tendency has been warfare—a continuous struggle between the local statesman on the one hand and his tax-paying bondsman on the other. The cry all over the country has been: Down with the common council. As a result, we have to-day, not an irresponsible council, but a responsible mayor, and where there was one council before, we now, as a rule, have two,

each to watch the other. In the struggle the citizen has had the best of it, though the ward politician has contested every inch of ground. Good government in cities has now passed the period when it can be laughed out of court as a “reform.” Partisan conventions declare for it; candidates pledge it their support and disinterested citizens sometimes dare hope that its victory is won.

But the glad day is not yet here. Conventions and candidates soon forget their pledges; local spoilsmen, with united front, cling tenaciously to the old system; while municipal reformers go on haranguing and writing, each with his ameliorating device, but without organization, without much promise of success. Even in this year, when good government in cities is a rallying cry heard throughout the land, everything is unsettled. Some say, try limited suffrage; others know that restrictions of this character are now impossible. Some would accomplish reform by “smelling” committees from the legislature. Still others advocate the abolition of the ward system and the election of municipal councilors on general tickets. While the most advanced demand separate municipal elections and a system of proportional minority representation. The city governments even of a single State, reveal differences of structure and administration, as great as would a comparison between the boss ridden council of Tweed and the present autocratic executive of Brooklyn; and, in methods of choice, as between the ward system of New York and the plan of electoral hundreds recently vetoed by the Governor of the Empire State.

Viewed in this light, the situation is ripe for the New York Constitutional Convention. What has been done is to provide a remedy here and there, not a relief. Yet above the discordant din of the reformers, one cry has sounded out full-voiced and certain. It is the rallying cry of recent elections, the only reform about which all reformers agree, the hope of the city dweller to-day, and the bugbear of the local statesman—Home Rule for Cities. Nor is this a new cry. Parties have platformed it, executives have promised it, representatives have pledged it their support. But the city dweller has learned that in this reform, as has been well said, each crowd is “like Ensign Stebbins, ‘for the law, but agin’ its enforcement.’” Legislation has become a barter of favors between the people’s *mis*-representatives; and, as a matter of fact, a city gets what it wants from a legislature just as it proves to be the majority’s or

the other's ox that is gored. Home rule for cities, under existing conditions, is a legislative will-o'-the-wisp. The people of a locality are best fitted to say what is best fitted to them. The rallying cry of the present and the future is and must be, not "Legislative" (God forbid!), but "Constitutional Home Rule for Cities."

One of the speakers at the recent National Conference on Good City Government declared that any widespread municipal reform must begin in New York. The beginning would have been made long ago had New York's constitution been abreast of the times. It prohibits private and local bills "incorporating villages," and imposes on the legislature the duty of passing acts "for the organization of cities and incorporated villages," and to restrict their debt-making powers. But not a word against special legislation affecting the incorporation of cities, not a word restricting amendments to their charters, not a word compelling general urban laws. It is no marvel that charter tinkering has become the favorite function of its legislature, or that the oligarchy of corruption has made the cities of New York awful examples to the healthier municipalities of other States. An examination of the checks on the charter tinkerer in other constitutions, therefore, becomes interesting, if not prophetic of the action of the New York Convention this year.

Thirteen of the forty-four States have practically no constitutional restrictions affecting the charters of cities. Five of these are in New England, States little controlled by the foreign vote and all having a more or less restricted suffrage. Four are in the South, none of them, save Maryland (in whose constitution Baltimore is given a separate article), boasting a city larger than Rochester; and one, Oregon, in the West, with no important cities at all. The other three, New York, Kentucky and Wisconsin, of all the progressive States west of New England, permit almost unlimited meddling with city charters. Of these, however, Wisconsin has a general urban law, and Kentucky has no important cities save Louisville. New York, the most populous, with more than thirty cities and among them the metropolis of the nation—poor New York, corruption-breeding and corruption-ridden—stands fearfully and wofully alone.

The organic law of some thirty of the States guarantees a greater or lesser degree of municipal home rule. Some States even do this in two or three ways. The restrictions which have been tried may be thus classified:

1. Prohibition on local or special legislation affecting cities, coupled often with a mandatory provision for general urban laws;

2. Publication in the locality to be affected of a notice of intention, before a local bill can be introduced in the legislature;

3. The initiative or referendum, or the two combined, applied to the construction and amendment of city charters.

The first is best understood and most common. Pennsylvania phrases the prohibition well:

The general assembly shall not pass any local or special law . . . in incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters.

Missouri commands general laws in the following terse language:

The general assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization and classification of cities and towns.

The effect of the first clause is a general municipal corporations law; of the second, a classification of cities according to population. The first is in force in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Louisiana (where, however, New Orleans is exempt), Mississippi and Nebraska. The constitutions of California, Washington, Iowa, Arkansas, Tennessee and New Jersey have similar provisions. Thus in one-fourth of the States there is a direct check on legislative meddling with the charters of cities. The large proportion of Southern States will be noticed; but their constitutions, as well as those of almost every Northern State having this restriction, have been adopted or amended in this particular since the war. This step, though toward home rule, is not a safe one in New York. Its highest court has decided, in effect, that a law in terms applying to all cities of the State between specified upward and lower limits in population, even though applicable in reality to but one municipality, is a general law. Such a constitutional prohibition against local urban legislation might therefore prove of little value.

A provision for uniform legislation applicable to cities is also found in nine or more States, among others, Ohio, Missouri, Colorado and Nevada, in addition to some already mentioned. But this provision results in a classification by population, each important city being a class by itself; and in effect the general law becomes general only as to the small and medium-sized places, while special legislation affecting the large cities is as possible if not as probable as before. This is a step, though a short one, toward constitutional home rule.

There is more hope in the device expressed in the following clause from the constitution of Mississippi:

No local or special law shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall state the substance of the contemplated law, and shall be published at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law.

This is a favorite clause in Southern constitutions. It will be found in those of Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, in addition to Mississippi, as well as, in substance, in those of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Colorado. In all ordinary conditions this device would accomplish its purpose. It permits the people most affected to instruct their representatives. But the cities of New York have lately had too much experience with charter amendments passed by legislatures in spite of their protests to place much confidence in this species of home rule.

The truth is, neither of these devices would accomplish constitutional home rule in New York. There

would still be a strain of legislative rule in the reform, and its progeny might not be trustworthy. We hear much these times about that good old Jeffersonian idea of trusting the people. In city government at least they can be trusted. They can be trusted so far, too, that they shall not only formulate their organic law themselves through a committee of their choice, but also adopt or reject that committee's work by a direct vote, without the intervention of any *mis*-representatives. Some would make the legislature the initiating committee, and give validity to its charters and amendments only after ratification by a majority vote of the people affected. This would be but a half reform. State legislatures have not merited the confidence of city dwellers, and no valid reason can be given why the legislative body of a State should ever do more for municipal corporations than to supply them with charters of very general provisions, leaving all details to the cities themselves. Indeed, it is axiomatic that the further city government can be removed from the initiative or control of State legislatures, the more satisfactory will it be to its citizens.

But the hope of hopes is a combination of the initiative and referendum, already in force in some of the States.

The constitution of Missouri provides that any city having a population of more than 100,000 may frame its own organic law by electing a board of thirteen freeholders, which board shall within ninety days return a proposed charter; and that, if such charter is ratified by a four-sevenths vote at a general or special election, it shall supersede all existing charters and laws. Provision is also made for amendments to such a charter by a three-fifths vote, and for the submission of alternative sections, to be voted on separately and accepted or rejected without prejudice to other articles. The same procedure is authorized by the constitution of California, though, after ratification by direct vote, the charter must be submitted to the State legislature for adoption or rejection as a whole. The young State of Washington has gone still further, and, improving on both Missouri and California, provides for charter initiative and referendum in all cities having a population of 20,000 without a final reference to the legislature.

As a scheme of constitutional home rule, this plan approximates the ideal. California still insists on the consent of a god-fathering legislature. But in the other two States, city governments may spring, under that great parent, the constitution, from the people themselves. The legislative body of the city directs the choice of a charter commission by the people, the commission prepares a charter under the scrutiny of the press and the people, that charter is published a required number of times in a required number of newspapers, the people then vote Yes or No to its provisions. Amendments to a charter so adopted originate in the city council and are submitted for adoption or rejection by the people themselves. Alas, for the nimble tinkerer, could such a clause become a part of New York's organic law!

Home rule for cities would then become constitutional and legislative jugglery of no avail.

There is hope, too, that the present New York Convention will propose such a plan. The labor organizations of that State have representatives on the floor of the convention; and, some weeks ago, they sent out an official pamphlet, proposing an amendment almost identical with that of the State of Washington, but with an important addition. The New Yorkers propose that the extreme initiative, i. e., the first step in the procedure, rest not only in the city council but in a petition of at least one-tenth of its qualified voters. By their amendment, one-tenth of a city's electors could thus compel a recalcitrant council to cause the election of a charter commission. It provides also for the publication of the proposed instrument, its recording in the proper offices, and that a majority of the voters, declaring for its adoption, shall be sufficient.

If the New York Convention can be brought to a realizing sense of the practicability of this quite radical change, why not, it may be asked, go a step further? Why not provide for *permanent* charter commissions in cities? No State has gone this far. Yet it is home rule, constitutional home rule of the purest, simplest sort. Let it be provided that in every city of the State of New York there shall always be a body of fifteen or more representative citizens, chosen if possible on a general ticket by minority representation and serving without pay, whose sole business it shall be to publicly consider and submit to the people all proposed changes in the charter; add a provision that no proposal be considered unless supported by a resolution of the city council or by a petition signed and verified by at least 5 per cent. of the qualified voters of the corporation; provide for the publication, submission and ratification of the charter or amendments, and the people of each city would at least be the sole masters of their own organic law.

The question will be asked: What will become of Father Knickerbocker if his charter (the Consolidation Act) is made subject to the orders of a Croker? The answer is: Surely, that long suffering old gentleman could not be worse off than he is. Surely, too, if there is merit in first principles, the city dwellers of New York, as well as those of Ithaca or Mount Vernon, are the best judges of what they want, and, if the responsible classes of the metropolis cannot unite on an issue such as would frequently be presented were a charter commission a part of the city's government, they deserve their punishment—more corruption, more bosses, more misrule.

The New York Convention is awake to the fact that the time has passed when the rhapsodies of the reformer may be branded as the vagaries of a dreamer. It understands also that what is most needed now is a constitutional basis on which cities can work. It will do its work well if it permits the growing life-centres of the State, always consistent with the constitution and the laws, to seek the greatest good to the greatest number in whatever way seems to the majority of their voters the best.

AN AMERICAN IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A SKETCH OF JOHN S. SARGENT.

THE fact that a man has achieved a high success in any direction will naturally awaken, in the public, a curiosity to know what has contributed to this peculiar superiority which distinguishes him. One would like to hear of the adverse circumstances that have been surmounted, whether of birth, social environment, parental objections to his choice of career, or perhaps a long and obstinate lack of appreciation on the part of the public he has appealed to by



JOHN S. SARGENT.

his work. It seems to be the fashion, perhaps through a desire to give added lustre to the brilliancy of the results which are evident, or that the facts may really warrant the emphasis, to enlarge upon the difficulties through which the person has fought and finally reached a secure position of established reputation. This is frequently the tenor of biographical sketches, and the moral they convey is obvious. But no less obvious, it seems to me, is the value of an achievement which has been the result of the reverse of these conventional conditions; and the record of such achievement is likely to be of interest to all who appreciate intellectual endeavor, whether they belong to the lay public or to those following the same professional career.

The subject of this brief review, Mr. John S. Sargent, has just been elected Associate of the Royal Academy, but the road he has traveled to reach its portal is somewhat different from the plodding, toil some pathway that many others have trodden to gain its grateful shade.

HIS EUROPEAN TRAINING.

Mr. Sargent was born in Florence of American parents, and with what one may regard as the pro-

verbial silver spoon in his mouth. Surrounded by all that material ease and leisurely culture can supply, this bright artistic star has had no cloud to obscure it from its rise. Florence—the name alone is an inspiration to those who love beauty and its traditions! Unite to this, family ties the most refined and beneficent—imagine those closest to you possessed with an enthusiasm for nature, and the greatest familiarity with its best interpreters in the world of art, and you will have a faint idea of the perfect conditions for fostering an artistic bent that favored young Sargent from the first. Although born in Italy, the first language he was taught to speak was the German. One can not tell if this fact had anything to do with his later knowledge and love of music; but he is now an enthusiastic admirer of Wagner, and reads and plays the great German's piano scores with intelligence and the deepest pleasure. After receiving a classical education in the best schools of Florence, at the same time studying music, young Sargent at the age of eighteen removed with his parents to Paris. These earlier years had also been devoted to drawing and painting as closely as was consistent with the pursuit of other studies incidental to the education of a gentleman; for he came up to Paris well grounded in classical and historical knowledge. There was nothing cold in these acquirements of his—they lived in his mind with a graphic and, indeed, almost actual sense. The idyls of Catullus, the splendid, stately, monumental life of ancient Rome; the courtly, sumptuous, and intriguing period of the Grand Monarque, each in turn became to an unusual degree contemporary with himself, as he roamed in imagination through the pages of their chroniclers. Their costumes, surroundings, and daily practices seemed, in his mind's eye, physical facts as he dwelt upon them.

AN INTERPRETER OF THE PAST.

At the time of first meeting him, I regarded Sargent as one born to realize in art a faithful portrayal of the past, whether legendary or historical, so potential seemed his grasp of its salient moments in history, and so subtle his appreciation of these faint and fragrant stories of the classic myths and physical emotions, that colored the young world's pastorals. All of these subjects seemed to be well within the range of this highly cultivated and richly endowed student.

Of course the intellectual and even literary paternal supervision of his artistic studies, in conjunction with his own natural predisposition for art, gave him at once a certain advantage over the majority of his associates at the *atelier* of Carolus-Duran, where he elected to place himself. It seems a great many



PORTRAIT OF HENSCHEL, THE MUSICIAN, BY SARGENT.

years since that bright morning when tall but boyish looking Sargent, portfolio under arm, came with a certain diffidence to the *atelier* Duran and showed, with modesty, the really surprising sketches by which he hoped to recommend himself to that master as a pupil. The students gathered around the new comer, and many I know mentally applauded the care for *form* and *line* that these studies even then betrayed. From the character of this work which he showed Carolus on presenting himself as a candidate for admission, one would perhaps have thought that he would have chosen some other artistic influence with more advantage; but I now believe that no other direction would, for him, have been so wholesome. Durand's large, broad, magisterial manner of painting and of *seeing*, fitted well, it proved, the quality of corporeity which characterized Sargent's mind whenever it was a question of graphic portrayal—and this, without in any way making of him an imitator. His background of cultivated thought and taste tempered any tendency to copy

those brilliant and masterly examples of portraiture which Carolus was constantly producing with continued success and applause.

NO DRUDGERY IN HIS SCHOOLING.

It is a fact, that Mr. Sargent has shown himself consistent from the beginning. On coming to the "school" he seemed, even at that comparatively early period, to have passed through the pains and difficulties of learning to draw. What most preoccupied him on seeing a new model the first of each week, was the position he should take, that would be likely to reveal the finest line, and give the most original point to the head and figure on which he intended to work for the next six days. There was never, for him, any question of a more or less difficult point of view—no abrupt or oblique fore shortening had any inconveniences, to speak mildly, for his ready and correct vision: it was amusing to remark how those less skillful would be influenced by Sargent's selection of pose, or method of indicating features. These facts I am giving to show that the "course of true love" in

art, which also seldom runs smooth, ran smoothly from the beginning, with this young painter, and still he gained success. I do not for a moment believe that Mr. Sargent has never set himself problems that have taken a whole man's manliness to solve. But this came later. What probably accounts for his early and apparently easy victories is, that most of the technical drudgery, the learning to draw, to force things into their places, was gone through with by him very early in life; this is somewhat the case with a skillful pianist, who would lead us to think he had forgotten the pains of practice when he charms the public with his finished touch. But neither was Mr. Sargent troubled by the material anxieties which so often harass the student.

And here is a point I would like to make.

"THE SPUR IN HIS BLOOD."

It has been a theory of mine that a greater trial of character and of talent is demanded to reach the top, with no absolute necessity at one's heels, than with

that stimulus which actual need incites. It is Lowell, I think, who says: "One can get some sort of pace out of the veriest jade at the near prospect of oats, but your thoroughbred has the spur in his blood." This spur Sargent has, and this spur, this responsibility to family traditions, breeding and high taste has made of Mr. Sargent a painter of much style. His method, which is powerfully realistic, might be brutal, indeed, in other hands, but in his it becomes original, and almost an anomaly, for with the materials at his service to produce coarseness he proffers you distinction.

It was during the Centennial year of 1876 that, at the age of twenty, Mr. Sargent first visited America. He was absent from Paris but a few months, and returned to his studies under Duran in the autumn as full of enthusiasm as ever, and giving out in his talk acute and picturesque impressions the new world had made upon him. There was considerable that was literary in the quality of the view he took of American scenery and customs, but his impressions were above all else plastic and painter like.

EARLY TRIUMPHS.

Mr. Sargent first exhibited in the Salon of 1877 a cleverly painted and originally posed portrait of a young lady. In 1878 a group of fisher girls on the shore at Cancale—"En Route pour la Pêche." The portrait of his master, Carolus Duran, and "Neapolitan Children Bathing" mark his exhibit of 1879, and "El Jaléo" that of 1882. Previous to this, however—I think in 1881—Mr. Sargent showed that remarkable "Portrait of Miss B." which announced an established style, from which in any essentials, he has not since seen fit to depart. From this canvas his onward course has been logical and systematic.

We have now to record a series of such successes as rarely come to one so young. Among the works produced in the years immediately following may be mentioned, "Children's Portraits," 1883, and "Mme. Garthercan," 1884. Mr. Sargent removed after this to London, where he has since lived. Here his canvases,

year after year, at the Royal Academy, and the Grosvenor have excited interest and stimulated discussion. To mention a few of the most notable, which may, perhaps, seem like reiteration so well are they known, I will recall those of the Misses Vickers, Mrs. White, Lady Playfair, Mrs. W. Playfair, and a fantastic portrait group entitled "Carnation, Lily, Lily, Rose," which last was purchased by the Trustees of the Chantry Bequest. The portrait of the musician Henschel belongs also to this period. A



"LA CARMENCITA."—BY SARGENT.

more recent work, the portrait of Ellen Terry, as Lady Macbeth, was seen last summer at Chicago.

Mr. Sargent visited America in 1887, and again in 1889, and on both visits produced a number of portraits which could only add to his high reputation. Those of Mrs. Marquand, Mrs. Boit, Mrs. Elliot Shepard, Mrs. Jack Gardner, Mrs. Kissam, and that of the infant daughter of Mrs. Goelet are readily in mind as representative examples of this painter's style. His brilliant canvas representing the Spanish dancer Carmencita, recently purchased by the French government, was produced at the same time.

A THOROUGHLY "AMERICAN" ARTIST.

The question is sometimes asked, May Mr. Sargent be regarded as representing in any sense the American school of art? It would seem that, so far as America has any distinct school, Mr. Sargent may be fairly claimed by it. His education has been entirely European, but so has the art education of many who practice their profession here. On both sides he is of purely American parentage, and this fact alone is perhaps sufficient to settle the question; for the American to-day readily assimilates the various methods that enable him to perfect himself in his craft; and most of this he learns abroad. Why should a few years, more or less, tend to expatriate him? Besides, the American temperament is probably as quick to recognize high accomplishment in the field of esthetic effort as that of any other nation, and by this very recognition Mr. Sargent has shown his aptness and superiority.

Up to the present time Mr. Sargent has strictly identified himself with work in portraiture, which is to me a mark of rare consistency in one to whom the various aspects of the outside world appeal with such potency. New "schools," progressive modes of treatment, original attitudes in the face of myriad-sided Nature, all secure from Mr. Sargent a ready and sympathetic attention. These sympathies have, however, in no way diverted him from his early choice of portraiture.

IMAGINATIVE POWER.

I have hinted that Mr. Sargent's familiarity with and intellectual interest in the past once suggested to us that he would be likely to revivify it through his art. He has not chosen to do this in the usual way, but does he not sometimes call it up in a masterly and significant fashion? His sense of analogy is strong, and at times, like our Hawthorne in literature, he sees in a chance subject an intimation, perhaps of a classic faun, and, lo! the pointed ears by some nimbleness of brush are all but seen. If the ages of civilization have not sufficiently refined one's sense, is there not in some of his portraits a glimmer of it to be seen still fluttering behind the mask that usage wears? This may be imaginary on our part, but it is not, I think, the painter's fault. He sees powerfully and records faithfully, following his personal insight, true to the light that is in him. However this may be, it is a psychical quality most valuable

in a portrait painter—and Mr. Sargent is certainly not without it.

At the World's Fair last summer, among the pictures in the American Section of the Fine Arts there hung a portrait of a young lady in white, painted by Mr. Sargent, and strange to say, with no great suppleness of brush,—but from it emanated the very essence of femininity and adorable young womanhood. Writing without catalogues or books, I do not recall the subject's name, if in fact it was given,—but of all the canvases by Mr. Sargent familiar to me, I remember none that more satisfactorily presented, in its finest sense, the realization of a living and breathing personality. The attitude of maidenly unconsciousness, one hand resting on her side while the fingers of the other lightly and listlessly touch the circle of gold beads that clasped the throat, is "felt" with a sensitiveness and artistic insight that are marks of a high order of creative work. There is much that is psychic in this interpretation of a human being. If, as we have the right to believe, a painter be in a certain sense the guardian of his "sitter," this subject has been entrusted to most faithful hands.

Mr. Sargent has viewed widely the whole field of creative art, and his natural taste has led him to study intelligently the methods and precedents of the past; but the marvelous facility of hand and veracity of vision that characterize his work have as yet scarcely been spoken of in this rapid review. Were these paragraphs intended mainly for the edification of the virtuoso and the student, I should find this side of the subject a fruitful one to enlarge upon. There is so much to say on this point of expressive workmanship, in which Mr. Sargent excels, that it would lead one to become too expansive for the limitations of an article like this.

ELEMENTS OF STRENGTH.

It will be interesting for any one, however, in viewing this painter's work, to remark the variety and significance of touch by which he defines the texture and condition of most opposing things—how a contour becomes confused and full of mystery as it sweeps into the background and again reappears sharp and "telling"—obedient to the laws of light upon an object, as Light itself obeying Nature's laws.

For precision, truthfulness, utmost fidelity of sight and the ability to unerringly record that which is visually revealed, Mr. Sargent stands among the first of his contemporaries.

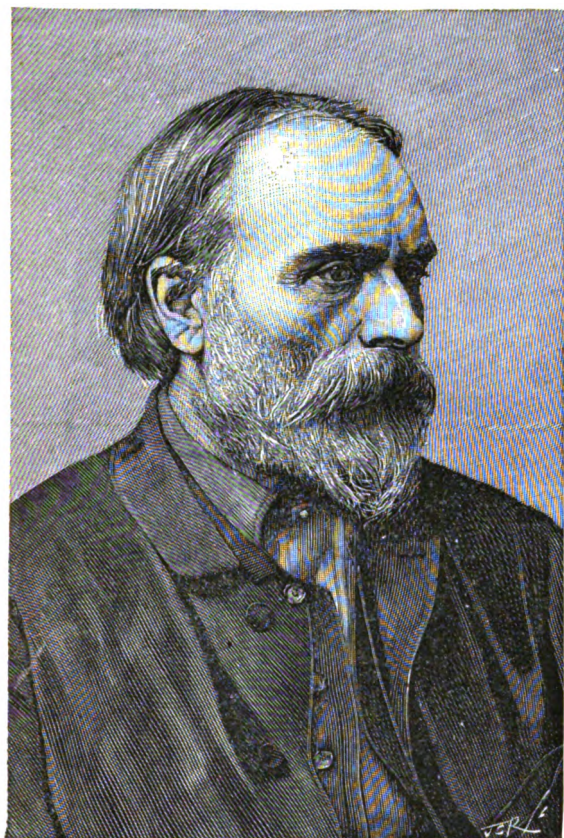
That Mr. Sargent may extend his range into the field of decorative composition now seems probable, for this year he exhibits a work which has engaged his attention for some time past,—that of embellishing the Boston Public Library. These panels were painted in London, where he now exhibits them.

The Royal Academy has shown discrimination in the latest accessions it has made to its membership, and may be regarded as having exercised peculiarly good judgment in the election of Mr. Sargent.

FRANK FOWLER.

SIX POPULAR PAINTERS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE yearly harvest of the English painter is, for the most part, gathered in May. He works in leisurely fashion throughout the summer, taking things easily, like the grasshopper in the fable; he contends, as best he can, against the almost Cimmerian darkness of a foggy winter; and eventually he finishes his work in feverish haste during the early months of spring. In May, if he be a painter of merit



SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES.

or of position, the fruits of his labor are publicly exhibited. For this is the month in which nearly all the chief art institutions of London open their principal exhibitions of the year. First and foremost comes the Royal Academy, to which something like 12,000 works are sent, little more than a sixth of which are ever hung. Next in importance is the New Gallery, whose annual collection, while smaller than that shown at Burlington House, is held by some critics to be of a choicer and more uniformly excellent character. Then there are the two Water Color Societies—that presided over by the venerable Sir John Gilbert, and that headed by Sir James Linton—the Institute of Painters in Oil Colors, the Royal Society of British Artists, the New English Art Club, and other bodies which the exigencies of space forbid us to enumerate.

Practically, every one of these institutions has an exhibition open in May.

Of the English painters of to-day we present in this article short sketches of six—each of whom, we venture to think, is in every sense of the word “popular.” Sir Edward Burne-Jones has not only created a cult and gained a following of his own; he also pleases the ordinary connoisseur by the beauty of his line and by the richness of his color. Mr. Tadema—well, Mr. Tadema paints marble, blue sky, and blue sea as no other artist can paint them. Professor Herkomer’s versatility alone should make him popular, for he is not painter, carver, etcher, actor, author, lecturer, musician, and almost everything else besides? Mr. Luke Fildes painted “The Doctor.” Mr. Briton Riviere paints animals; whilst Mr. Hook depicts with skillful brush the rugged coasts and roaring waters of the sea-girt isle of Britain. Sir Frederick Leighton is not included in our list, because we dealt with him in the REVIEW just twelve months ago; Sir John Millais, whom a long illness has prevented from work during the past year, and Mr. G. F. Watts are reserved for more extended study hereafter.

I. SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES, BART.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones shares with the President of the Royal Academy, and with Sir John Millais, the distinction of being one of the three “painter Baronets” of the period. The honor of a baronetcy has twice been offered to Mr. G. F. Watts, who has on each occasion respectfully but firmly declined it. No one will grudge it to any of the three artists named, least of all, perhaps, to Sir Edward, whose career, extending over thirty years, has always been marked by loyal and unswerving devotion to Art. A man of much individuality, of unimpeachable sincerity, and of great industry, he has carved out for himself a path of his own; he has not accepted, or followed, any particular style or school, but has rather created one. Free from any overwhelming desire to amass wealth, or to obtain dignities, he has for years worked patiently, steadily, and cheerfully at the profession of his choice, so that to-day he stands exalted above many of his brethren, and is prominent among that little band of Victorian painters whose names the world will not willingly let die.

BIRTH AND EDUCATION.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones had the good fortune to receive a first-class education. Born at Birmingham in the summer of 1833—that is to say, a little more than sixty years ago—he was at the age of eleven sent by his parents to the King Edward’s grammar school of that town, where he had for schoolfellows an eminent divine, the late Bishop Lightfoot, and Dr. Benson, the present Archbishop of Canterbury. Burne-Jones indeed was himself intended for the Church. But, happily for the world in general and for himself in particular, he escaped what has been



"CHANT D'AMOUR," BY BURNE-JONES.

called the "intolerable fetter of a white tie." In 1852, when nineteen years old, he gained an Exhibition at Exeter College, Oxford; and at the university he met a man who has undoubtedly influenced him greatly throughout the many years during which their close-knit friendship has lasted—William Morris. It was no doubt the future decorative poet and poetic decorator who urged upon the impressionable youth the special worthiness of a career in Art. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, whom he met in London in 1853, argued to the same purpose, and impressed young Burne-Jones so strongly as to cause him to leave the university without taking his degree, and to establish himself at 17 Red Lion Square, with Rossetti as his master, and William Morris as his friend and fellow-lodger.

"HERE ARE THE MATERIALS—PAINT!"

Rossetti had a very curious (many would say absurd) notion as regards the way in which an artist should be trained. "What is the use of setting a beginner to draw from the antique?" he would ask; "you may as well ask a child to write before he has learned to form his letters. Let him first learn to express himself, however haltingly, in his own way." Wherefore, after young Burne-Jones had watched and waited in the studio for a while, Rossetti put a palette and brushes in his hands, and said, pointing

to the model sitting before them, "Here are the materials—paint that boy's head." The young fellow did his best in these exceptional circumstances, and, crude as was the result, it won the approbation of the master, who bade him to persevere and to have no fears.

WAYS AND MEANS.

This was excellent advice in its way, but, meantime, Burne-Jones had to live. A young fellow of three and twenty cannot, like Ephraim, feed upon the wind. Rossetti was equal to the occasion. He got him, we are told, an order from the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News* to do a drawing in black and white of the "Burd Helen," by the pre-Raphaelite painter, Windus; but the order was rescinded. He also got for him his first commissions for stained glass windows from Messrs. Powell. He moreover introduced him to Mr. Ruskin, to Mr. Arthur Hughes, and to other artists; cheered him up when he felt low-spirited, and generally helped him by example and by precept along his artistic way.

A FEW PARTICULAR WORKS.

It is not possible here to do more than record the titles of some of Sir Edward Burne-Jones's more important works. These comprise "Venus' Mirror," "Chant d'Amour," "Laus Veneris" (the title, by the

bye, of one of his friend Swinburne's earliest and most characteristic poems), "Merlin and Vivien," "Pygmalion and the Image" (four pictures), "The Golden Stair," "The Annunciation," "The Wheel of Fortune," "Cophetua and the Beggar Maid," "The Tower of Brass," and "The Briar Rose" (a series of four pictures), as well as certain well-known water-color drawings, "The Wine of Circe," "Love Among the Ruins" (spoilt, alas! very recently, in Paris by some blockhead who could not distinguish between a water-color drawing and a painting in oils), "Temperantia," "Spes," "Fides," "Cantas," "The Days of Creation," "Dies Domini," "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," "Winter," "Day" and "Night." He has also designed a number of cartoons for stained glass windows, five of which were executed between the years 1857 and 1860 by Messrs. Powell, while the remainder have been carried out by Messrs. William Morris and Company. His best known work of this kind is the St. Cecilia window at Christ Church College, Oxford.

PRAISE AND BLAME.

"To stand high is to be lied about"—a remark which, by the bye, cuts both ways. Few artists have met, on the one hand, with more idolatrous worship, and, on the other, with more bitter detraction than Sir Edward Burne-Jones. His pictures according to his friend and master, Rossetti, exhibit "gorgeous variegation of color, sustained pitch of imagination, and wistful, sorrowful beauty, all conspiring to make them not only unique in English work, but in the work of all times and nations." Monsieur Chesneau, a French critic of singular insight, regarded Sir Edward as the only artist "whose high gifts in designing, arranging and coloring are equal to his poetical conceptions." Others look upon his conceptions as morbid, archaic, and (what they are not) insincere. Mr. W. S. Gilbert alluded in "Patience" to the "greenery-gallery, Grosvenor Gallery" young man. About the same time *Punch*, in a parody of the late Laureate's "Palace of Art," described the "Mirror of Venus" as follows:

. . . Crowding round one pool, from flowery shelves
A group of damsels bowed the knee
Over reflections solid as themselves
And like as peasen be.
And in the "Beguiling of Merlin" (3,780 guineas) it saw:

. . . mythic Uther's diddled son
Packed in a trunk with cramped limbs awry,
Spell fettered by a siren limp and lean,
And at least twelve heads high.
"He laughs best who laughs last," and here Sir Edward clearly has the laugh on his side.

"HONOR, LOVE, OBEDIENCE, TROOPS OF FRIENDS."

For if any man ought to be happy, that man is Sir Edward Burne-Jones. A poet in the widest sense of the term, and a man of culture—his inspiration, it will have been observed, is derived mainly from the Bible, from romantic legend, and from classical poetry—he possesses a competence which enables him

to indulge his tastes to the full. He is happily married and has children. Honors have in recent years poured in upon him. He is a D.C.L. of Oxford; he has been decorated with the French Legion of Honor, and quite recently he was made a Baronet. He was for a time an Associate of the Royal Academy, and would, had he conformed to its rules and traditions as other artists have done, been made a full member. But he chose rather to treat the honor (if, indeed, he ever thought it one) which that body conferred upon him with contempt, and eventually resigned his position. In taking this step he no doubt acted wisely. A painter with such a striking individuality, and possessed of such remarkable powers, can scarcely be expected to be in full sympathy with the aims and objects of the body which reigns at Burlington House.

II. MR. ALMA-TADEMA, R.A.

Mr. Laurens Alma-Tadema is by birth a Dutchman. This fact explains much that is peculiar to his character and career. Bearing it in mind, we can understand the untiring energy and remarkable perseverance with which he has pursued the particular



ALMA-TADEMA.

branch of Art that he has elected to follow; we can excuse also the curious brusqueness of manner which at first blush is calculated rather to startle the stranger brought into contract with him. He ranks high in popular esteem, and, probably, there are few painters of to-day whose works sell more readily (whether in their original form, or reproduced as engravings) than his. He is a master of the art of per-

spective, and, as we have already observed, he paints marble better than any other artist now alive.

HE WOULD BE AN ARTIST.

Mr. Alma-Tadema, who was born at Dronryp, near Leeu Warden, in the ancient province of Friesland, on January 8, 1836 and who is therefore a little more than fifty-eight years of age—was destined by his family to follow the profession of the law. His father, who died when the boy was four years old, had been a lawyer; and they saw no reason why his fifth son should not be a lawyer also. It would be in-

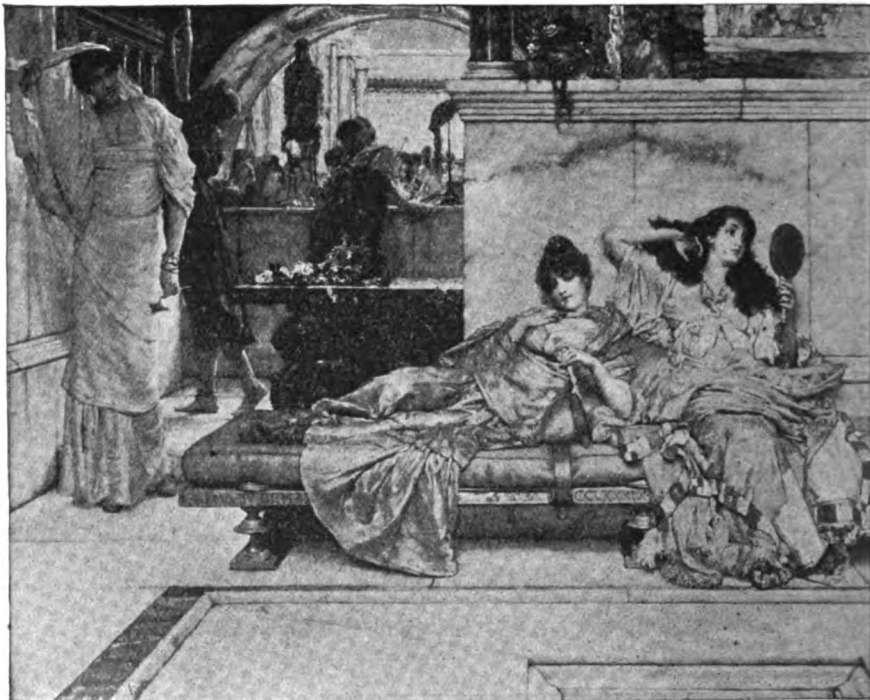
teresting to know how many living artists have been consecrated from the very beginning to the service of Art. The reason why no father thinks of making his boy a painter is, of course, obvious. The profession of Art, save in the case of men of distinction, is one of the most precarious and the worst paid in existence. The unsuccessful literary man can fall back upon journalism—so, for the matter of that, can the unsuccessful barrister—but the unsuccessful painter can fall back upon nothing. Hence the acute distress which perennially prevails within the profession. Fortunately for young Tadema, and for the world at large, his health broke down:

and his guardians, convinced of the fact that he had not long to live, determined to thwart his wishes no more. He was permitted to study Art, which he did at the Academy of Antwerp and in the studio of Baron Henry Leys, and with such success that in 1861—when only twenty-five years old—he produced his first important work, "The Education of the Children of Clovis."

"THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF CLOVIS."

This work, according to one of his critics, contains most of the characteristics that have made Alma-Tadema famous. It has the Dutch minuteness of detail, the careful adherence to facts, the determination to give historical accuracy, as well as accuracy in the matter of accessories, purity of color and skill in the grouping of figures. It reproduces upon canvas an old Frankish story. Clotilde's uncle had caused her father to be stabbed, and her mother to be drowned

with a heavy stone hung about her neck. She married the great King Clovis, and after his death sent for her little sons, and telling them not to "make her rue that she had brought them up with love and care," bade them think with bitter hate of the foul wrong that had been done her, and "avenge the death of her father and mother." Alma-Tadema shows us the Queen superintending that education which is to fit them to carry out the revenge. She gazes with motherly pride at her boys: the eldest of whom is hurling the axe, the second standing by waiting his turn, while the youngest nestles by her



From a copyrighted photogravure by the Berlin Photographic Co.

"THE SHRINE OF VENUS."—BY ALMA-TADEMA.

side, watching his elder brothers. There is a sadness in the set face of the Queen, which forbodes disaster. This work is now in the possession of the King of the Belgians. It belongs to the artist's first period—to the years in which he mainly painted subjects illustrating German life in the early Middle Ages, and the Merovingian period.

EGYPT, ROME, AND GREECE.

Mr. Tadema next turned his attention to ancient Rome, to old Greece, and to a still older Egypt. It was while living in Brussels—where two daughters, one of whom is now an authoress and the other a water-color painter, were born to him by his first wife, whom he married in 1863—that the artist painted the superb "Tarquinius Superbus;" in which is seen the regal governor of men receiving certain meek emissaries from the city of Gabia, while in the foreground stands the mass of tall poppies, the proud-

est heads of which he is presently to mow off with his sceptre. This work was produced in 1867. He had, previously, in 1863—the year of his marriage—painted a picture which he called “Egyptians Three Thousand Years Ago,” and which a distinguished Egyptologist has described as a “true resurrection of Egyptian life.” To this same period belong the “Death of the Firstborn,” “The Egyptian at his Doorway,” and “The Mummy.” It was in 1868 that Mr. Tadema painted “Phidias and the Elgin Marbles,” in which is seen the sculptor after he has completed the Parthenon frieze, that supreme and unsurpassable triumph of plastic art. The figures of Phidias himself, and of Pericles, Alcibiades and Aspasia, all form part of the composition.

ENGLISHMAN AND R.A.

In 1870, Mr. Tadema, having lost his wife, came permanently to reside in England, where, in 1871, he married an English lady, who has since distinguished herself as a painter of children. There is no need to follow his career for the last twenty-four years in detail, or even to set forth a list of his more important paintings. The latter are familiar, in the shape of engravings, to everybody who lingers outside print-sellers' windows; while the former has for the most part consisted of incessant but uniformly successful toil. The Royal Academy made him an Associate in 1876, and he became a full R.A. three years later. He is also a foreign knight of the *Ordre pour le Mérite*—Frederick the Great's Order—just as Carlyle was, and as Sir Frederick Leighton and Sir John Millais now are. The Emperor conferred this distinction upon him in 1891.

METHODS OF WORK.

Painstaking, industrious, accurate, methodical, almost fastidious at times, Mr. Tadema strives with all his might to reach in every picture that comes from his hand the high standard which he has set up for himself. No pains are at any time spared, no sacrifice is considered too great. He will make studies innumerable, if thereby more accurate results are to be obtained; and he will, without compunction, wipe out a finished figure from his canvas, if its absence in any way improves the composition as a whole. “His first sketch,” says his sister-in-law, Mrs. Edmund Gosse, “is usually done slightly and directly on the canvas or panel. The groups of figures are arranged and rearranged until the artist's eye is satisfied that the whole composition hangs well together, and that the attention of the spectator is carried naturally along to the chief incident of the scene. All the sketching in of the figures is done with the help of nature. A thin oil-color outline of some neutral color is used for this; sometimes the figures are painted at once. The whole canvas is now filled in, rather as a piece of *cloisonné* might be, with color, so that the disturbing whiteness of the material is hidden. Hard work follows.”

HIS ESSENTIAL MODERNITY.

Although Mr. Tadema's subjects are drawn almost exclusively from the life and history of the past—he

has, by the bye, painted several excellent portraits, the most notable being one of Paderewski—nevertheless his works are essentially modern in their character. Sir Frederick Leighton aims at presenting ideal beauty; Mr. Tadema is content to infuse life and spirit into the scenes and events of long ago. “Remember,” he will say, “we are after all the descendants of antiquity. The times change, but human nature does not change with them. And so, whether it is Pharaoh weeping over his dead son's body in an Egyptian temple, or a Roman lady chaffering with a Tiber boatman over his fare for ferrying her across the river, or a Greek youth reading Homer by the shore of the much-roaring sea, I endeavor to throw into each something of that life which I best know—the ever-throbbing life of the great city which lies around us.”

THE ANTIQUE WORLD IN SLIPPERS AND DRESSING GOWN.

To use the language of Monsieur Chesneau, Mr. Tadema “invests antiquity with the familiar gait, gestures, movements and attitudes of to-day. As a protest against the false dignity and commonplace stiffness which the impotent pedantry of academies has introduced into their formal dramas and heroic poems, Alma-Tadema has, in a manner, put the antique world into slippers and dressing gown. He represents his heroes as walking, sitting, rising, drinking, eating and talking, not as the characters walked, sat, rose, drank, ate and talked in the theatre of Talma, and in the tragedies of Lebrun, but as we ourselves walk, sit, rise, drink, eat and talk.” Herein lies the secret of Mr. Tadema's popularity—a popularity to which the noble and luxurious mansion which he has reared for himself in St. John's Wood bears eloquent and irrefutable witness.

III. MR. LUKE FILDES, R.A.

Mr. Luke Fildes is a fortunate man. He has the distinction of having begun his career as the illustrator of Charles Dickens's last novel, “The Mystery of Edwin Drood;” he has painted the most popular picture of recent years, “The Doctor” (exhibited in 1891); and he was chosen last year to reproduce for posterity the features of the fair and gracious princess who will after the demise of the reigning sovereign share the Imperial throne.

“DO SOMETHING GOOD.”

This, by the way, is Mr. Fildes' jubilee year. He was born at Liverpool in 1844. Thence he came to London, as most aspiring young men do when they get the chance, and in 1868 entered the South Kensington Art Schools as a student. Three years later he migrated to Burlington House, where he worked under supervision for a considerable time. His first “chance” came to him in the year 1869, and he took it. Mr. Thomas having planned the London *Graphic*, wrote to young Fildes and asked him to do “something good” for the first number. The artist was greatly elated, said he would do what he could, and

forwarded a sketch which had the place of honor on the opening page of the first number of the new journal. It was a picture of a number of "casuals" applying for tickets for the ward at the police station. "When I received the commission," remarked Mr. Fildes, in the course of a conversation some years ago, "I remember going to my lodgings, tumbling into an easy chair, and wondering what I should do. I thought and smoked, walked about the room, when suddenly I remembered being very much struck by the terrible pathos of a sight which I had seen in my nightly wanderings in the streets. I had been to a dinner party, I think, and happened to return by a police station, when I saw an awful crowd of poor wretches applying for 'permits' to lodge in the casual ward. I made a note of the scene, and after that often went again, making friends with the policeman, and talking with the people themselves. That was my chance, and I at once began to make studies for my *Graphic* picture."

"APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO A CASUAL WARD."

The black and white sketch was, some three years later, elaborated into a large canvas, which proved to be the picture of the year at the Royal Academy exhibition of 1874. In it you are shown a crowd of shivering wretches—"all sorts and conditions of men" and women—the leering, indifferent loafer, the bloated drunkard, the family that has just been sold up and forced to seek the grudgingly given hospitality of the streets, father, mother, and children forming, involuntarily, a pathetic group, and the policeman instructing a man who has evidently seen better days how to obtain admission to the ward. The rain, which is pouring down in torrents, is swept by the wind into the faces of the miserable crowd. Behind are the grim walls of the police station, the gloom of which is heightened by the flickering light of a dim lantern hung over the door. "Some of



LUKE FILDES.

these folks got to know me in time," Mr. Fildes will tell you, "and I used to ask them to come round to my place for a job, and so I got them to sit to me."

CHARLES DICKENS.

It was in the autumn of 1869 that Charles Dickens began to write his last, and unfinished, novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." He was anxious to get some good black and white man to illustrate it, and

he consulted certain artistic friends of his, Mr. W. P. Frith and Mr. John Millais among others. They could not recommend anybody. Then the first number of the *Graphic* came out with young Fildes' sketch, and at once they exclaimed, "Here is Dickens's man." They showed the distinguished novelist the picture, and he at once sent for the artist. Mr. Fildes, who had revered Dickens from his youth up, was delighted, but he found the great man rather awkward to work with at first. He was, for one thing, exceedingly anxious that Jasper should be shown stealing up a narrow staircase one black night, "with fell purpose on his face." The situation was striking, no



From a copyrighted engraving by Goupil & Co.

"THE DOCTOR."—BY LUKE FILDES.

doubt, but it did not necessarily lend itself to treatment at the hands of the illustrator. Fildes told Dickens so, and after a long argument the novelist yielded, and thenceforward allowed him to select his own subjects.

PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Some ten years ago Mr. Fildes changed his style almost entirely. The influence of Charles Dickens passed away, and he ceased to paint with a purpose. He went to Venice, where brightness, vivacity, gorgeous color, and brilliant skies caused him to forget the sombre subjects with which he had been in the habit of dealing. He discovered about the same time

1887. His chief distinction as a painter, however, is that he has twice produced the picture of the year: "Applicants for Admission to a Casual Ward" (1874), and "The Doctor" (1891).

IV. MR. J. C. HOOK, R.A.

Mr. James Clarke Hook, R.A., is a Grand Old Man among painters. He is seventy-five years of age, yet his perception is as keen and his touch as firm as it was when he became a Member of the Royal Academy thirty-four years ago. Hook was born in the year 1819. His father was the Judge Arbitrator of certain courts in Sierra Leone, whilst his mother was a



"LUFF, BOY!"—BY HOOK.

that portrait painting (provided that you have plenty of commissions) is at once a pleasant and a lucrative branch of the profession. Hence, of course, the red-brick palace in the Melbury Road, hard by the residence of the President, and those of Messrs. Watts, Val Prinsep, Colin Hunter, Marcus Stone and Thornycroft; hence also the almost unique honor of having been commissioned to paint a portrait of the Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness, who wears a simple costume of black tulle, is represented in this portrait as sitting upon a sofa, red hangings forming a background. The expression of her face is thoughtful, if not, indeed, almost sorrowful. A silky-haired Japanese pug lies at his royal mistress's side. This portrait is now on view at Burlington House. Mr. Luke Fildes, we may add, was made an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1879, and a full Member in

daughter of Dr. Adam Clarke, the biblical commentator. The boy's predilection for art showed itself while he was at school, where he gained a prize for a drawing of a head in 1833. Leaving school he got an introduction to Constable, who from time to time gave him assistance and advice. He also studied in the British Museum, sketching the Elgin marbles with much diligence and care. He next became a student at the Royal Academy, where he won the Gold Medal (1836), and subsequently carried off that "blue ribbon" of the schools, the traveling studentship. He then married and went to Italy.

PICTURES OF THE SEA.

For a considerable time after his sojourn in Italy, Mr. Hook painted mainly subjects inspired by French and Italian history and poetry, as well as a few sug-

gested by the Bible. These need not concern us greatly ; inasmuch as it is by reason of his sea-scapes —“ Hook-scapes” somebody once called them—that he is popular, and that his fame as a painter will live



J. C. HOOK.

Another thing, he discovered Clovelly, the quaint old North Devon fishing village which Charles Kingsley used always to describe as the most beautiful place in the whole world. Mr. Hook went there in 1854, just a year before the publication of Kingsley's “Westward Ho !” “Welcome, bonny Boat !” and “A Fisherman's Good-night” were the earliest outcome of this visit. Next, he painted some rural scenes, and then the sea—and Clovelly—once more inspired him. Perhaps the most remarkable work belonging to this period is “A Coast Boy Gathering Eggs.” The scene is Lundy, a small island off the weather beaten coast of North Devon. A boy who is being let down before the face of a cliff by a rope, holds a net at the end of a rod to receive the spoils of his cruel business, some of which have been lodged in a nook near at hand. A hundred yards below the boy's feet lies the summer sea, which, breaking at the cliff's base, makes a silver fringe of foam. On the ledge above the robber, his comrade, a young man, grasps the sustaining rope. “Vivid, various, and harmonious” is the verdict of a sympathetic critic upon this very striking work.

A PICNIC IN SURREY

It is not necessary to our present purpose to transcribe the titles of many works of this character that have come from Mr. Hook's hand ; it will be enough to say that he has been, and still is, represented yearly at the Royal Academy's summer show. It is a little curious to note, however, that his sea-scapes are for the most part painted in a Surrey village.

“You paint better,” he will tell you, “if you are not always in the midst of your subject.” Mr. Hook settled in Surrey as far back as the year 1857. The Etching Club, of which he was a member, had a picnic at Hambledon, and he was so struck with the quiet beauty of the place that he determined to let his house in London and to live there. Of this picnic the painter tells an amusing story. The party was a jolly one, and when in Godalming they caught sight of a countryman's yellow waistcoat in one of the shops, they bought it. Next they urged Creswick to wear it at lunch, which, to their infinite amusement, he did. Then they tossed for it ; Hook won it, and used it afterward as a wedding garment in his pictures of village life. The painter now lives at “Silverbeck,” a house which he built for himself some years ago near Churt.

A FEW CHARACTERISTICS.

The Grand Old Painter concerning whom we write can handle other things besides the brush and the palette knife. Like another Grand Old Man, he can fell trees ; he can also dig, plow, mow, or wield a flail ; he can, moreover, row, or stand at a tiller, or control a suit of sails. His wiry, broad-shouldered, muscular figure and ruddy countenance testify to a healthy life, and to almost constant exposure to air and sunlight. A stanch Wesleyan, who has done much for the cause in the Farnham district in which he resides, he is also in warm sympathy with the Salvation Army. An earnest Radical, he has the most profound hatred for what he calls “Brummagem stuff.” Those who wish to become acquainted with his art may do



BRITON RIVIERE.

so by visiting Burlington House any day these three months.

V. MR. BRITON RIVIERE, R.A.

Mr. Briton Riviere, the acknowledged prince of English animal painters, was born, so to speak, in an atmosphere of art. There was not for a moment any question as to what profession he should follow. Not only had both his grandfather and his father been students at the Royal Academy, but the latter was, at the time of young Riviere's birth, head of the drawing school at Cheltenham College. The boy, therefore, was taught to use the implements of the artist from the very beginning. There exists, according to Mr. Walter Armstrong, a pencil drawing of a wolf's head made at the Zoo when he was only seven years old, which not only displays extraordinary dexterity for so young a child, but shows also a faculty for grasping the distinctive character of an animal, which has persisted through the whole of his life. Another proof of his remarkable precocity is to be found in the fact that when only eleven years old he sent two pictures to the British Institution, both of which were hung. Six years later, when little more than seventeen (the date was 1858, and Mr. Riviere was born in 1840), he had three pictures in the Royal Academy. "Sheep on the Cotswolds," "Tired Out," and "Monkey and Grapes." Then he walked for a few years in the steps of the pre-Raphaelites, losing rather than gaining thereby. His career as an artist really began in 1864, from which year up to the present time he has worked steadily and successfully in a field that he has made peculiarly his own.

"DANIEL," "PERSEPOLIS" AND "NIMROD."

"Daniel," Riviere's first great picture, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1872. The prophet, his hands tied behind him, stands in the lions' den, facing a group of seven ferocious beasts. The particular moment, we may assume, is that immediately following his incarceration. The fierce animals rage



"GANYMEDE."—BY BRITON RIVIERE.

impotently at "God's judge," who looks at them, erect and immovable as a Persian pillar—a striking contrast to the passions which seethe around him. This work is regarded by many as the painter's masterpiece. "The Ruins of Persepolis"—another famous example—illustrates a couplet from that saddest of Oriental poems, the "Rubáiyát" of Omar Khayyám. "They say"—so the lines run in Fitzgerald's translation—

They say the Lion and the Lizard keep
The Courts were Jamshyd gloried and drank deep.
Night, moonlight, picturesque and historically interesting ruins, four prowling lions, and some half-

aroused lizards—these are the main features of this very striking work. “A Mighty Hunter before the Lord” was exhibited at the Royal Academy as recently as 1891. It is a triptych, and the largest composition, the middle one, represents an incident of the chase. Nimrod stands erect in his chariot, which is being urged at full speed across the sandy tracts of the desert. Behind, clawing the ground in her agony, lies a wounded lioness, the head of the fatally-aimed arrow protruding from behind the shoulder. The lion, who has bounded after the chariot, has got his claws caught in the leather-work. Nimrod, seeing at once his danger and his opportunity, plunges his spear into the animal’s body. The two wings of the triptych shows us the result of the day’s sport. The hunted beasts lie, dead or dying, in the intense solitude of the desert, alone save for the yellow stars which look down pitilessly from the arched vault of the heavens overhead.

VI. PROFESSOR HUBERT HERKOMER, R. A.

If you want to see Professor Herkomer, the painter, at his best, go to the South Kensington Museum and ask to be directed to the gallery in which the pictures bought by the President and Council of the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest are, for the time being, exhibited. There you will find “The Chapel of the Charterhouse”—in all probability it will be the first work to compel your attention—and, unless you are absolutely devoid of feeling, it will impress you more than any other picture in the collection. It is a work which displays at once the pathos of sorrow, the dignity of suffering, and the nobility of reverse. Those who have read Thackeray’s “Newcomes”—and those who have not are hereby adjured to do so forthwith—will know all about the Charterhouse and its famous chapel. It is a quiet haven for gentlemen whom the cruel tide of receding fortune has left high and dry on the rocks in the last hours of declining day. In Herkomer’s picture they are seen sitting in the quaint old pews: whilst one—whom we may imagine to be old Colonel Newcome himself—walks slowly up the aisle. The work is, in truth, an illustration of a verse from the Psalm always read on Founder’s Day—the thirty-seventh—

The steps of a good man are ordered by our Lord: and he delighteth in his way.

Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down: for the Lord upholdeth him with His hand.

Another of Professor Herkomer’s paintings—a landscape entitled “Found”—is on view in the same gallery, while yet another, a more recent example, called “On Strike,” may be seen any day in the Diploma Gallery at Burlington House.

“SEI EHRlich UND FLEISSig.”

“Sei ehrlich und fleissig” (be honest and industrious) and “Peace and Success”—here, in two phrases, you have summed up for you the whole of Professor

Herkomer’s career. The phrase was addressed by the painter’s grandfather to his second son when he apprenticed him to a joiner in Waal; the second is Professor Herkomer’s summing up of his own existence. His life has been a very eventful one—as eventful, almost, as that of David Copperfield. Born in humble circumstances—his father, Lorenz Herkomer, was a “Tischler-Meister” (master joiner)—he, together with the rest of the family, was for years in a more or less poverty-stricken condition. Blessed with gifts superior to those which the gods usually bestow upon the sons of men, he had to wait long and patiently for opportunities to exercise them to any advantage. His father determined from the very first that the boy should be an artist. “This boy shall be my best friend, and he shall be a painter,” he is said to have



HUBERT HERKOMER.

remarked when the lad was born in 1849. Professor Herkomer became both. His filial devotion to his father and his tender affection for his mother are said by his friends to have been of the rarest and noblest kind, while his position as a painter is, as everybody knows, acknowledged and assured.

BREAKING HIS BIRTH’S INVIDIOUS BAR.

The difficulties which encounter the man who, to quote Tennyson’s lines:

... breaks his birth’s invidious bar,
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breasts the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil star,—

are almost inconceivably great. But, thanks to genius and to an inflexible will, young Herkomer overcame them. His humble origin, the poverty which surrounded him as a boy, his lack of influential friends, his unhappy first marriage—all these things

were bravely met and conquered. But the struggle was a fearful one, and there were rebuffs which would have discomfited a less energetic man than the Professor.

MR. W. L. THOMAS OF THE "GRAPHIC."

Happily for English art, Herkomer received a very different reception from Mr. W. L. Thomas of the *Graphic*—a man to whom many eminent English painters owe much of their success. "Gipsies on Wimbledon Common" was the subject of the block which the artist took to him. Mr. Thomas cordially shook hands. The drawing was good, he said, and he accepted it there and then, saying he would be very pleased to take any amount of such good work. Herkomer thrilled with excitement and joy, and after receiving \$40 for the block, from that moment never lacked remunerative work. Wood engraving, water-color drawing, oil painting, and travel thereafter absorbed the artist's attention for some time. By the year 1872 he had saved \$1,000, and he determined to give his father and his mother a real holiday. He collected all the money in gold to show his mother,

and they placed it in little piles on the table as they counted it. No money ever brought him greater happiness.

HIS MARVELOUS VERSATILITY.

Herkomer's most striking characteristic is his marvelous versatility. A more many-sided man it would be impossible to meet. As a painter he stands in the very front rank—his work evoking the warm enthusiasm both of the public and his brother artists: as a teacher of art he is almost unrivaled, his school, or "colony," at Bushey being one of the most successful organizations of the kind in existence; as an etcher (he taught himself the art) he has won high praise both in this country and abroad; as a lecturer, he is well equipped, spontaneous, and entertaining; as a composer of music he is, according to Herr Richter, "never commonplace, and nearly always original;" while both as an executant of music and as an actor he has won much applause. And he is as industrious as he is versatile. No wonder then that he is in a position to say, as he said five years ago, "My existence is summed up in the two words, 'Peace and Success.'"



"HARD TIMES."—BY HERKOMER.



A GROUP OF AMERICAN ECONOMISTS.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

ECONOMIC SCIENCE IN AMERICA.

IN the *University Extension Bulletin* Mr. Edward T. Devine, Ph.D., writes on the subject "Economic Science in America." This article is published *apropos* of the Summer Meeting of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, at which will appear as lecturers and instructors representatives of the various phases of the new economics which since the seventies has swept like a wave over America. Until 1876, says Dr. Devine, there had been in the economic thought of the United States two distinct and antagonistic schools, the orthodox English system and the native American economics. The first of these schools had its chief interpretation in the translation of the political economy of J. B. Say, though there were American editions of the "Wealth of Nations," and the works of Ricardo, Malthus and McCulloch were familiar to students. After 1848, Mills' political economy to some extent supplanted that of Say as the standard text-book. The native school dates from Henry C. Carey, the Philadelphia economist, whose first book appeared in 1835. The orthodox political economy, strongest in the New England colleges and in the South, stood for hard money and free trade. The economics of Carey stood for protection and expansion of the currency. The former was in harmony with the natural conservative temper of the English race. The latter was an expression of the spirit of enterprise called forth by the American people, or better, perhaps, forced upon them by economic conditions.

GENERAL WALKER'S LEADERSHIP.

"Such," continues Dr. Devine, "was the general tone of economics in America when in 1876 Gen. Walker published his 'Wages Question.' This and the 'Political Economy' of 1883 mark a new epoch. General Walker would doubtless prefer to be classed, if a classification is necessary, with the orthodox school of economists. He does not break with its earlier representatives on what they would have regarded as fundamental questions. His book naturally displaced Mill as the ordinary text at Oxford and Cambridge. Even in the discussion of distribution where Walker proposes his most radical departures, he starts with the Ricardian doctrine of rent, and declares, explicitly, that on this question he is a 'Ricardian of Ricardians.' Nevertheless the appearance of these books in America mark the close of a long and, with the exceptions that have been noted, an almost barren epoch. Several text-books, a few of them excellent for their purpose, had been prepared by American writers, but whatever originality they contained appeared chiefly in the omission, from the reproduction of the orthodox system, of particular dogmas which were felt to be inconsistent with the industrial conditions with which the writers were

familiar. Unlike his predecessors General Walker did not merely omit—he examined and analyzed those conditions, and when he was compelled to form new conclusions he neither attacked the old system entire, because of its errors, nor made the mistake of regarding his discoveries as slight modifications of detail. It has become clear that the changes were important, though they were not revolutionary."

INFLUENCE OF GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

Almost immediately after Mr. Walker's views became known a new influence worked its way into American economics. So widely had General Walker and Mr. David A. Wells aroused interest in econom-



GEN. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
First President of the Amer. Economic Ass'n.

ics that the universities were unable to meet the demand for competent guidance in these studies, and students began to seek such instruction abroad.

"The greater hospitality of the German universities, the unrivaled reputation of the founders of the German historical school of economics, and a feeling that more would be gained by foreign residence in a country whose institutions differ radically from our own were among the causes that combined to attract the American students almost exclusively to the Ger-

man universities. Within a few years the American colleges began to give evidence of the new movement in the expansion of the curricula, the founding of new chairs and the increase of students. The English influence had been communicated by the importation and republication of books. The German influence came through personal channels. This difference in the method of communication accounts in part for the astonishing difference in results. In the case of the English communication there were at hand standards of orthodoxy, a 'system' in crystallized form. In the college classes there was produced a real conviction of the correctness of certain principles and dogmas. In the case of the German influence such standards were lacking.

IMPULSE RATHER THAN SYSTEM.

"Each new doctor of philosophy brought back the ideas of his instructors and associates in the foreign



DR. RICHARD T. ELY,
First Secretary of the Amer. Economic Ass'n.

universities not in a formulated exact system, but in the form in which they had been impressed upon himself. He brought not so much a system of economics as an enthusiasm for independent research. The result is that no 'system' has been transplanted by the newer economics, but only tendencies and a quickening impulse to activity in every branch of economic investigation, and already the impulse is seen to be of more importance than the particular tendencies.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

"When the American Economic Association was formed in 1885, as a tangible evidence of the new

birth, a platform was adopted committing the association, though not the individual members, to favor increased industrial activity in the State, increased emphasis on the ethical element in economics, and increased attention to the historical method as distinguished from the deductive method which some of the leaders of the new organization believed to have been responsible for the decay of interest in economic science. But this platform was found to be too narrow, and in a few years it was discarded for a simple statement that any one might be chosen a member who is interested in the study of economics. General Walker was elected the first president of the association and continued in that office until 1892. Dr. Richard T. Ely, who served as secretary until the same year, labored indefatigably in the interests of the association, building up its membership and also for a time editing its publications. In 1893 Professor Charles F. Dunbar, of Harvard, became president, and Professor Edward A. Ross, then of Cornell, secretary, and for the present year Professor John B. Clark, of Amherst, is president, and Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell, the secretary of the association. Professor F. H. Giddings succeeded Dr. Ely as chairman of the publication committee, a position which is held at present by Professor H. H. Powers, of Smith College.

ECONOMICS IN THE COLLEGES.

The seven annual meetings of the American Economic Association have served as milestones of a rapid development of the science. Its position in the universities as a regular discipline of the university curriculum has become every year more secure. Thirty or forty professors and assistants are engaged in teaching its principles. Schools of finance and economy, departments of political and social science, lectureships on special economic topics abound. Every college has either an independent chair of political economy or a combined chair of economics and history or some other subject. The larger universities have now organized and in some instances liberally endowed these departments until they rival the best equipped corresponding departments of German, French and Italian universities. The movement which began in the seventies by sending dozens of students across the Atlantic, already bears fruit in courses of study sufficiently attractive to hold at home scores of students quite as ambitious and as discriminating.

There must be noticed finally a new movement coming in part from the Austrian economists, in part from the English economist Jevons, and in part originating with native American writers, a movement which has been pronounced by some critics reactionary, but by its friends the most promising of all the various phases of our economic thought, the movement in the direction of deductive theory. Professor Patten's "Premises of Political Economy" and Professor Clark's "Philosophy of Wealth," published respectively in 1885 and 1886, were its first fruits; and abundant evidences of its subsequent

fruitfulness are to be found in the monographs of the Economic Association, in articles published in economic journals and in the later literature generally.

THE STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY.

One group of writers belonging with the newer movement, but devoting its energies directly to sociological studies, gives promise of rescuing that much misconceived branch of study from the hands of its injudicious representatives and putting it upon a high scientific plane. Professor F. H. Giddings, who will become Professor of Sociology in Columbia College on July 1 of the present year, is the foremost scholar of this group, and the first man in any American university to occupy a chair with this designation. The future of economic science in American universities is bright with promise of scholarly and useful work.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE.

ONE of the leading educational articles of the month is President Thwing's estimate, in the *Forum*, of "President Eliot's Twenty-five Years of Service." The President of Adelbert College is appreciative of the good work which the President of Harvard has accomplished, and seeks to point out the place which that distinguished university administrator occupies in the educational field of America. To abstract from President Thwing's article: President Eliot, like his predecessor, Quincy, regards the administration of a university as a business. He is not like Hopkins, who for thirty-six years was president of Williams College, first a great teacher, and secondly, administrator. He is not like Porter, of Yale, first an author, and secondly, administrator; nor is he like Mr. Porter's predecessor, Woolsey, first a scholar, and secondly, an administrator. Rather he is first, last and only a university administrator. In a word, President Eliot illustrates the fact of making the college presidency a business, and to the doing of this business he brings a vigorous and impressive personality, distinguished for moral and intellectual parts. The intellectual side is more conspicuous and dominant, but the will of this personality is more conspicuous and dominant than the intellect, calling to mind the remark of Schopenhauer that the normal man is two-thirds will and one-third intellect.

THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION.

After pointing out that President Eliot's power lies in dealing with the students as a body rather than with the individual student, President Thwing then considers what he regards as one of the most important points in Dr. Eliot's entire administrative career, namely, his relation to the community. It is right here, he says, that one finds the secret of his administration: "This is, that he has kept himself and the university in vital touch with the community. He has co-ordinated it with the other social, commercial and educational forces of the time. He has

made it a university for the men who are to rule affairs in the last years of the present and the first years of the next century,—a university for citizens of the United States. President Eliot himself says: 'It is the principal function of a university to train leaders,—men who have originating power, who reach forward, and in all fields of activity push beyond the beaten paths of habit, tradition and custom.' This intimacy of relationship between the community and the university has not resulted from an appeal to prejudice, or to any unworthy principle of human life or character. It has resulted from a constant and impressive recognition of the highest elements in humanity. The President himself has set up the



PRESIDENT ELIOT, OF HARVARD.

standards to which the community ought to come, and he has done much toward bringing public sentiment and action up to these standards.

"No work of the university represents more closely the endeavor to put itself into touch with the best life of the community than the recent history of its two largest professional schools, those of medicine and of law. The state of the best of these schools in the last half of the seventh decade of the century was bad. Most of them were proprietary. The course of instruction covered only two years; and in each year of the medical school the chief instruction was given in a 'winter term,' covering only the shortest days and the longest nights of the calendar year. The law schools were not so wretchedly off as the medical; but they admitted almost every applicant, and the requirements for receiving the degree of

bachelor of laws were notoriously lax. The community more easily appreciated the danger of turning loose upon itself hundreds of ill-trained doctors than of ill-trained lawyers. Therefore the improvement of our medical schools preceded and is still preceding the improvement of our law schools. The lengthening of the term to four years, the increasing severity of examinations, the larger introduction of clinics and of laboratory work, are only the endeavor to cause the university to minister more simply, more powerfully and more constantly to the welfare of the community. This improvement President Eliot has probably been more instrumental than any other in bringing about. The secret of President Eliot's administration lies, then, in putting the university in touch with humanity itself, and one cannot doubt, says President Thwing, that this movement is already having two results: 1, It is increasing the variety of callings which graduates may enter, 2, is tending to extend the geographical range whence students come to college.

A NEW TYPE OF UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT.

"President Eliot is the first example in our time of a new type of university president. It is well that this example should be so magnificent. One can hardly help comparing this best representative of the new with the best representative of the old. This representative is President Hopkins. President Hopkins and President Eliot stand alike for virility, mighty personality, wisdom, comprehensiveness of plan, devotion to duty, and greatness of desire to benefit their fellow-men. But President Hopkins touched men as individuals; President Eliot touches them as a body. President Hopkins was first and last a teacher; President Eliot is first and last an administrator, a man of affairs, an executive. President Hopkins was concerned with men; President Eliot is concerned with means, measures, methods. President Hopkins avoided opposition by removing its causes, or melted opposition by the warmth of his character; President Eliot beats into pieces the icy blocks of opposition by the sheer blows of his mighty will. President Hopkins was distinguished for wisdom; President Eliot is distinguished for strength. The one was the more discreet; the other was the more fearless. President Hopkins elevated the moral and religious above the intellectual, or rather permeated the intellectual with the religious and moral; President Eliot emphasizes more the simple intellectual. President Hopkins began on the moral and religious basis, and so continued; with President Eliot the moral and religious basis has become more conspicuous with the passing years. President Hopkins's baccalaureate sermons treat of man's duty to God; President Eliot's farewells would relate—were they formally spoken—more to a man's doing his duty in this world. President Hopkins's teachings and counsels were religious; President Eliot's are more ethical. The like of President Hopkins we shall not soon see again, and may the need of trying to see one who shall be sufficiently like and sufficiently

unlike the present President of Harvard College to continue his work be remote."

ATHLETICS AND SCHOLARSHIP.

How Iowa College Regulates Athletics.

THE problem of how to regulate athletics in colleges so as to conserve physical energy without impairing scholarship appears to have been successfully solved by the students of a Western college. In the *Midland Monthly* Mr. Henry Smith McCowan tells us that recently the students of Iowa College inserted in the by-laws of their athletic association a provision denying the privilege of entering any competitive athletic sport to those falling below a stipulated grade in classroom work: "Those who would otherwise be poor students are compelled to maintain a respectable average with the class. This effort to make athletics subservient to scholarship is the project of the students, and is an evident outgrowth of the self-governing principle of the institution. Of course, the faculty warmly approve such a plan, for they, too, are ardent supporters of athletics so long as the practice does not interfere with study. After the closing game of football for the season of '93, in which the championship of the State was again won for Iowa College, President Gates, in behalf of the faculty, presented Elston F. King, the captain of the team, with a beautiful gold football watch charm, thus showing their appreciation of diligent application in physical as in mental culture. This responsive sympathy between faculty and students has created a fine independence and has found an admirable equilibrium between books and sports with almost no friction. And this is not strange, for tolerant independence is the secret of harmony. Thus Iowa College has built up a reputation for scholarship and athletics hardly equaled by any other Western institution."

MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

T. B. BRONSON, in the *School Review*, sets forth some of the advantages of military discipline as a factor in the school life of boys. "Military discipline and drill are found to be of great assistance in preserving good government, in holding the student's attention to study, and in sharpening the intellectual faculties. There results an increased excellence in academic work. Obedience and a proper respect for authority become second nature. The cadet in learning to obey develops in himself that rarest and most precious gift, the power of self-control, which marks the noblest type of man. Moreover, there is a charm and an incentive in a military atmosphere that appeal to the most sluggish nature and inspire one to increased effort to excel. Hence it is that many indifferent students, on passing from a common school to a military institution, surprise their former teachers and acquaintances by earnest application and brilliant results. Rank and office being the reward for good deportment and scholarship, the student is impelled by a motive power not existing elsewhere. The cadet

officer in performing his duties, in commanding and in directing his fellows, learns lessons that will be of lasting value to him in after-life. Both as officer and as private the cadet learns to attend carefully to matters of personal neatness and exemplary deportment. There is no other system by which are instilled so thoroughly order, patience, punctuality, cheerful obedience, respect for one's superiors, and a sense of duty, honor and manliness.

GOOD FOR BRAIN WORK.

"Under a system of military education it would seem that there must be a loss in the time and energy available for the usual academic work. Experience shows that the very opposite is true. It is seen that the time devoted to military instruction and exercise is more than compensated by the increased mental activity and vigor of the student. His attention is sharpened and his intellect quickened. He is more alert and can acquire more in a given time. It is not every youth who is studious by nature and who acquires knowledge from the love of acquiring. To accomplish the best results the young student should be placed in surroundings favorable to industry: he should breathe a busy atmosphere. In the common school, left to himself to regulate his hours of study, and exposed to the innumerable temptations of society and good-fellowship, the pupil unconsciously or heedlessly loses valuable time. In a military school it is otherwise. Life is regular as clock-work. Not only recitation and drill, but also recreation, study, and even sleep have their allotted hours. In this way the pupil learns method and acquires good mental habits."

THE MOST NOTABLE SAYINGS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

THE *Leisure Hour* offered prizes for wise sayings connected with historical events. In the May number the editor awards the first and second prizes, both of which are won by women.

He says: "A careful analysis proves beyond all doubt that the most popular instances of wise sayings connected with history are the following:

"*Oliver Cromwell's*: 'Put your trust in God, but keep your powder dry.'

"*Cardinal Wolsey's* dying words: 'Had I but served my God as diligently as I have served my king, He would not have given me over in my gray hairs!'

"*Latimer to Ridley* at the stake: 'We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England as, I trust, shall never be put out.'

"*Sir Robert Walpole* in the declaration of the war with Spain: 'They may ring their bells now, but they will soon be wringing their hands.'

"*Nelson's*: 'England expects every man to do his duty.'

"*Wolfe* at the Heights of Abraham, repeating the stanzas of Gray's 'Elegy': 'I had rather be the author of that poem than take Quebec.'

"*Sir Walter Raleigh* at his execution: 'What matter how the head lie, so that the heart be right?'"

THE STRUGGLE FOR WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

LADY COOK recounts in the *Westminster Review* some important details in the history of marriage, showing the evolution of certain privileges now generally conceded to women. Speaking of women at the dawn of civilization, the writer says:

"They now were a sort of cattle, bought and sold, exchanged and lent, just like any other chattels. Next dower supplanted purchase, and she began to possess legal rights, sometimes to obtain the mastery over the husband. Her jubilant freedom made her audacious. Her superior subtlety gave her pre-eminence in the home. When her social and legal equality were well-nigh assured, the emissaries of Christianity brought a message from God and imposed it on the people, whereby her humanity was questioned, her possession of a soul doubted, her inferiority divinely affirmed, her perpetual guardianship legalized, her civil rights merged in her husband, and her subordination to him laid down by ecclesiastical laws. In childhood she was denied her share of mental education; in womanhood her civil and political rights. If, in exceptional instances, she led armies or ruled States, or legislated, or otherwise distinguished herself, these were regarded as exceptions to a general rule and her inferiority to man was still determined.

"In England this battle for the equal privileges of women commenced more than 150 years ago, when, in 1789, 'Sophia, a woman of quality,' wrote an able work entitled 'Woman Not Inferior to Man.' She said: 'There is no science or public office in a State which women are not as much qualified for by nature as the ablest of men.' In 1792, Mary Wollstonecraft, in her 'Vindication of the Rights of Women,' demanded that the medical profession, which had been wrested from women, should be thrown open to them again and that they should be allowed to vote for members of Parliament."

Women in English Politics.

Mr. Edward Porritt describes in the *New England Magazine* the position now held by women in English politics. Americans are not generally aware, we believe, of the extent to which women now participate in local government there. "In all local government matters women are now as well placed as men as concerns the franchise, and the only franchise still withheld from them is that on which members of the House of Commons are elected. It is the fact that all electoral franchises in England, local as well as imperial, are based upon the payment of rates or local taxes that accounts for the comparatively small number of women who are on the electoral registers for municipal, poor law, and school board purposes, and it is the same fact that accounts for the small number of women who have sought the suffrages of electors and taken their places on the local governing bodies which Parliament has thrown open to them. To exercise any of the local franchises a man or a woman must be the occupier of premises in re-

spect of which rates for the relief of the poor are paid."

Mr. Porritt explains that women are now eligible to membership of the boards of guardians, the school boards, the district councils, and the parish councils.

WOMEN ON SCHOOL BOARDS.

"Ever since the London School Board has been in existence it has had women on its membership. Miss Helen Taylor, the niece and adopted daughter of Mill, was one of the earliest women members, and among those who have been of the board are Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Devenport Hill, Mrs. Besant and Mrs. Fenwick Miller. Women candidates for the school boards elected in 1870 were not confined to London. At Manchester Miss Lydia Becker was elected to the newly constituted board, and remained a member until her death, three or four years ago. Like the London board, the Manchester board has never been without a woman member. At Bradford, in Yorkshire, women have long been of the board; and in a number of the other large towns women have from time to time come forward as candidates and been elected. The number of women members is gradually increasing, but at no time has it been large, not nearly so large as the number of women who have been elected to the poor law boards. Women of education and administrative capacity are not lacking in the English middle classes, from which membership of all the local governing bodies is largely drawn, but the law as to qualification greatly limits the choice of the electors. Few married women are legally eligible, no matter what their educational and administrative qualities may be, because few of them are rated as occupiers. In this way, except in a few cases, the choice of electors is practically confined to unmarried women and widows. . . .

ADMINISTRATION OF THE POOR LAWS.

"Although work in connection with the poor law affords much greater scope for women than is afforded them in the administration of the Elementary Education acts, it was not until women had been members of school boards for five years that they first turned their attention to the boards of guardians. Miss Martha Merrington was the first woman to take her place on one of these boards. She was elected as a guardian for one of the West London unions in 1875. Soon after her election a central organization was established in London for securing the return of women as poor law guardians. This organization has branches in Manchester and the other large centres, and largely as the result of its efforts there were at the close of 1893 169 women members on the local poor law boards."

WOMEN ORGANIZED IN POLITICS.

It is well known that English women of late have taken a great interest in Parliamentary elections, and about ten years ago political organizations were formed in which women were given a place.

"Strangely enough the initiative in this new movement was taken by the Conservatives. In 1888 they

established the national organization now so widely known as the Primrose League. It was founded to perpetuate the memory of Lord Beaconsfield. In all the local organizations of the League, women are not only admitted to membership, but are intrusted with a large share of the management. Soon after the Primrose League became a power with the rank and file of the Conservative party and a factor in many Conservative electoral successes, Women's Liberal Federations were established. These organizations, which are exclusively confined to women, were just making positions for themselves when the split upon Home Rule occurred in 1886. As concerns the Irish question, women Liberals were as much divided as their husbands and brothers, and following the example of their husbands and brothers many of the women who were active in the new organizations threw themselves into the ranks of the Liberal-Unionists. These women soon realized that, although they were Unionists, they could not throw in their lot with the Primrose Leaguers, and as the need of some organization soon made itself manifest they established a Women's Liberal-Unionist Federation. This is the newest of women's political organizations. It is not as strong numerically as the Women's Liberal Federation, the Gladstonian organization; but in many of the centres where the Liberal-Unionists maintain local organizations distinct from the Conservatives, there are also branches of the Women's Liberal-Unionist Federation.

"The Liberal Women's Federation movement is strongest in the North of England and in London. Except on the Home Rule question there is little difference between the Women's Liberal Federation and the Women's Liberal-Unionist Federation. They are in agreement on the women's suffrage question, the licensing question, and on other social, economic, and political questions which are now engaging attention in England, and both draw their membership from the women of the middle classes. . . .

THE NEXT STRUGGLE.

"Women have now only one more point to gain. When the Parliamentary vote is conferred upon them, as regards the franchise, the contest of the last thirty years will be at an end. Parliament will soon have an opportunity of pronouncing upon this question. Both the Liberals and the Conservatives are committed to some measure for the simplification of the method of registering Parliamentary voters, and when that greatly needed reform is entered upon, the advocates of women's suffrage in the House of Commons will insist that the act accomplishing the reform is so devised as to confer the Parliamentary franchise upon women.

"At one time the friends of women's suffrage might have apprehended difficulties in the House of Lords; but neither political party has now the monopoly of the women's suffrage movement, and Tory, as Lord Salisbury undoubtedly is, and opposed to change and reform as his career in the House of Commons and the House of Lords shows him to be,

even Lord Salisbury must now be counted as on the side of the women's franchise movement. No other meaning can be attached to his speech at Cardiff last November. 'I am sure,' he said, 'that if the Conservatism of the future has any hope of regaining that warmth and that energy which are essential to success, it will be largely due to the sympathy which in these later years it has won from lady fellow-workers.'

"THE FINAL PROBLEM OF WOMAN."

THE first place in the *Fortnightly Review* for May is given to an interesting article by Karl Pearson on "Woman and Labor." He indicates various points of similarity between the two movements—that of the emancipation of women and the emancipation of labor, and declares that the inevitable outcome of the Woman's Rights movement would be the demand by women, not so much for freedom as protection: "The organization of female labor has only just begun. When comprehensive unions of female shop assistants, of female clerks, and, above all, of female domestic servants have been established, then the woman-question will begin to pass into a new phase, and the demand for special legislation and special protection will entirely replace the cry for equality of opportunity which has marked the earlier stages of the present emancipation movement. Then, perhaps for the first time, we shall realize that woman's emancipation is only possible during a socialistic, as distinguished from an individualistic, stage of society—we shall learn, what history abundantly demonstrates to its students, that the position of woman rises and falls with that of labor, and that the need of both is neither equality of opportunity nor freedom of contract, but protection.

NOT CONTENT WITH "EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY."

"The home, whether we approve it or no, has ceased forever to be the sole field of woman's activity. Will woman be content with 'equality of opportunity?' We cannot for one moment believe it, when once she has recognized the power organization can confer upon her. Equality of opportunity can only help a picked class, and only the picked women of this class, unless they all forego instincts which, taken from every side at once, are as strong in them as in men. Rather the woman of the future will demand such conditions for her labor as shall practically handicap the competition of the unmarried with the married woman, and of man with woman. The justification for this will not be sought in chivalry toward the 'weaker'; it will not be looked upon as furthering the interests of one class at the expense of another; it will be simply based upon the recognition that woman's child-bearing activity is essentially part of her contribution to social needs; that it ought to be acknowledged as such by the State; that society at large ought to insist, exactly as in the case of labor, that the conditions under which it is undertaken shall be as favorable as possible, and that *pro tanto* it shall be treated as part of woman's work for society at large.

A FAR-DISTANT SOLUTION.

"We may expect national insurance against motherhood to be as much a feature of woman's political programme as national insurance against old age will soon be a feature of the programme of labor. The provision of such insurance will, for the first time, allow of efficient regulation of the labor of married women during the child-bearing years—a regulation which will come none too soon to stop the degeneration of physique which is going on in certain classes of the laboring population. The idea of a national insurance against motherhood may appear absurd enough at first, but it is hard to see in what else the present woman's movement can end. To reconcile maternal activity with the new possibilities of self-development open to women is *par excellence* the woman's problem of the future. It is not one which can be solved by 'equality of opportunity,' but solely by the recognition of maternity as an essentially social activity, by the institution of some form of national insurance for motherhood and by the correlated restriction and regulation of woman's labor. We may be far distant at present from any such solution, but the growing feeling of solidarity among woman-kind, the gradual but steady organization of women to give expression to their needs, and the training which even party organizations are giving to women in political methods, can in our opinion only culminate in precisely the same way as the similar movement has done in the case of labor, namely in the cry for special protection and special provision for the essential conditions of efficient activity. A study of the more advanced woman's journals, both of this country and of America, shows how deeply thinking women are interested in the problems of heredity and of the parental responsibility for producing and rearing healthy human beings. The population question is essentially a woman's question; the social value of one side of her activity is essentially determined by the need for good citizens.

AN INJURY TO THE COMMUNITY AND WOMAN.

"For woman a high birth-rate and a high infant mortality can never be the last word of biological science, its principal recipe for an efficient human society. The unlimited reproduction of bad stock is not only an injury to the community at large, it is a peculiar injury to woman, in that it lessens the value of maternity, and throws her into competition with man without any claim to special protection or to special provision during the years of child-bearing. These are the new features of the woman's problem of the near future—the steps which are converting it from the cry of the unmarried for equality of opportunity to the cry of the married for the reconciliation of maternity with the power of self-determination. Labor and woman meet on the same ground and turn to the same remedies. Will they be successful or not? The answer in both cases largely depends on whether the socialistic state of the future can solve the population question: Can it maintain a fair state of social efficiency without a ruthless destruction of individual life—is a low birth-rate compatible with a high stand-

ard of individual fitness? That is at once the final problem of woman and the final problem of labor."

IS THE REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN WOMAN WOMANLY?

A LINE GORREN calls her article in *Scribner's* "Womanliness as a Profession," and she seeks to determine if our efforts for "higher education" and the granting of their rights to women has not done something toward undermining this firmest ground on which the feminine glory stands. Aside from the group of good people who rejoice *ad libitum* over the triumphs of "woman's progress," she sees a second party. "In this second group of observers are men who have had university training; men whose occupations are literary, intellectual, artistic; and men of science; physicians notably. These men do not say so much about the new roads that women are traveling; but they think more. And it is beginning to be borne in upon us that their thinking is touched with a doubt, a delicate apprehension. The man whose own intellectual faculties have the ripeness and flexible play that the largest culture gives, is beginning to ask himself whether the intellectualized American womanhood promises to be as *interesting* as womanhood always should be on this earth. If he happen to have studied the young girls who leave our women's colleges, the young women who act as professors in the same, the youthful doctresses in our large cities, he is conscious, on the whole, of a faint, chill misgiving. It is not that these exponents of the new feminine ambition have not many most admirable results to show in justification of that ambition. It is that, with all these admirable qualities, there is a lack of *quality*, precisely; of *the* quality, the womanly quality. Now, when such a man as has been described recognizes this, he is apt to turn cold, and to ask himself whether there be not something amiss in a scheme of education which brings together all the elements of influence, and then leaves out altogether the one magic ingredient which shall set the forces of that influence free." The true field for woman's advance lies, this writer thinks, in the culture of the emotions. The subtlest and most elemental laws of nature have specially fitted her for this, and the true end of her intellectual strivings should be to enter "in the fullest sense into the right comprehension of the great law of specialization."

MARY SPENCER-WARREN, in the *Strand*, publishes an illustrated interview with the Baroness Burdett Coutts. It is very enthusiastic. The Baroness at the age of twenty-three found herself the richest woman in England. To look back on her life is declared to be a historical education. She visited some of the foulest dens in London with Dickens, and as a result of these visits she converted Nova Scotia Gardens into Columbia Square, with its model tenement houses. During the cholera epidemic of 1867 she employed eight trained nurses, two sanitary inspectors, and four disinfectant agents, to

work under a doctor in the East End. She has founded the bishoprics of Adelaide, British Columbia, and Cape Town, at the cost of about \$250,000 apiece. She spent \$500,000 in building the church of St. Stephen's, at Westminster. She started the White-lands Training College, and is the chief promoter of the English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She is President of the Destitute Dinner Society of London, which every year gives 300,000 substantial dinners at a charge of from a halfpenny to a penny each.

THE NEW WOMAN.

"OUIDA" asserts, in the *North American Review*, that woman is neglecting immense fields of culture and areas of influence—in short, doing little or nothing with the resources she possesses, "because her whole energy is concentrated on desiring and demanding those she has not. She can write and print anything she chooses; and she scarcely ever takes the pains to acquire correct grammar or elegance of style before wasting ink and paper. She can paint and model any subjects she chooses, but she imprisons herself in men's *ateliers* to endeavor to steal their technique and their methods, and thus loses any originality she might possess. Her influence on children might be so great that through them she would practically rule the future of the world; but she delegates her influence to the vile school boards if she be poor, and if she be rich to governesses and tutors; nor does she in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred ever attempt to educate or control herself into fitness for the personal exercise of such influence. Her precept and example in the treatment of the animal creation might be of infinite use in mitigating the hideous tyranny of humanity over them, but she does little or nothing to this effect; she wears dead birds and the skins of dead creatures; she hunts the hare and shoots the pheasant, she drives and rides with more brutal recklessness than men; she watches with delight the struggles of the dying salmon, of the galloped deer; she keeps her horses standing in snow and fog for hours with the muscles of their heads and necks tied up in the torture of the bearing rein; when asked to do anything for a stray dog, a lame horse, a poor man's donkey, she is very sorry, but she has so many claims on her already; she never attempts by orders to her household, to her *fournisseurs*, to her dependents, to obtain some degree of mercy in the treatment of sentient creativeness and in the methods of their slaughter.

"The immense area which lies open to her in private life is almost entirely uncultivated, yet she wants to be admitted into public life. Public life is already overcrowded, verbose, incompetent, fussy, and foolish enough without the addition of her in her sealskin coat with the dead humming bird on her hat. Woman in public life would exaggerate the failings of men, and would not have even their few excellences. Their legislation would be, as that of men is too often, the offspring of panic or prejudice; and she would not put on the drag of common-sense as man

frequently does in public assemblies. There would be little to hope from her humanity, nothing from her liberality; for when she is frightened she is more ferocious than he, and when she has power more merciless."

WOMEN AS PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

Advice to Beginners, by Mrs. Phillips.

IN the *Young Woman* for May there is an interview with Mrs. Phillips, who is one of England's brightest and most successful of political speakers. At first, she says, she had a great prejudice against women on the platform, but after a time she found out her mistake. "Now I am more than reconciled, and I fully appreciate the value of public speech. I consider that it is the revival of one of the noblest of all arts, and should take a place in education, and in recreation as well, alongside with writing books and reading them."

MAKE A BUSINESS OF IT.

On being asked by her interviewer, "What would be your advice to the young beginner who suffers from nervousness?" she said: "Take trouble. I often say to women who feel it their duty to speak, but find it so difficult: 'Do you take as much trouble in trying to make a speech as you would in learning French verbs or cooking an omelette? Why should you expect to make a speech without taking the trouble and going through the drudgery which would be absolutely essential to excellence in a very much easier department of work?'"

PRACTICAL HINTS.

Mrs. Phillips says that she was trained in elocution, and she strongly recommends would-be speakers to study voice-production rather than elocution. Here are Mrs. Phillips' hints to a girl who wishes to make an effective speech in public: "First, know all about the question with which she proposes to deal. Whatever arguments she intends to bring forward she should oppose in her own mind, or read the best opponents of them; she should do justice to the arguments of her opponents, and then try to meet them, not with easy rhetoric, but with logical refutation. Next, she should prepare a speech that would take about three hours to deliver, and then cut out everything but the very best parts that would take about twenty minutes. If it is her first speech, and she is troubled with nervousness—which, if she is going to be a great speaker, is exceedingly likely—she should not be ashamed of learning it by heart. She should make notes of her headings only, and then be ready, if the audience inspire her and she has gained self-command, to express any further thoughts that occur at the moment. What helps me most, perhaps, is that whenever I address an audience, however small, I feel that it is a great occasion. I say to myself: Even if I have done nothing of public worth till this moment, and though I may be prevented from doing anything of the kind again, this is a great moment for me, and it is for me to make it a great moment to those who listen.

THREE MODELS.

"There are to my mind three women who in their own way are in their greatest speeches near to perfection in their art—Annie Besant, Lady Carlisle and Lady Henry Somerset. But quite apart from their gifts as public speakers, there are some women whose whole work and character have such an influence on the many women they come in contact with, that they have an extraordinary eloquence of their own; for when they speak the goodness of their lives shines through all they say.

WOMAN'S MISSION.

"I should like to take the opportunity of giving a message to the many women who will read this. Let them remember that we live in heroic days. The overwhelming majority of women might be doing far more than they are now doing, in their own spheres, without changing their line of life, if they would but link themselves together, and put themselves under the inspiring influences which are bringing forth every day so many workers in the fields of philanthropy and reform. Once women come forward to work, remembering this essential truth, which I have often expressed before, that a workless life is a worthless life, they are perfectly certain to join those who want to do away with all disabilities that restrain women, and devote themselves to discovering and using their highest abilities."

THE PIONEER WOMAN IN AMERICAN LITERATURE.

ELIZABETH PORTER GOULD claims for Hannah Adams, born in Medfield, Mass., in 1755, the honor of having been the first American woman to publish a book under her own name, and in support of this claim contributes an interesting article to the *New England Magazine*. Miss Adams published her first book—"A View of Religions"—in 1784, and her last—"Letters on the Gospels"—in 1824.

A LONELY CAREER.

"To realize the loneliness of Miss Adams in her literary career, it is only necessary to remember that when this, the last of her six books, was published (in 1824), not a book of the now well-known American literary women had appeared. In England, Jane Austen had died seven years before; Maria Edgeworth was still living; Harriet Martineau had published her first book, but in the difficulties of transportation it is doubtful whether it had then reached America; Mrs. Browning in poetry, Mrs. Jameson in art, Mrs. Somerville in science, had not appeared. It was to be twenty years before Charlotte Brontë should startle the world. Probably Hannah More, who was ten years older than Hannah Adams, was the only literary woman who had for her any special interest. Some letters from her she highly prized. But in this scarcity of women friends in the literary life, Hannah Adams was not wanting in those of the other sex. President John Adams often invited her to his Quincy home to use his library in compiling

her histories. Her marvelous power of assimilation, as well as application, was a wonder to all the Adams family. One day, surprised at the rapidity with which she went through folios of the ancient fathers, Mr. Adams spoke to her about it, only to learn that while leaf after leaf had been turned, she had culled all she needed for her work."

WORKING-GIRLS' CLUBS.

THE organizations known as clubs or societies for working-girls in New York and other American cities are described by Clara Sidney Davidge in *Scribner's*. The first of these clubs was formed ten years ago, of thirteen members, and chose for itself a non-sectarian, self-governing, independent platform which has been the model for all later societies.

THE FINANCIAL BASIS.

"The desire to be self-supporting and independent of outside aid renders the careful administration of club finances of first importance. The monthly dues paid by the members are fixed at 20 or 25 cents, with an initiation fee usually of the latter amount. A paying membership of 200 girls will enable almost any club to carry its expenses, which, even in a large city, for rent of rooms, light, heat and care, should average not more than \$40 to \$50 per month. For initial expenses of outfit or special necessities, funds are raised by entertainments provided by the members, at which a small admission fee is asked, and from fairs and sales of articles made or contributed by members. . . .

WHAT THE CLUBS ARE FOR.

"An immense amount of thought and labor has been spent in the formation and conduct of these societies, and with what object? That girls may make for themselves, by co-operation, opportunities for social intercourse, self-improvement and advancement. Primarily intended as a common meeting-ground where differences in circumstance or degree are sunk for the time, the club is, first of all, a place where a girl may expect to enjoy herself after work hours. There cannot be too much opportunity for recreation in such a club, yet girls seeking amusement, or excitement only, rarely join clubs, or if they join are sure to drop off. Class work is soon demanded by the members themselves, and the courses mapped out are suggested and discussed by the girls at business meetings, and at the 'Practical Talks' which occur in most clubs at regular intervals.

WORK AS WELL AS PLAY.

"If skilled and paid teachers are employed for classes, an extra fee is often charged, and only those able to pay the fee join such classes. In this way, or by the free instruction of volunteer teachers, millinery, dressmaking, cooking, first aid to the injured, and other branches are taught. By means of these classes the attendance at the club rooms is distributed through the week, the crowded nights, when a majority of members is present, being limited to strictly social occasions, business meetings, and the 'Practical Talk' nights.

"At the 'Practical Talks,' subjects for discussion

are often proposed and voted on by those present, such subjects, for example, as the following :

" 'What is wealth?'

" 'Should women be allowed to vote?'

" 'Why do so few girls marry nowadays, comparatively speaking?'

" 'Life and its struggles.'

" 'How to tell a real lady.'

" 'When women take men's places and cut down wages, what is the effect upon the home?'

"Very often a course of subjects is chosen, such as 'Famous Women,' 'Talks on Hygiene,' 'Elementary Facts of Science,' and the like. The success of a series of such 'Talks' naturally depends largely upon the leader, and on her ability to impart information clearly and in an interesting manner. It is also important to draw as many girls as possible into the discussion that follows the 'Talk,' to evoke the opinion of 'modest members,' and to hold the attention of all.

"The monthly business meetings afford training in system and order, and lead to familiarity with parliamentary rules. At these meetings the officers report as to financial condition and general affairs; heads of committees give an account of departments under their control; opinions are requested as to proposed new movements, discussion follows, and the club learns to know itself individually and as a whole. . . .

BENEFIT FUNDS.

"The Mutual Benefit Fund is of the greatest importance to club members. Except through the Penny Provident Savings system, which has been introduced to some degree in the clubs, provision for emergencies is rarely made. Benefit societies, so called, although often dishonestly managed and demanding extortionate rates, are well known in factories. Their promoters prey upon employees in all branches of business, and the victims pay away a large share of their earnings that a meager death benefit may eventually be secured by their family. In this Mutual Benefit Fund there are two classes of members. First, those paying 50 cents initiation fee and 25 cents monthly dues. Second, those paying 50 cents initiation fee and 15 cents monthly dues.

"The benefits are: For members of the first class, \$5 a week for six weeks (\$30) during illness, not more than once a year, and \$30 at death.

"For members of the second class, \$3 a week for six weeks (\$18) during illness, not more than once a year, and \$20 at death.

"For members joining both classes, \$8 a week for six weeks (\$48) during illness, not more than once a year, and \$50 at death.

"There are now 250 members enrolled in the fund.

AIDS TO SECURING EMPLOYMENT.

"The Alliance Employment Bureau was opened in connection with the clubs to supply a systematic method for securing work for those without it. Certain lines of work are more popular than others, certain trades require less skill and training in those who follow them; and these avenues are crowded in proportion as population is centred.

THE NEED OF A NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE.

ATTENTION is again called to the need of a National Health Service through a petition of the American Medical Association to Congress published in the *Sanitarian*, and by an article on the subject in the *North American Review*. At each of its last three annual meetings the American Medical Association adopted resolutions favoring the establishment of a Department and Secretary of Public Health, and this proposition was also discussed and approved by the Pan-American Medical Congress which met in Washington, September, 1893. Moreover, a large number of State boards of health, the National Board of Public Health and various medical societies in different States and cities have given their indorsements to this movement. No action, however, has so far been taken by Congress in response to these appeals further than to refer to committees bills to establish such a department, which were introduced in both houses in December, 1891.

PETITION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The American Medical Association consists of men of distinction in every part of the United States. For more than forty years it has held annual sessions in the chief cities of the United States. These sessions have greatly promoted scientific research in the causes and treatment of diseases of every character, encouraged higher medical education and the formation of State boards of health. The petition of this association for a National Health Service, therefore, demands more than passing consideration. We give as follows extracts from this petition to Congress:

"The government, through the operations of the Surgeons-General of the Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Service, has made liberal expenditures for the National Medical Library and its Index Catalogue, a pathological museum, and some investigations on the origin, nature and spread of the fearful infectious germs that are brought to us by immigrant and other ships. But the medical profession believes that the government can, in a wider way, promote the public welfare by creating a Department of Public Health, the head of which should be a physician, a member of the Cabinet and on a parity with the heads of the Departments of War, Navy, Finance, Justice, Agriculture, etc. A fair investigation will show that no profession excels ours in positive efficiency to sustain public order, public comfort and public virtue.

"As we have no national office for the collection of such statistics, except, perhaps, the Bureau of Labor in a partial way, we must rely upon those furnished by other nations.

EVILS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

"The telegraph operators, everywhere, sooner or later become the victims of scrivener's palsy of the forearm and fingers on account of the excessive use they are obliged to make of them, for as their celerity fails their wages decline. The mail clerks on railroad trains are required to work many hours more

than in other government offices, and are, besides, compelled to memorize, with all the certainty of the multiplication table, the locality of 8,000 to 10,000 post-offices in the vast districts of the country. The effect in numerous cases of this excessive use of the memory is insomnia and a mild form of dementia. It is, certainly, a function of statesmanship to investigate these serious evils. The government has begun to investigate the exposure of employees on railroads who are often wounded and killed in the coupling of cars; and the investigation of the desperate use of young people in the 'sweat shops' of clothing establishments has created a great outcry for their relief."

"Our census of 1890 shows that 524,000 deaths occurred in that year, and that 100,000 were from consumption. It is estimated that about one-half the whole number was due to diseases that could have been prevented.

PROTECT THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

"We are not asking Congress to build a great medical school of instruction. Congress appropriates willingly large sums for the study of the diseases of cattle and plants, but comparatively nothing for the diseases of the people. But we show you that 522,000 inhabitants died in 1890, and that 250,000 of them at least have perished by diseases which are preventable.

"We ask for a governmental Department of Public Health; one of whose functions would be the combination of the intelligence, feeling and force of all the schools and medical societies of the nation for collective investigation, in order that physicians may become capable to the utmost to relieve the woe and agony of suffering in individuals and families.

"For the medical profession to be able to exert all its benign influences in society, it must have the same rank and dignity that is attached to other departments in the President's Cabinet. The methods of research are the same as those employed by other scientists. The methods of the calculus that are employed to ascertain the cause of the perturbations of celestial bodies are the same as those employed in the investigation of obscure diseases. The physician is guided in his investigations by the canons of logic, and hence it is that the opinions of well-trained doctors are as reliable and stable as those of jurists, statesmen, engineers, merchants, divines, lawyers and political economists. The same reproach applied to doctors, because of their different opinions, applies equally well to all other callings.

"At this time the success in medical practice surpasses any other period of its history. The death-rate in our general hospitals was never as low. In surgery it is about 3 per cent.; thousands of successive births take place in maternity hospitals without a single death; the mortality in typhoid fever is about 3 per cent. in hospital practice; in general medicine the rate is declining; but it is not as low as in surgery, because of the increasing mortality, as before said, in such diseases as consumption, cancer, kidney, heart

affections, and the continued bad hygienic conditions in the congested areas of our large cities, where one-half the children die under five years of age.

HOW TO HELP THE FARMERS.

"Though Congress is voting vast sums for agricultural schools and experimental stations, yet these are above the reach of the great mass of farmers and their adult sons and daughters. They cannot leave the fields and the household duties for at least nine months of the year, and they cannot pay the expenses incident to college life; but schools of instruction, by means of lectures, demonstrations, drawings and experiments in physics, chemistry and the structures and the functions of the chief organs of animals and plants, can be readily inculcated by the doctors in medicine who have themselves been taught in this manner. These lectures can be given by physicians during the winter seasons in the towns of the counties and within reach of the farmers' homes, and a central office, such as we propose, would aim to promote this without expense to the government.

"It will be the means of putting new life into the freshest and strongest minds of the people. Every farm would soon become an experimental station; nature would be seen with new eyes, and the dull and monotonous lives of this most neglected class would become radiant with a new light. This may be counted one of the great influences that will follow the higher education of physicians.

"The question may arise whether such a department in the government would subserve the interests of any particular sect or school in medicine. We reply that, amid the apparent disparity in medical practice, there is one true unity, and to attain this all true physicians are continually striving. It is evident that there can be but one anatomy, physiology, pathology, chemistry, physics or preventive medicine. The difference among doctors lies in therapeutics or treatment of disease, and as in the past, so for the future, practitioners will use a variety of remedies and in varying quantities, and there will be different modes of management of sick and injured people. With the advance in medical education the modes of treatment will become more unified.

NEED OF A NATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

"The organism which is called medicine, like every other product of man's constructive genius, is striving to attain perfection, and to accomplish this it must be sustained in all its scientific undertakings by the co-operation of national and State legislation.

"We ask each member of Congress, who seeks relief for himself and his family in the times of their distress through the most accomplished practitioners of medicine, to consider that his mind is the type of that of millions who constitute the Republic; and therefore we ask him to lend his influence to our effort to secure for the people the most highly trained persons in the science and art of medicine.

"We hope that it is plain that a Secretary of Public Health would represent the medical consciousness

of the nation, and that he would be one to whom we could all look for the exploitation of measures that will direct continuous scientific collective research in regard to epidemic and endemic diseases, and especially those of a degenerative character; and thus make his department the repository of the most important measures that concern the welfare and comfort of the people; and his duties will steadily grow broader and stronger in adaptability to public needs."

Another Proposition.

Surgeon-General George M. Sternberg, writing in the *North American Review*, while favoring the establishment of a Department of Public Health, with a Cabinet minister at its head, is inclined to doubt that such a measure could be carried through Congress. He therefore urges the adoption of the bill prepared by the committee of the New York College of Medicine, which proposes to establish a bureau of health within the Department of the Interior of the United States. This bill provides for a Commissioner of Public Health and an Advisory Council, the Commissioner to be an expert sanitarian, appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to preside at the meetings of the Advisory Council, and who shall be the responsible head and executive officer of the bureau.

Surgeon-General Sternberg is strongly in favor of this proposition to put a single commissioner at the head of the bureau of public health, pointing out that the defunct National Board of Health consisted of several members living in various parts of the country, and who, with the exception of the secretary, devoted their time to other pursuits except when they assembled in Washington for a regular or special meeting of the board. Moreover, this board not being attached to either of the great departments of the government, had no defender in the Cabinet and was subject to attacks of enemies whose ambition it was to supplant it. The bureau of public health, he declares, should be within the Department of the Interior of the United States rather than within one of the other departments, since the demand for the sensible health bureau comes largely from the great interior.

DEMAND OF THE INTERIOR.

"It is here that the greatest saving of life can be effected by sanitary improvements, and it is here that the greatest losses would occur if cholera should be introduced into the country through one of our sea-ports. That these great interior States shall have no voice with reference to the regulations to be enforced at seaboard cities for the exclusion of exotic pestilential diseases, which when introduced have no respect for State lines, is no more reasonable than to refuse them a voice with reference to the maintenance of a navy and seaboard defenses. They pay their share of the taxes which go to the support of the institutions for the common defense, and they are willing to pay their share of the expense of maintaining a national quarantine service.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE SERVICE.

"This bill of the New York College of Medicine provides: 'That whenever the proper authorities of a State shall surrender to the United States the use of the buildings and disinfecting apparatus of a State quarantine station, the Commissioner of Public Health shall cause an examination thereof to be made by a competent person or persons, and if the said station, buildings and disinfecting apparatus be found adapted to the purposes of a quarantine, and the Commissioner of Public Health approve of their use as such, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to receive them and to pay a reasonable compensation to the State for their use.'

"Under this provision our quarantine service, in time, may become what it should be—national and uniform. At present the interior States feel that they are at the mercy of those local authorities who control the appointment of quarantine officials and the enactment of State or municipal laws governing the quarantine establishments. The laws may be satisfactory and their administration may be placed in competent hands, but there is no guarantee that this will continue to be the case. And if the laws are defective or the administration lax at a single seaport of our extended coast-line, the dreaded invasion may occur and the germs of pestilence be widely sown in spite of the intelligent efforts made for their exclusion at other ports.

"Although the desirability of a uniform and national system of quarantine administration is apparent, this cannot be effected at once, and the only way of eventually accomplishing it appears to be that proposed in the bill under consideration. But just here lies the danger that the bill may be defeated through the influence of interested parties. Those at present in charge of quarantine establishments see in this clause a threat that they may be displaced by officials of the general government. This, however, does not follow even if 'the proper authorities of a State shall surrender to the United States the use of the buildings and disinfecting apparatus of a State quarantine station.' The man who has shown his efficiency in the administration of the State establishment would be wanted by the Commissioner of Public Health for similar service in connection with the national quarantine station.

A COUNCIL OF SANITARIANS.

"Another important feature in the bill is the provision for an Advisory Council to consist of one member from each State of the United States. 'Such member shall be a physician of good repute and standing and shall be appointed by the Governor of the State which he is to represent in the Council.' This provision is a wise one from two points of view: The Commissioner will have the advice of a select body of sanitarians from all parts of the country, each one of whom will be able to give him valuable information with reference to sanitary matters in his own State and to put him in touch with the local health authorities for the purpose of obtaining sanitary

data, etc. And, on the other hand, the members of the Advisory Council will obtain valuable information from the discussions held at the annual meetings and from a personal knowledge of investigations undertaken by the Commissioner, and will disseminate this useful information upon their return to their homes among the people of their respective States."

The principal objects of a central health bureau should be, says Surgeon-General Sternberg, to extend and disseminate exact knowledge regarding sanitation, to give advice with regard to its application to special cases, to correspond with the central authorities of other countries for the purpose of learning their methods of sanitary administration and the results of the same, and to collect and publish vital statistics. He lays stress upon the importance of the last mentioned of its functions. It is only, he says, with reference to vital statistics that we can obtain precise information as to the principal areas of prevalence of various preventible diseases, the reasons for increased or diminished prevalence in a given area and the results obtained by sanitary improvements.

THE HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

DR. A. H. DOTY, of New York City, contributes in the *Medical Record* a brief account of the origin and spread of the practice of vaccination against small-pox.

"Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, was born in 1749, in Berkeley, Gloucestershire, England. Early in life he showed a predilection for natural history, the preparation of zoological specimens, etc., and apparently had resolved to follow this occupation. It was decided, however, that he should enter the medical profession, and he was apprenticed to Mr. Ludlow, a surgeon of Sodbury, near Bristol. It was during this period that the power of vaccination was unfolded to him. He had learned of the tradition existing among the people employed in dairies, that those whose hands became infected as the result of milking cows having an eruption about the teats and udder, known as 'cow-pox,' were protected against small-pox. It seems strange that this report had not received greater attention, but the indifference of the people generally to traditions, and the reticence on the part of owners of dairies to furnish any information which might injure their business, may partly account for it.

JENNER'S DISCOVERY.

"It did not escape the observation of Jenner, who, for almost thirty years, carefully and patiently investigated the subject, and having demonstrated the protection afforded by vaccination to his entire satisfaction, gave to the world in 1796 his description and results of vaccination in a paper entitled 'An Inquiry into the Cause and Effect of Variola Vaccina.' During the period of his investigation he did not try to conceal his discovery, but freely discussed it and invited help, but met with nothing but indifference and discouragement. Even John Hunter, under whose care Jenner, as a favorite student, studied while in

London, and with whom he lived for two years, was not impressed with the importance of vaccination; he occasionally spoke of it to his friends and referred to it in his lectures, but nothing more. Undaunted, Jenner continued his work, and at last, on May 14, 1796, vaccinated James Phipps, eight years of age. The operation was successful, and in July of the same year the boy was inoculated with lymph taken from a small-pox vesicle, and, as Jenner predicted, no result followed. The disappearance of cow-pox retarded the investigation until 1798, when vaccination was repeated. In the mean time he had gone to London to continue his work, but it was three months before a vaccination was performed in that city. This was done by Mr. Cline, a surgeon connected with one of the hospitals, who vaccinated a boy suffering from hip disease, not so much as an evidence of his belief in its protective influence as in the hope that it might prove to be a good counter-irritant. Other vaccinations followed, and the success of the new discovery became assured. Vaccination spread rapidly throughout England and the Continent; not, however, without considerable opposition and many annoyances to Jenner, principally on account of the ignorance displayed on the part of those who vaccinated, and the worthless quality of the virus used.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

"Vaccination was introduced into the United States in 1800, by Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, of Boston, and in New York by Dr. Valentine Seaman, who, on May 22, 1801, vaccinated several persons with lymph obtained from the vesicle on the arm of a servant of Governor Sergeant, who was vaccinated in Boston by Dr. Waterhouse, and arrived here before the eighth day. In January, 1802, an institution for the purpose of free vaccination was established in New York, with Dr. Samuel Scofield as resident surgeon. This was subsequently merged into the New York City Dispensary."

Small-Pox in the United States.

The late Dr. John H. Rauch, just before his death, sent to the *Journal of the American Medical Association* a detailed statement of the small-pox situation in this country on March 17, 1894. The important facts are summarized in the concluding paragraphs: "There are now in Massachusetts 21 cases; of these 17 are in Boston. Connecticut, 2; New York, 123, distributed as follows: New York City, 43; Brooklyn, 60; and 20 cases throughout the State. New Jersey, 4 cases; Pennsylvania, 29; 12 of these being in Philadelphia. Ohio, 7 cases; Indiana, 8; Illinois, 168 cases; of these there were 15 in the State and 153 in Chicago. Wisconsin, 10 cases; Michigan, 4; Iowa, 1; Virginia, 1; Georgia, 10; Vermont, 1; and Tennessee, 8 cases. Total in the United States, 399 cases, and less than there were on March 1.

"From the foregoing, it will be seen that the effort of the health authorities, taken as a whole, has been successful, if not in stamping out the disease, in controlling it, as the only places where there is an increase are Chicago and Brooklyn."

HOW THE BIBLE GREW.

Higher Criticism and the Old Testament.

IN the *Quarterly Review* there is an article on "Old Testament Criticism" which is interesting, if only because it summarizes within a very brief compass the conclusions at which the Higher Criticism has arrived in its study of the evolution of the Old Testament. The *Quarterly* reviewer gives the following outline as being, in his opinion, the substantial concrete statement of the chief tendencies of many of the best qualified biblical critics: "The following outline is necessarily imperfect, but it is, we believe, substantially correct:

"1. It is regarded as scarcely doubtful that (a) there are four documents in our present Pentateuch: the First Elohists or Priestly Codex, the Second Elohists, the Jehovist, the Deuteronomist; (b) each of these documents existed as an independent writing before incorporation into the Pentateuch; (c) in their main features these documents can be distinctly traced, and, while there is much diversity in details, there is practical unanimity as to the main outlines of their contents; (d) there are in Pentateuchal legislation at least three distinct codes of laws—the covenant (judicial) code, Ex. xx.-xxiv., xxxiv.; the prophetic, parenthetic popular code of Deuteronomy; the esoteric priestly code, of which the center is Leviticus. These codes show characteristics of their history, their date, their purpose, and exhibit clear stages of development from the simple to the complex.

"2. It is further held, but with less general agreement, that (a) the literature and history alike make it impossible to regard the Pentateuchal legislation as one whole, and they can only be understood on the assumption that the Deuteronomic and Priests' Codes did not exist or were not known, the one before the reign of Josiah, the other before the Exile. The literature is silent about them, and the history presents frequent violations of them, or unconsciousness of them, by persons who were the representatives of God to the people; (b) the Books of Judges and Samuel are written by one who knows the Book of the Covenant, but not the Deuteronomic or Priestly Code. The Books of Kings are written by one who knows and is imbued with the spirit of the Deuteronomic Code, but is ignorant of the Priestly; the Books of Chronicles by one who interprets the history by the Priestly Code; (c) the prophet Ezekiel—the great priest of the Exile—occupies common ground between the Deuteronomic and Priestly Codes, and furnishes the basis for the later legislation; (d) as with the legislation and the institutions, so with the theological ideas. There is throughout the literature and the history a clearly traceable development corresponding with and confirming the general evolution.

"3. The dates of the four great documents are, for those who accept the foregoing propositions, roughly as follows: 1. The Jehovist, at the end of the ninth or beginning of the eighth century B.C. 2. The Elohists, that is, the second Elohists of Hupfeld, which has now in the school of Graf become the first, prob-

ably some fifty years later. These documents are conveniently known by the symbols J and E respectively; and were later—after perhaps a hundred years—amalgamated with editorial modifications into one document known as J E—i.e., the great prophetic *History Book*. 3. The Deuteronomist followed soon after the amalgamation of J and E, not later than B.C. 621. The obvious symbol for it is D. 4. The Priestly Codex—i.e., the first Elohist—now become last, in the first quarter of the fifth century B.C. It is referred to as P or P C, and by Wellhausen as Q (*quatuor*), from the not very happy idea that it contains four covenants.”

ROBERTSON SMITH.

PROFESSOR LINDSAY pays an eloquent tribute to his friend Professor Robertson Smith in the *Review of the Churches*. The following extracts give

gradual advance. And the only method of carrying out Calvin's idea is the honest practice of the Higher Criticism, which means to look at the Bible fairly and honestly as a historical record, and the effort everywhere to reach the real meaning and the historical setting of the Scripture records, *as a whole*, by letting the Bible speak for itself altogether apart from human traditions of any kind whatever. These were the principles which he gave us in the Theological Society where he found and formed his powers, and they remained with him his life long.”

A SCHOLAR'S MODESTY.

A modest and unassuming man, he had no conception of the storm which his views would arouse when he wrote them out clearly and succinctly, so that all men could read and understand them. “When he wrote his famous article ‘Bible’ for the *Encyclo-*

pædia Britannica he never dreamt that any one would take offense. He was writing as a scholar for scholars, but he had in articles, addresses, sermons, lectures, shown, as he thought, that his critical principles were based on Reformation theology, and no one had objected. But he had never foreseen that the wholesale overturn of traditional views would shock the mass of people, who would have contentedly accepted them had he only given them a few at a time.

THE VALUE OF DISCUSSION.

“I need not record the history of the famous case, which gave a great shock

to the Free Church, and yet in the end educated not only its ministers but its common people. I have little doubt that, however unfortunate for the man, it was a great thing for the people that the battle was fought out in a democratic Church, where nothing intervened between professor and membership but representative Church courts. The Robertson Smith case set men and women reading about the Bible and reading the Bible as nothing else has done during the century. In outlying country parishes small farmers, plowmen, and shepherds, in the cities small shopkeepers, clerks and artisans



THE LATE PROFESSOR ROBERTSON SMITH.

Professor Lindsay's view on the question which made Robertson Smith's name a household word in Scotland. Robertson Smith was the most popular exponent of the Higher Criticism in Scotland, and, characteristically enough, he maintained he was brought to that way of thinking by no less orthodox an authority than John Calvin. “Calvin,” Prof. Smith declared, “had set before him as the goal of biblical study to gather into one whole of all God's dealings with man from the fall to the Resurrection, the history of true religion, the adoption and education from age to age of the Church in a continuous scheme of

clubbed together to buy 'The Old Testament in the Jewish Church,' and formed little societies to read it and discuss it. His friends never doubted victory for the cause, though they feared they would lose the man. If the case could have been kept going a year or two longer both cause and man would have been saved."

A MARTYR TO TRUTH.

Unfortunately it was not kept going for a year or two longer, and after the question had been before four assemblies, the blow fell: "At last, in 1881, the Assembly, under the leadership of Dr. Rainy, sad to have to say it, removed him from his chair. They were careful not to pronounce his views inconsistent with the doctrine of the Church, they left him free to take a pastoral charge, but they made him cease teaching. He was advised that the course was utterly illegal, thoroughly unconstitutional, that he ought to appeal to the Civil Courts, that he and his friends should leave the Church. But sad as he was at heart and sore in spirit, he was too good a Free Churchman to appeal to Cæsar in a spiritual case, and too loyal to the Church of his fathers to seek to weaken it. He used every persuasion to prevent any secession; only for himself he would take no ministerial place in the Church until the unjust sentence had been reversed. The burden and excitement of these four years told heavily on him. He lived nearly fourteen years after his removal from his chair, but he was never quite the same man physically afterward; nor is it to be wondered at by any who knew what he went through. There are many ways of martyrdom—what was done to Robertson Smith was one of them. He was a true martyr—a witness who gave himself for others. He did, if any man did. Scotland has an insight into the meaning of the Bible, and Scotch ministers and office-bearers have entered into the fruit of his labors. It was hard on the man, but such is the faithfulness to death which the truth always demands from her pioneers and discoverers."

A JEWISH VIEW OF ST. PAUL.

Mr. Montefiore's First Impression of the Apostle.

IN the *Jewish Review*, Mr. Montefiore publishes a very suggestive analysis of the doctrines of the Apostle Paul as they appear in the eyes of a modern Jew. He says: "The Epistles of Paul fill a new-comer with immense astonishment. They are so unique. They are so wholly unlike anything else he has ever read. Humanity is composed of Jews and Gentiles. It is in their relation to God that Paul's great pre-eminence, his big religious advance, his most permanent contribution to religion, consist. His conception of the Law, his theory of Christ, his views about Israel, his doctrine of justification, seem all not only original, but utterly strange and unexpected. His break with the past is violent. Jesus seems to expand and spiritualize Judaism. Paul in some senses turns it upside down. In his eyes the main purpose of the revelation to Moses and of the giving of the Law was to make things worse, to in-

crease the quantity, and to accentuate the sharpness of sin. 'The Law came in beside that the trespass might abound.'

His VIEW OF THE CASE.

"In no other point does the originality of Paul show itself more decisively. Such an absolute *bouleversement* of the Jewish conception of the Law is not to be explained by any influence of Hellenism. It is purely due to the daring genius of its author. For Paul the significance of Christ's work lies almost exclusively in his crucifixion and resurrection. His work is essentially miraculous and supernatural. Paul was a disciple of Jesus, in so far as the Messiahship and Crucifixion and Resurrection were concerned; but to the teaching of Jesus, as such, he rarely alludes.

"Many thoughts, and even difficulties, are raised by Paul's theory. First of all, we notice that it is historically inaccurate. It is doubtful whether any one before Paul ever felt that the Law was 'the strength of sin,' or was driven through the Law to spiritual despair.

MR. MONTEFIORE'S CRITICISM.

"Paul's theory, if I understand it rightly, seems to me as religiously cruel as it is historically false. What God is that who has given unto man a law which man must necessarily disobey, who has offered a condition for salvation which must necessarily be unfulfilled?

"We have now passed through the main points in Paul's attack upon the Law. We have seen that while given apparently for eternity, its real purpose was only temporary. Its seeming object was to make men better, and to qualify them for the Kingdom of God; its true object was to create the knowledge and the lust of sin. At its best, its intended result was to stimulate a desire for redemption through the medium of a spiritual despair; at its worst it led almost inevitably to self-delusion, hypocrisy and pride. It claims fulfillment, but no man can fulfill it: it demands obedience, but none can obey. It threatens the transgressor with a curse, but it was only given that transgression might abound; it promises the doer of it reward, but the reward is beyond man's power to attain. Truly an awful gift from God; a marvelous issue of evil from that which in itself was 'holy and righteous and good.' Surely the disproportion of effect to cause is itself enough to prove the error of the argument.

PAUL'S ZEAL FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS.

"Paul's zeal for righteousness and holy living is essentially Jewish. His tremendous enthusiasm for his cause, which is at once religious and ethical, gives this zeal a glow and fervency peculiarly his own. His hatred of sin is very inspiring. Equally striking, I think, is his grasp upon the essentials of morality. There is a unity in his ethics: the virtues hang together. On one or two principles, whether religious or ethical, all seem to depend. Nor can we forget that the great Apostle of faith has yet placed faith below love. This seems the culminating proof of the fact that no trace of ethical antinomianism can be elicited from the Epistles of Paul."

JAPANESE "NEW THEOLOGY."

THE Rev. J. L. Atkinson, writing from Kobe, Japan, furnishes *Our Day* with an interesting account of recent theological movements among the Japanese converts to Christianity.

"The Japanese have at length thought out a theology. They have chosen a name by which to designate it. The term in the vernacular is *Shin-shingaku*. This in English becomes New Theology. The process of thinking out this system has occupied a number of years. The 'leaders' have discussed the subject among themselves by conversations. They have preached sermons, printed articles in the religious papers and magazines and have gradually reached the point where their views may now be said to have become crystallized and fairly settled. They have read Orthodox, Broad Church and Unitarian theological literature. They have consulted with a variety of religious teachers, including Mrs. Humphry Ward, the authoress of 'Robert Elsmere.' They have without the least doubt done a great deal of hard thinking."

THE MEANING OF REDEMPTION.

To show some of the results of this thinking, Mr. Atkinson quotes from a paper prepared for the World's Parliament of Religions by Mr. Yokoi:

"The theologians commonly say that the death of Christ brought a new element into the religion of Jesus which could not have been revealed before, viz., the expiatory merit of that death; that all the teachings of Christ had been in a sense preparatory to the great expiatory act of His life; that we must go to the teachings of the disciples if we would learn about the nature of Christian faith; and that it was by the blood and sufferings of Christ on the cross that our redemption was bought. We, however, are compelled to contest this position. If we understand the cross and its significance rightly, we are unable to see in it any new teaching, but rather the most powerful expression of the old teaching of Jesus—viz., that to die to self and to live for others and for God is to enter into eternal life; and Jesus by shedding His blood and dying on the cross gave to this great truth the most powerful expression. The important thing was not that He should suffer and die merely, for a great many besides have similarly suffered and died, but that He should suffer and die in faith and joy, blessing His crucifiers and hoping in God, and thus teaching all ages to come that self-sacrifice and not selfishness was the true and normal way of life. This is what makes the cross of Christ such an important factor in Christian faith."

CHARACTER OF THE LEADERS.

The writer in *Our Day* is evidently a man of conservative views, but his tribute to the personal worth of the liberal leaders in new Japan is hearty and unreserved: "What the practical effect on the life and work of these 'leaders' the adoption of this new theology may be, it is impossible to say. It is, however, only just to them to say that without a single

exception, so far as the writer knows, they have in the past done some noble, self-denying and successful Christian work. No words of appreciation and of praise can be too ardent in setting forth the labors and successes of these 'leaders' in the early years of their Christian ministry."

GOUNOD AND CHURCH MUSIC.

THE Rev. H. T. Henry, in the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, presents an elaborate critique of the contributions of Gounod to the music of the Church, concluding with a finely sympathetic estimate of the composer's style.

THE SENSUOUS IN MUSIC.

"What, then, is the 'sensual beauty' of music? There is a purely mechanical counterpoint which, because it violates no rule, appeals to the intellect and baffles the censure of the teacher. It is like the Latin 'poetry' manufactured in our seminaries—Horatian or Virgilian in everything but beauty. Such music has really only one defect—it is not music.

"Then there is the music which, while it flatters the sense—as it is of the essence of music to do—gratifies also the intellect by its skillful development of subject, its clarity of form and expression, its well-defined content, its sudden delicate surprises of chord or of melodic progression, and the many other graces which are more or less amenable to scholastic rule. There is here, therefore, the genius of artistic manipulation as well as the genius of inspiration. Its 'sensual beauty' can never be wanting; but while the 'profane crowd' are contented therewith, the gods dwelling on high Olympus receive the added pleasure of intellectual satisfaction—even as the knife of the botanist can reveal to him a deeper beauty in the flower.

BEAUTIFUL AS WELL AS SACRED.

"In this view all music must be at least *sensual*. But the word has ordinarily a repugnant meaning. There is a suggestiveness in some melodic and harmonic progressions which (whether essentially or habitually it concerns us not to inquire) may be considered 'voluptuous' in its bad sense. The sensual beauty of Gounod's music is certainly not of this kind. His church music—whether it be styled sensual or intellectual or what not—is sacred and inspiring. Sacred does not necessarily mean *sad*, *gloomy*, 'strictly diatonic,' oppressively contrapuntal; but neither may it be voluptuous and worldly. What has been said of the *Sanctus* of the St. Cecilia Mass might with even greater force be said of all the other numbers of that Mass: 'With a fullness of symmetrical beauty justifying the old poet's epithet of "ravishing" are combined a *devotional fervor* and *dignity* which render the strain wholly inapplicable to any secular purpose.' It labors under no affectation of newness or oldness, and will claim to be sacred music in virtue only of its own inherent beauty and dignity. 'The music is

not new, if "new" is to mean either flimsy or ugly; the music is not old, if to be "old" is to be harsh and formal, to exhibit the hard scaffolding of science, behind which no beautiful structure exists.'

"Gounod's music is both sensuous (in its proper meaning, as all beauty must be which appeals to the *sense* as its immediate judge) and intellectual. But, as we have said, Gounod belonged to no school. His style felt vastly the beautiful and heavenly—if we may be permitted the epithet—influences of the Gregorian Chant. It knelt at the shrine of Palestrina; it listened to the dignified counsels of Gluck's *apologia*; it loved Mozart and revered Beethoven; it followed somewhat the imaginative trend of Schumann's Romanticism, and disdained not to follow, if not to imitate servilely, the dramatic doctrine of Wagner. His music is fresh without *bizarrerries*; it is dramatically emphatic without irreverence."

ANECDOTES OF VON BÜLOW.

FRANCES E. REGAL contributes to *Music* many curious and interesting anecdotes of the late Dr. Hans Von Bülow, from which we select the following:

"Bülow did not give private lessons, but was accustomed to have a class for a month in May at Berlin, and in June at Frankfort, to which students were admitted for 200 marks and listeners for 100. At these large gatherings those who had anything ready to play sent in their name, or he chose what he wanted, while the rest waited in terror for their turn to come, and their terror was not without cause. An awkward English girl once went to the piano, and, half frightened to death, managed to play her piece after a fashion. 'Ach Gott!' roared the irate doctor, 'you play the easy passages with a difficulty that is simply enormous!' And he swept the poor girl from the keyboard. Bülow absolutely forbade the use of the pencil in the class room, and it was with difficulty and peril that any of the bright things that fell from him were preserved.

"As might be expected with his hard head and restrained fire, he despised unbridled emotions and affected sweetness. 'Liszt, Chopin and Wagner,' he said, 'are often hysterical; Bach, Beethoven and Brahms never; therefore the latter are the higher.' 'Tristan and Isolde' he called a nervous fever, but Handel, he said, had no nerves, and for his colossal genius he had a great admiration. 'Handel cannot be played with dainty fingers; he must be pounded out,' said Bülow, and he would doubtless have recommended as he did for one of the Mendelssohn preludes, 'to shoe your fingers with iron.' Besides Brahms, of the modern school, he had great affection for Mendelssohn and for Raff. Schumann he did not like so well.

"Prodigious as his memory was, it failed him sometimes, and some of the most amusing Bülow anecdotes relate to his ingenious devices for covering up the slip. In the midst of the great fugue in Beetho-

ven's sonata, Op. 109, he lost himself and promptly pulled out a large handkerchief and mopped his face and head as though he had stopped on account of the heat. Then he carried the fugue through to a triumphal finish. On another similar occasion he rushed from the room and swore that the piano must be tuned before he could go on.

"Bülow was probably the most eccentric artist that ever lived. Once he stopped abruptly and demanded that the ushers turn the piano around. When his reason was asked, he replied that a certain lady in the audience annoyed him unspeakably by fanning herself out of tune. When it was suggested that it might be simpler to ask the lady to stop, he said he could not think of giving her so much trouble, and the piano was turned.

"Some of the best Bülow stories are those which pertain to his orchestra conducting. With him the *vox populi* was far from being the *vox Dei*, and he always made it a point to do as he pleased—if he wanted to. On one occasion the orchestra which he was conducting had just given an immense Brahms symphony, very long and ponderous, and quite beyond the comprehension of the audience. When the audience, whose main sensation was one of relief that it was over, failed to applaud as enthusiastically as Bülow desired, he turned around and remarked to them in his energetic way, 'What, you do not like it? I will teach you to!' and he made the orchestra play the entire composition through again, from beginning to end. Brahms was always applauded after that, if only in self-defense.

"On another occasion, by the way, he manifested exactly a contrary spirit. When a Leipzig audience insisted on recalling him in spite of his repeated refusal to play again, he came forward and said to them very emphatically, 'If you do not stop this applause I will play all of Bach's 48 Preludes and Fugues from beginning to end!' The audience laughed, and, it is needless to say, did not insist upon the recall."

AMERICANISM IN MUSIC.

IN *Music*, Arthur Weld throws a dash of cold water on the ardent enthusiasm of the magazine writers who for several months have been urging the establishment of an American school of music. These persons, Mr. Weld confidently asserts, will never see their "apparently hopeless and possibly undesirable ambition realized; no, not they nor generations of similar 'patriots' after them in this century or many to come." His whole argument to support this assertion is suggested in the following question: "How can we be expected to have an 'artistic atmosphere' in a country which is sternly obliged, however unwillingly, to either borrow or steal its art from the rest of the world wherever it can find it?"

"We have produced," says Mr. Weld, "thousands of artists in the abstract sense of the word, but they are necessarily more or less imitative, and their work, bearing as it must the distinct stamp of those

national influences of some other nation under which it was nurtured and perfected, is wholly lacking in even the rudimentary requirements of those conditions which might point out even the future possibility of an American 'school.'"

MORTGAGE BANKING IN AMERICA.

MR. D. M. FREDRIKSEN, in the current number of the *Journal of Political Economy*, of the University of Chicago, makes a careful *résumé* of the valuable returns to the last census on the subject of mortgages. His conclusions are important from the point of view of the mortgage borrower as well as from that of the investor.

"It is apparent that, with the increasing abundance of capital and the rising value of property, not only the average life of the mortgages, but also the mortgage indebtedness itself, is increasing. In the West this increase seems to depend on the facilities for borrowing more than on anything else. The year when the greatest number of mortgages was recorded was 1887, which was the very time when the newly organized Western loan companies were finding it easy to dispose of mortgages in the Eastern States. There is nothing alarming, however, in this increase, as about 60 per cent. of the mortgages were incurred in purchasing, and about 20 per cent. for the purpose of making improvements. On the whole, therefore, the borrowers are not spendthrifts; but, on the contrary, persons whose circumstances are improving. largely, no doubt, laborers in the cities who have bought homes, and young farmers in the West who have not yet paid for their farms."

MORTGAGE COMPANIES.

"Probably the origin of most of these companies is closely connected with the homestead laws, most of their business having been the making of loans to the new settlers as soon as these had lived long enough on their land to obtain a patent from the government. And the fact that many of the settlers in such States as Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas have taken up claims without making valuable improvements on them, have obtained title, mortgaged the land, and then immediately abandoned it, has been detrimental to several companies that had been led too far west by the prospect of obtaining large profits. Other companies have suffered on account of crop failures, and others again because their managers were unable to resist the temptation to use their institutions for the purpose of floating new speculative enterprises."

HOW THEY SHOULD BE INSPECTED.

Mr. Frederiksen deduces a few rules to be followed in investigating the condition of a mortgage company:

"1. Examine its loans.

"2. Consider its amount of unguaranteed loans as compared with its capital; whether its officers can personally supervise its business in detail; whether the property on which it loans is good revenue prop-

erty; whether the laws in the community in which it places its funds are favorable; whether it takes second mortgages or cash for commissions.

"3. Whether the management has had a number of years of successful experience in the business; the proportion of the capital of the company owned by officers and managers; field of operation; amount of guaranteed loans; number of foreclosures.

"4. Proportion of actual cash paid in as capital to volume of business; policy in regard to accumulating surplus instead of dividing the earnings.

THE MORTGAGE SYSTEM AS IT IS TO-DAY.

"The advantages and disadvantages of the present system may now be considered first from the borrower's and then from the lender's point of view.

"For the borrower, the manner in which mortgage loans are made in America to-day is both expensive and inconvenient. A loan is usually obtained through an agent or broker, whose commission is rarely less, and on farm mortgages often more, than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on a five-year loan, the commission thus averaging rather above than below 10 per cent. of the whole amount of interest paid, and on Western farm loans it is safe to say that 20 per cent. of the entire amount of interest paid during the life of the mortgage would be nearer the average commission than 10 per cent. The average cost of a loan to the borrower is thus considerably more than the rates of about 7.50 per cent. as given by the census. Even at so high a rate, it is not always easy to obtain a loan. The mortgage loan companies are often temporarily short of available capital; the brokers will promise to make the loan, but it often takes weeks, and even months, before they succeed in procuring the funds. This applies both to country and in a less degree to city loans, and is not a desirable state of affairs from the point of view of the borrower.

"From the point of view of the investor, the direct purchase of a mortgage which is not guaranteed by a firm of bankers, or by a responsible loan agent or company, may be a thoroughly safe investment; but it is entirely satisfactory only when the investor is personally familiar with the property mortgaged, and can always be present to see that the taxes are paid, to see that the insurance is kept up, and when, furthermore, he is able at any time to take steps to protect himself in case of default. Generally speaking, a single mortgage is not as safe as a debenture bond, because the mortgages deposited with the trust company mutually insure one another, and because the whole issue is further guaranteed by a company with some capital of its own. And even though the security may be good, and while there may not be any prospect of actual loss by a person owning a separate mortgage, it should still be considered that there may be both trouble and delay before the money can be obtained. As the law of foreclosure differs in different States, this difficulty is felt especially by non-resident investors, who have large amounts invested in other States, a portion only of which is guaranteed by the mortgage companies, brokers and agents."

EUROPEAN MORTGAGE BANKING.

The writer examines the systems in vogue abroad, especially the Credit Foncier of France and the German companies. The figures obtained from the latter are quite remarkable.

By making safe loans on income-yielding properties only, and issuing listed bonds, the German mortgage concerns have thus been able to obtain from the public to be lent on mortgages, the sum of about 5,000,000,000 marks, at about $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

"When we consider the low rate of interest drawn in America by railroad bonds, municipal securities, etc., there is no reason to doubt that, with proper methods, similar results could also be accomplished here, and that thus the high rate of interest, the great evil exhibited by the census returns, could be abated. A greater supply of capital for mortgage loans would facilitate not only building operations in the cities, but also the purchase of implements, tile drainage and other improvements in the country. A better system of mortgage banking might also counteract a tendency which now seems to be operating, to change the landed system of the United States from one of proprietors to one of tenants."

True Meaning of Farm Mortgage Statistics.

Mr. Edward Atkinson also analyzes the figures returned in the census reports, in the *May Forum*. His conclusions are far more optimistic than are those of the writer in the *Journal of Political Economy*. "Dealing with the mortgages on farms, we find that the average life of a farm mortgage is a little less than five years—rather longer in the East than in the West, but practically five years in the grain-growing States. The total number of mortgages given on acres, which were outstanding in the United States, January 1, 1890, was 2,302,941, carrying an incumbrance of \$2,209,148,481. The average farm mortgage was therefore \$959. Again, we find that by far the greater number of these mortgages are for medium amounts. Over 6 per cent (6.11) were executed for sums under \$100; 46 per cent. were for sums under \$500, and 70.21 per cent. were for sums under \$1,000—leaving less than 30 per cent. in point of number as representative of larger mortgages, the biggest of which are in the Territory of Arizona.

THE INCREASE OF A DECADE.

"We may now begin to throw a little light upon the true nature of mortgage indebtedness by the figures of the increase. Let me repeat: The growth of population was 25 per cent.; the number of mortgages executed in 1889 as compared with 1880 shows an increase of 90 per cent.; the amount of mortgages registered, an increase of 156 per cent. To the superficial mind this may give evidence of hardship, but it is a notable fact that the lessening of mortgages in number and amount was during the period of business depression in 1883 and 1884. The average number of acres to each mortgage in the decade was 118; the number of acres encumbered in ten years 622,855,091. The total acreage of the United States ex-

clusive of Alaska is 1,900,000,000. Nearly one-third part of the acres of the United States were, therefore, placed under mortgage in the decade named. The debt increased three times more than the estimated wealth, and six times more than the population. The rate of interest on actual farm mortgages in twenty-one principal States, selected for this specific analysis, varied from $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in Massachusetts to 6 and 7 per cent. in the Middle West; rising to 10 per cent. in the recently occupied States and Territories, averaging on farms a fraction under 7 per cent. This rate was much lower than in the previous decade on a paper-money basis.

THE BORROWER IS THE GAINER.

"In order to bring out the evidence of prosperity rather than adversity developed in these conditions, one must ask, What does a man in fact borrow when he executes a mortgage upon land? He does not borrow money in a true sense. In a vast number of cases only a title to money passes in the form of a check, a draft, or a bill of exchange. What he in fact borrows is the land itself, or such part of it as the encumbrance represents. If we regard foreclosure as a sign of lack of benefit to the borrower, the figures show that in all but an insignificant proportion of these negotiations it has been as much or more to the advantage of the borrower to borrow the farm or home as it has been to the benefit of the lender in securing interest on the loan. The advantage is mutual, but distinctly greater on the part of the borrower, who has been enabled to become the owner of a homestead and the improvements thereon at lessening rates of interest throughout this period. . . .

WHO ARE THE LANDLORDS?

"In 102 typical counties selected from all portions of the country for the purpose of a special investigation by the census authorities, it was disclosed that 68.69 per cent. of the mortgages incurred were held by citizens of the same States in which the mortgaged real estate is. Many of these prosperous farmers have retired to towns and cities in order to educate their children and to enjoy in their latter years some of the privileges of town life,—their early life having been passed in isolated places under very arduous conditions. In many cases their farms are let to their sons. In many other cases men who have not retired have leased a part of their farms to their children. In many others, again, those who have retired have let their farms to men formerly in their employ. A very small proportion are hired by farmers who have been unable to pay mortgages which have been foreclosed, who now lease the farms in the hope of recovery. There are great numbers of men who have served as hired men on farms, who have laid up their earnings, and who prefer to hire land in the neighborhood where they are known, and where they can have the benefit of schools and good surroundings, rather than to move away to take up new land on the outskirts of civilization.

"The evidence is conclusive that the increase of

hired farms does not imply the permanent establishment of the relations of landlord and tenant after the English fashion. It does not imply the concentration of land in fewer hands, but rather the reverse. It does imply better and more intelligent methods of agriculture, larger and more varied crops produced from lessening areas of land throughout the whole great grain-growing section. This change to more varied crops long since became the rule in the East when the wheat and the corn of the West began to press upon Eastern markets, as the cost of transportation was reduced."

THE DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS, of Brown University, in giving an account of the formation of the Bimetallist Committee of Boston and New England, in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, writes as follows concerning the demonetization of the white metal:

"Much has been made of the fact that gold monometallism spreads as it does from country to country. Soon after Germany demonetized silver, the Latin Union ceased coining it for standard money, as did Russia and Holland. The Scandinavian States went further, extruding it from their currency altogether, save for subsidiary coins. Roumania later followed this example, and, still later, Austria. Holland plants her colonies as well as herself upon the yellow metal, and now Great Britain attempts the same with her immense Indian empire. People point to this steady march of the sole gold system as if it were beyond question a phase of advancing civilization. Commerce, it is declared, is tired of silver; only gold will satisfy it. This is a natural law of progress, and it is irrational as well as useless to oppose it.

NOT A RATIONAL MOVEMENT.

"History has been reread since this thought gained currency, and has shown it to be an illusion. Gold monometallism has not been spread by any rational conviction, but by perverse legislation. The adoption of gold as the sole ultimate money by any considerable group of commercial nations compels contiguous States to follow, whether they will or not, irrespective of the rationality or intrinsic desirableness of the change.

"No doubt, since Europe closed its mints to the white metal, the gold system has obtruded itself upon one country after another in a perfectly natural manner; but this in no sort proves that the process was wisely begun. Disease works as naturally as health, devolution as evolution. The truth seems to be that, however natural what has followed, the demonetization of silver was not natural or the result of thought, but the reverse. The policy was not debated, but entered upon in entire blindness. Neither in England, in Germany, nor in the United States, the lands where it was inaugurated, was any legislator at the time awake to the stupendous significance of the act. Hardly a man in public or in

private life then so much as dreamed of its grave and far-reaching consequences."

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

Dr. Andrews declares that England adopted gold in the eighteenth century, not because it was better fitted than silver for the purposes of business, but because the English law overvalued gold, making it hard for silver to circulate. His authority for this statement is Ricardo.

"Silver was demonetized, and Great Britain thus started upon a false track. The French mint, so near, doing bimetallic work for both nations, prevented the evil from at once revealing its virulence; and the high career of Great Britain commercially, prepared for when the nation was bimetallic, evolved through association the baseless idea that gold money and commercial greatness had some logical connection.

"In 1872-78 this idea greatly influenced Germany in favor of laying silver aside; though with it wrought also certain other motives, such as the wish for simplicity in monetary system, dislike of France, and, most of all, what so strongly inclined the Paris Conference of 1867 toward gold monometallism, the then plentifulness of gold. Demonetization of silver by the United States in 1873 was also motivated largely by the example of England and the thought of simplicity. That no partner to the deed understood or had seriously considered its bearings has since been abundantly proved. It is thus quite certain, I believe, that the ostracism of silver began in ignorance, not at all in that circumspection and deliberation which must have marked it, had it been a true instance of economic evolution, like the discarding of stage coaches or the abolition of slavery."

THE REFORM OF OUR STATE GOVERNMENTS.

MR. GAMALIEL BRADFORD in the May *Annals of the American Academy* discusses the question of how to reform our State governments, referring especially to the State of New York because of the Constitutional Convention being held there.

Mr. Bradford first speaks of the dangers arising from the preponderance of the legislative power. "That the people throughout the country," says he, "have come to distrust and fear the legislatures is evident from the tendency of constitution making and amendment, which is steadily toward restricting the powers of the legislatures. But such attempts must fail to effect any permanent or adequate reform, much for the same reason that it is useless to try to repair a leaking dam by plastering it from the outside.

"The same tendency is shown in efforts to improve the character of the legislatures. Such are minority and proportional representation, compulsory voting, female suffrage, acts to prevent bribery and corruption, urgent appeals to the voters to attend the primaries, better education of the people, and so on. But

these, again, cannot reach the want, because the main difficulty is not in the composition of the legislatures, but in their usurpation of executive power, and the fatal effects upon their character of their attempts to wield it.

"The real remedy is to draw the line clearly between executive and legislative power, to assign to each branch that which properly belongs to it and to secure each from encroachment by the other, by giving to both equal opportunities of defending their rights before that which, in this country, we regard as the final tribunal—the people. So far as my knowledge goes, no positive attempt in this direction has ever been made in any State government."

POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

One of the duties which Mr. Bradford assigns to the executive is the guidance of legislation. He says:

"The guidance and the conduct of legislation is just as much executive work as administration itself. It is the part of the executive to submit such projects of law as it thinks to be necessary for the conduct of administration, and to ask at once for the law and the means of administering it. It is for the legislature to discuss and accept or reject those laws and to grant or refuse the money which they involve. Under our present methods, not only is the executive excluded from proposing laws at all, but the power is open to every individual member of the legislature, and any one of 200 or 300 men can, if he pleases, propose as many laws on as many different subjects. It is evident, therefore, if we take only one point of view, that such laws will not be adapted to the wants of administration, in which members are not directly interested, and for which they are not at all responsible, but to meet the pressure of private and local interests among their constituents. And this brings us to a very delicate question. By the vast mass of our people the executive veto is regarded as the palladium of our liberties, and to question its value is like questioning the authority of Scripture to a Calvinist of the strictest type. And yet, if one thinks of it, does it not seem the height of absurdity that the head of a complex administration should have no power with regard to rules except to say what he does not want? It is often remarked that the veto in Great Britain has never been exerted since the reign of Queen Anne. In fact, the veto is applied more or less, every year, not indeed by the executive, but by parliament to which it properly belongs."

Mr. Bradford continues with a plea for the appointment by the governor of all his subordinates and for the abolition of commissions which are so generally created by the legislatures, concerning which he quotes the words of Hon. Seth Low: "State commissions for any other purposes than inquiry are the most dangerous of bodies, because they exercise authority without responsibility."

Mr. Bradford also opposes the general custom of compelling gubernatorial appointments to be approved by the State Senate, and the plan of deciding elections by a plurality instead of a majority of votes. "The very basis," says he, "of popular government

or of democracy is that the majority shall govern. To say that the largest of any given number of fractions shall govern is a very different thing. There is a great deal of talk about minority representation. Under the plurality system there is a good chance that minorities only may be represented. It is as necessary in a democracy as in an army, that the members should be taught that they must pull together, and the way to do this is to require a clear majority of votes at every election. The means of obtaining this is the simplest in the world, and is practiced constantly in Europe. Every undecided election is followed in a few days by a second ballot between the two highest on the previous list, when a majority must result. The people would soon learn that they only give themselves extra trouble by scattering their votes."

THE ETHICS OF DEMOCRACY.

MR. F. J. STIMSON, in *Scribner's*, gives the results of a careful investigation into the character of American State legislation. He has examined and read over about 1200 laws passed by State and Territorial legislatures in 1889-90. These he classifies as "individualistic," "socialistic," and "unsocialistic."

SOCIALISTIC LAWS.

Of these three the "socialistic" class is the most interesting. The writer passes over the liquor laws of the different States as too familiar to need notice. "In 'the regulation of manufactures and trade' we include a large class of miscellaneous legislation; notably, and first of all, the regulation of railway rates, toll rates, express rates, telegraph and telephone rates, etc.; the propriety of which becomes less clear as we come to elevator charges, millers' tolls, cotton compress tolls, or matters of ordinary private business. Presumably, at least, the State will not again undertake to fix the price of a loaf of bread, as it did in the Middle Ages; though it may conceivably fix the size thereof. Then we have the statutes regulating or restricting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, the importation of cattle from other States, the sale of milk and the sanitary inspection laws of cattle and milch cows. And under this head belong the statutes requiring the inspection or official classification of all commodities dealt in by trade, the stamping of leather, official trade-marks, the official grading of the quality of goods.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

"Among the labor laws we may mention as examples first, of course, the eight, nine, or ten hour laws; laws prohibiting alien or convict labor; regulating the methods of labor in factories and mines; the method of payment—requiring payment to be made weekly or monthly, and to be in money, not in orders for supplies; prohibiting 'company doctors,' corporation insurance funds for laborers, factory stores and factory lodging houses; protecting the laborer's personal safety in mines or on railways, his health in factories; prohibiting any part of wages to be withheld as fines for imperfect work (though a

statute of this sort has just been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts as impairing free right of contract between employer and employee; laws providing for arbitration of labor disputes; prohibiting blacklisting of laborers to prevent their getting employment by others; laws requiring 'union labels,' thus recognizing the boycott; and laws requiring qualification for exercising trades and professions, from lawyers and doctors down to trainmen, telegraph operators and plumbers. Closely connected with this is the labor of women, laws requiring them to be given seats while at work, etc.; and the labor of children, laws prohibiting their employment under a certain age, or before they can read or write; but both we term 'allowable.' Then laborers are given a preference over other creditors in case of insolvencies or receiverships of the persons or corporations employing them; and in some States a mandamus will lie to compel the recovery of the bodies of miners lost in mines.

STATUTES TO REGULATE MEN'S CONDUCT.

"Liquor laws we have mentioned. In about twenty States the sale of tobacco to minors under fourteen or eighteen is made criminal; in a few the sale of cigarettes is absolutely forbidden; in three that of opium. Two statutes of Mississippi attempt to regulate morals in general. Drunkenness is in Minnesota declared a crime. And in all States, the more lax the divorce laws, the more strictly the statutes require the marriage laws to be complied with, and make criminal any breach of them. And throughout the country, the more free we find the relations of the sexes, the more strictly is open profligacy prohibited and condemned. The tendency of all law-made virtue to hypocrisy is already shown; and Mr. Howe, who has written perhaps the most striking picture of Western village life, has found it already necessary to sound the note of warning from his country town in Kansas.

NEW PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

"Some States still artificially encourage immigration. Bounties are given to manufactories; beet-sugar and sorghum plants are artificially encouraged; in Mississippi all new mills are exempted from taxation for ten years. The bounty principle is a most dangerous one; but has crept so little as yet into State legislation that it may be stamped out. On the other hand, the extension of the functions of cities and towns is growing every year; a law has been defeated which would have engaged the city of Boston in the retail coal business; but water, gas, electric lights, bridges, free ferries, are undertaken to be provided by more towns and cities every year. In the West, there are beginnings of actual money-making business undertaken by towns outside the wants of their citizens, as, for example, beet-sugar plants, fish-culture and experimental business processes, or scientific and agricultural experiment stations. We all know that the principle is fairly and fully established that a town or city may light, warm, transport,

amuse, and instruct its citizens; give them free libraries, museums, parks, play grounds, base-ball fields, concerts and galleries; but hitherto it may give them only water, not food or clothing, unless they frankly become paupers. And the line has been clearly drawn at the point of entering by city governments into ordinary money-making business, requiring neither by natural conditions nor great complexity the public interference. I think it were well to keep it there."

A REMEDY FOR THE 'SWEATING SYSTEM.

A Lesson in Co-operation in Italy.

MR. H. W. WOLFF, in the *Economic Review* for April, has a very valuable and suggestive article entitled "A Defense Against Sweating." Mr. Wolff is the author of a handbook on "Popular Banks," and he begins his article by pointing out that by establishing co-operative banks workingmen's associations could be financed so as to enable them to enter the field of productive labor on their own account. He says this has been done in Italy, and he gives a very interesting instance in support of his assertion.

He says: "Money, however, is, after all, to be had for co-operative production, free from any taint of demoralizing gift or profit seeking loan, if you will but go the right way to work to secure it. Signor Luzzatti's 'Banche Popolari' have, indeed, quite conclusively solved the problem. They have even taught private capital, once the safety of the process was made clear, to render the same service—willingly, readily, fearlessly.

THE CABINET MAKERS OF MILAN.

"Something like three years ago a number of joiners and cabinet hands resolved not to stand such treatment any longer. Co-operation was spreading in Italy, and for the first time becoming really known to artisans. The Milan cabinet makers refused to associate themselves with the fighting trades unions. They thought it a pity to waste valuable time over unprofitable fighting when there was so much better work to be done. They decided simply to leave the 'sweaters' alone and set up shop for themselves. Shares taken up by the four hundred or so members, scattered over twenty-six villages, at £2 apiece, would provide a small fund for starting; business would add to that. And meanwhile the Co-operative Bank made them advances.

HOW THEY SUCCEEDED.

"They set promptly about their work, and the beginning of May, 1891, saw them installed in their own warehouse. Things were from the outset put upon a thorough business footing. Good work was insisted upon, and promptly paid for in cash. Every piece of goods entering the warehouse—most of it is done to order—is at once valued by experts. Of the value so ascertained the worker receives one-half down on the spot. The balance is paid not later than three months after sale. There is no 'truck,' there

are no deductions. The result was they made more than 50 per cent. profit on the shares.

"With good will and capable management the *Magazzini Generali del Mobilio* soon succeeded in securing for themselves a good position in the market. Their goods, it was found, could be depended upon; and, notwithstanding the high profit earned for their members, they could manage to sell at moderate prices. In addition they offered private customers a share of their gains—20 per cent. of the net profits made. Dealers, of course, receive the usual discount.

THE BEST HINT YET.

"I must confess that, in the course of a journey of economic inquiry, which took me from the Garonne eastward to the Valley of the Vistula, and southward to the banks of the Arno, I came across nothing which more keenly excited my interest.

"Here are, it is true, on a small scale only, but none the less effectively and conclusively, two important economic problems successfully solved, which have hitherto defied solution: 'Sweating' has been vanquished, and production has been organized on an entirely co-operative basis. It would all have been impossible without the presence of a co-operative bank, versed in the valuation of the security which alone workmen can give, willing to do business with them as business, not as a matter of favor.

"The experience ought to be not without its lesson to those who in England aim at similar objects—the suppression of 'sweating' and the establishment of production co-operative in its strictest sense."

LIFE IN THE SICILIAN MINES.

MADAME JESSIE WHITE MARIO, with characteristic energy, has been devoting her time to an investigation of the conditions of labor in the Sicilian sulphur mines, and the results, published in two consecutive numbers (Feb. 1 and 15) of the *Nuova Antologia*, form a very important contribution to the elucidation of what may be called the Sicilian problem. These sulphur mines, situated in the inland and mountainous districts of the island, employ some 21,000 workers underground, and though less dangerous than coal mines they are more unhealthful owing to the sulphuric gases. Yet the government has done practically nothing to control the labor-conditions. Unlike other mines in Italy, the sulphur mines are the absolute property of the landlord on whose property they are found; the contractor who leases the mine pays over 50 per cent. of the profits to the ground landlord, and, as a consequence, keeps his men on starvation wages. The workers may be classed under two heads:

(a) The *picconiere*, or miner proper, who hews out the mineral with his pick-axe, and

(b) The *caruso*, or carrier, whose duty it is to carry the mineral in sacks or baskets on his back along the low, dark passages of the mine and up the steep incline leading to the surface of the earth.

A large proportion of these *carusi*, veritable white

slaves, are boys under fifteen, many as young as eight and ten, while here and there little girls are to be found amongst them. Where boys do not work for their own fathers or brothers, they are literally sold by their parents to other *picconieri*, for whom they are bound to work often for fifteen or twenty years before they can buy their discharge. Mme. Mario describes in her own words her first sight of these child laborers: "We stopped at the opening of a mine, attracted by a troop of children, bent low under the weight of the heavy sacks on their shoulders, with little lanterns on their heads, and with their hands clutching convulsively at their loads. Looking down, we watched those that were coming up, and who gave forth groans like the rattle of a dying man. They were all naked save for a simple loin cloth, dirty, breathless and dripping with perspiration.

. . . I looked at them well. All had red and swollen eyes. The bigger they were the more obvious were the effects of their laborious lives. The enlargement of the knees contrasted strangely with the slenderness of the legs and arms, that seemed to consist only of skin and muscle. Some were suffering from spinal curvature; others had a lump on the left shoulder. Yet they seemed cheerful and made no complaints. . . . For myself, I have never seen a more depressing spectacle, not even on the battlefield, or on the banks of the Po and the Adige when the victims of an inundation are flying from death."

The loads carried by the boys should not rightly weigh more than 40 kilos, but frequently they stagger up the incline under 60 or even 80 kilos, while their work lasts from eight to ten hours a day. Needless to say, none of these children can read or write. That the race is physically degenerating under such early and excessive labor may be gathered from a single eloquent fact: "In the province of Caltanissetta, during the four years from 1881 to 1884, of 3,672 miners who presented themselves under the conscription law, only 253 were pronounced capable of military service."

The wages of the miner are inconceivably small. His average earnings per day are only 1.78 francs, but as owing to the depressed condition of trade he has many enforced holidays, his total earnings of the year barely amount to \$30! Moreover, his wages are paid not weekly, but quarterly, and the truck system—originally introduced, it is said, by English speculators—being in full force, he is compelled to spend the greater part of them at the official tally shops in buying inferior goods at vastly enhanced prices. His food consists mainly of polenta and impure water—wine is a luxury reserved for Sundays—and his house is a wretched one-roomed hovel totally devoid of any sanitation. Yet, in spite of all these hardships, Madame Mario is able to assure us that the Sicilian miner has many good points: he is generous, courageous and fairly sober, goes to mass on every *festa*, is affectionately disposed towards those who treat him well, but grows rebellious and vindictive when treated with cruelty and disdain. One cannot but feel that his present condition is specially adapted to bring out these latter characteristics.

FRANCISCANS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IN the *Contemporary Review* there is an admirable article by Mr. Walter Besant on the Jubilee of the Ragged School Union of London. It is partly historical, partly prophetic. Its note is that personal service is the only way by which men can be saved. The Ragged School Union has 4,000 unpaid workers, and no one knows how many more there are of these Franciscans of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Besant says: "It would be interesting if we could get the statistics of voluntary and unpaid work. I once investigated the statistics of a single parish, and that a very poor one. I found over one hundred persons who gave their work for nothing to the parish. In fact, there are thousands and tens of thousands on whom the Churches can now reckon for voluntary work. This unpaid worker is the nineteenth century Franciscan; he attempts, without vows, what his predecessor of the thirteenth century attempted with the help of vows—viz., organized personal service among the humblest. He works upon the lowest and most unpromising material that the world can show; they are lads far below the reach of Polytechnics; he attracts them somehow; by personal magnetism, by force of character, by skill in the things that all lads admire; he dominates them. He is perhaps a young curate of no great intellectual grasp; but he knows what he has to do, and he succeeds; or he is a layman who works in an office all day. We go back to the grand discovery of Francis—say rather, the interpretation of Francis—that the great sluggish apathetic mass in which are born creatures of hideous ~~idea~~ and malign brain can only be moved by personal service.

"Observe, also, that this form of philanthropic or charitable work is destined to be the only form that will survive and remain. Every other form will be speedily swallowed up by the action of the State."

Mr. Besant describes the transformation which has been wrought in the last fifty years by the recognition of personal service as the only form of charitable work which is truly effective and not mischievous, and which he thinks dates from the formation of the Ragged School Union. Those who are inclined to despair of our great cities will do well to read Mr. Besant's picture of what they were sixty or seventy years ago. Mr. Besant says that the lowest depths ever touched by the population of a great city seem to have been reached by the London mob at the end of the last century. Everything has now been changed, and by the discovery that the Christian Church might be the most potent engine ever given to man for civilization and education.

Mr. Besant puts the difference between the old and new conception of Church work very forcibly in the following sentences: "The old Reformation theory of the clergy—that their chief duty was to preach—still lingered; the modern opinion is, as we know, that the parish clergy are to be teachers and schoolmasters, almoners, providers of holidays, entertainments, concerts, meetings and clubs; civilizers, gymnasts and athletes, presidents of branches, ac-

tively engaged in every social, moral and religious object; acquainted with every person in the parish, readers of daily services, and, last of all, as of least importance, preachers. Fifty years ago they were preachers first and always." As a result, not merely have thousands of lives been rescued from infamy, but whole classes have been lifted to a higher level.

A FAR-REACHING CHARITY.

THE important work of the Iowa Russian Famine Relief Commission in 1892 is described by Mr. B. F. Tillinghast in the April and May numbers of the *Midland Monthly*. The Commission had the valuable co-operation of the National Society of the Red Cross, under the efficient direction of Miss Clara Barton.

"It was deemed best not to send any money abroad. There were two reasons. Its value in food bought here would be greatly increased. Free carriage to the interior of Russia was promised, thus adding a three-fold power to every dollar. It was also wisely determined to convert all money advanced into shelled corn, if possible in the locality where the money was given. Farmers could furnish grain often with less trouble than cash. . . .

"This far-reaching charity of Iowa was supplemented and rounded continuously. Transported to the metropolis without charge, as it had been gathered without payment for any personal or other attention, it was unloaded, inspected, stored in elevators, and insured, without expense. The agent of the Iowa Russian Famine Commission, upon arriving in New York to formally present Iowa's gift to the Red Cross, was asked to supervise the loading of the steamship *Tynehead*, to pay for the charter and insurance of the cargo. He was handed a power of attorney and a check for \$20,000 on the Chemical Bank of New York, both drawn by Miss Barton. This money was raised in part by the people of Washington, the children of the White House giving of their earnings. The steamship agents gave their commission, \$212; the freight brokers did likewise in the amount of \$156; the insurance brokers tendered their services, and the insurance companies, for the most part, contributed their premiums. The value placed on the cargo and charter was \$33,500. The cost of the charter was \$12,651.62.

"The first cars of corn were shipped the second week in February; the last cars on the 1st of April. In all 225 carloads, exceeding 500 bushels each, were sent out of Iowa. A few of them contained flour. The work of shelling, loading and clerical care required in billing was not small. Particular attention was paid to the grade and condition of the grain put into every car, since damp corn would grow more damp on the way. Attached to either side of every car was a large placard with a red cross made conspicuous. This was a talisman everywhere. All cars were consigned to Miss Barton in New York, and all reached her agents there without accident.

THE CHINESE SIX COMPANIES.

FONG KUM NGON, who, as his name would suggest, is of Chinese descent, sets forth in the *Overland Monthly* for May, for the benefit of Americans, the workings of that powerful organization in California known as the "Chinese Six Companies." The writer states that the materials contained in his article have been obtained from interviews with the president of the Ning Yung (one of the Six Companies), the president of the Meeting Hall of the Middle Kingdom and some pioneer Chinese who have been in the United States since soon after the discovery of gold in California.

THE CLAN SYSTEM.

Fong Kum Ngon first points out how very difficult it would be for one not having an intimate acquaintance with Chinese language and customs to understand these peculiar organizations, and proceeds forthwith to explain to the American reader that the companies are an indirect outgrowth of the clan system of China. There all the descendants of a common ancestor usually live together in a village or a group of villages. The Chinese who came to this country soon after the discovery of gold in California, however, belonged to many different clans. Of the various elements of the world that inhabited California at that time, the unfortunate Mongolians were the weakest; hence all others would oppress them. To protect themselves against their tormentors, all the various clans decided to adapt themselves to the new situation by banding together. A society was formed, with San Francisco for its headquarters, which was to represent the whole Chinese population in America at that time. Besides affording protection to residents, another of its objects was to assist newcomers. Some of the Chinese who had never been away more than fifty or sixty miles from their birthplace were unable to take care of themselves when they first arrived here. "When a ship arrived at San Francisco from China the society sent some wagons to bring the newcomers and their baggage up to Chinatown. The society also supplied the newcomers with room, water and wood for a month or two, until they could go into the mines or other occupations. Of course, this help was invaluable to the newcomers who had no relatives or friends here; even in the case of some who were entertained by relatives or friends, the latter reported to the society the aid they gave and were paid according to their services."

A MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND.

To provide the necessary means for helping the new immigrant the society decided to levy a tax of a few dollars on every Chinaman who returned to his native land. "At the present time each Chinaman who is about to leave this country for China pays \$9, of which \$3 goes to the 'Meeting Hall of the Middle Kingdom,' \$3 to the society to which he belongs, and \$3 toward the expenses for shipping the ashes of the dead to China. The Chinese generally come

up to the office of the society to pay the money and get their receipts while they are waiting at San Francisco for the steamer to start. The society always sends its inspector (interpreter) to the wharf to collect the receipts, and at the same time to assist the Chinamen on board the steamer. If the inspector finds any one without the receipt of the society, he asks him to pay the amount required by the society. If the individual fail or is unwilling to pay, the inspector tries with the aid of American laws to keep him from boarding the steamer. This, however, occurs very seldom."

In the beginning there was only one society for all the Chinamen in the United States. Now there are actually seven besides the Meeting Hall of the Middle Kingdom. "A little explanation of the fact of the changed number of societies may be desired by the reader. Having been accustomed to live with people of his own clan in China, a Chinese naturally seeks for the people closely related to himself or his immediate neighbors in the old country. But when they first came to the shores of America they could neither find relatives nor neighbors enough to organize any society. Therefore they had to associate with all that wore a cue. When there were more Chinese on this coast and each could find some of his relatives or neighbors, there was jealousy over the different offices of the society. For this reason they divided the society into several, according to the different districts from which most of the Chinese came to this country."

DO NOT IMPORT COOLIE LABOR.

Continuing, Fong Kum Ngon says the Six Companies have had nothing to do whatever with importing contract or slave labor, but that these contracts are made between the American employer and some one of the Chinese mercantile establishments in California. He also declares unfounded the charge that the Six Companies have their own court to try their own subjects. "The Six Companies have no more power to have a court of their own than the President of the United States has to compel the people to call him emperor. The Six Companies have only power to advise their people to do things, but not compel. Occasionally they hold meetings to settle disputes and debts in the same way as clan organizations in China. Instead of having the elders decide cases the merchants and prominent Chinese take their place. If the plaintiff and the defendant are not able to arbitrate the matter the case must be settled by the American law."

COLLECTING AGENCIES.

The Six Companies serve as collectors. "Sometimes a Chinaman owes another Chinaman money, and both live in other places than San Francisco. If the debtor tries to go back to China without paying his debt the creditor writes to the Six Companies about it. When the debtor comes to pay his dues to the Six Companies the officers of the Six Companies will tell him he should pay his debt before he goes. If the debtor is unwilling to pay, the Six Companies retain

him by the help of the American courts. We should clearly see why the creditor depends on the Six Companies to collect debts for him. It is because no one can detect the right man more easily than the Six Companies on account of the method by which they collect their own funds. We must remember that they send inspectors to the wharf to collect receipts.

"The reader must bear in mind that the Chinese custom of loaning money is very different from that of the Americans. A Chinaman often loans considerable money to one of his friends to help him to start business, not only without security, but even without a written word from the borrower. The creditor loans his money out, taking only the word of the borrower for it. The American law makes no provision to compel a man to pay his debts without any proof that he is a debtor. Therefore it is necessary for the Chinese creditor to depend largely on the Six Companies to collect his debts if debtors become unfaithful to their promises.

WHY THE COMPANIES HAVE INFLUENCE.

"If the Six Companies have no power to compel the Chinese to do things, why do they obey the Six Companies? would probably be the next question for us to answer. It may appear to those who do not understand the situation of the Chinese that the Six Companies have absolute power over the Chinese, because most of the Chinese seem to wait for these companies to advise them whether to register or not. The fact is this: The great majority of the Chinese in America know nothing about the laws of this country. On the other hand, they know that the Six Companies hire good American lawyers to advise them, and that men who are supposed to understand English and something about American law hold office in the Six Companies."

DIPLOMATIC AGENTS WITH "PARAMOUNT" POWERS.

THE *American Law Register and Review* offers two contributions to the discussion of the vexed question as to the President's authority to appoint a special diplomatic agent with paramount power, without the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. Henry Flanders, fortified by the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, cites many precedents for such a use of the appointing power by our Presidents.

Professor Francis N. Thorpe, on the other hand, contends that the appointment of Mr. Blount differed from all precedents, in that paramount power was conferred on that commissioner. "Neither the Constitution nor the laws nor the force of custom gives authority to the President for such appointment as that of Mr. Blount. If the President may appoint a diplomatic agent with paramount power, the office of the Senate in the appointing power is superfluous. What shall restrain a President from appointing such a paramount agent to England, to Germany, or to France, where he shall be superior to the Ameri-

can Ambassador appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate? What Ambassador, Minister, Consul, *Chargé d'Affaires*, what Superintendent of the Mint, Collector of the Port, United States Marshal, Federal Judge, may not find himself under the authority of a paramount appointee of the President? Such an appointee may plunge the country into war, may strain commercial relations, may interfere with pending treaties, may ignore, or even defy, the legislation of Congress."

A PLEA FOR DISARMAMENT.

THE first place in the *Contemporary Review* is devoted to an article by Jules Simon, the object of which is to proclaim a truce of God to last from to-day until after the exhibition with which the twentieth century is to open. Parodying the old saying, "If you wish for peace, prepare for war," he says *Si vis pacem pare pacem*. He recognizes that the Triple Alliance, which was supposed to be a confederation of war, was made for peace. The Franco-Russian alliance must also make for peace. The Triple Alliance sought to give peace by reducing France to impotence, but the Russian alliance has given France resurrection, and peace now results from a common agreement of all powers. M. Simon asserts that even Austria, Germany and Italy have discovered that France is not longing for war, but that an immense longing for peace, as an opportunity for labor, has taken possession of all Frenchmen.

M. Simon eloquently describes the curse of military service in France. For three years the entire manhood of the nation is changed for the worse. The artist's hand has grown clumsy, and the morals of the young priests have been impaired. Soldiers refuse to go back to labor on the land. The villages are being depopulated. The germs of all diseases are found in the barracks. All the services of the State are famishing for money, while one-half the revenue is used for the purchase of powder, projectiles, fortresses and barracks. The European nations are rushing headlong to bankruptcy, and the end must come either by a war of extermination or by disarmament. The experiment of a universal war such as that which would be threatened if it once broke out has never been made in the history of the world. Eight millions of men will perish before the war is ended. Humanity will be put back six centuries in a single day.

What then should be done? M. Simon advocates an international conference to decide on the reduction of the term of service everywhere in Europe from three years to one: "The formula is clear and simple, and cannot give rise to two interpretations. It could be easily and promptly put in execution. In a year's time the whole thing would be done. The relative position of each power would remain just what it was before, as the change would apply equally to all, in accordance with the same formula. The economic result would be enormous. We could not, indeed, count on a reduction of two-thirds of the expenditure, on account of fortresses, military works of various

kinds, stores, and special corps; but we may confidently reckon on a diminution by half. It would be salvation! We should get back, little by little, to the expenditure of the years before the war; and the budget, already reduced by half, might still be subjected to reductions in other particulars."

Replying to the military argument that it would be impossible to make expert soldiers in twelve months, he points out that if the rule were made universal all would be equally inefficient.

WANTED, AN ASIAN TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

"WITH many of their former markets closing and closed to their goods," says Mr. Holt S. Hallett—in a discursive but suggestive contribution to the *Nineteenth Century*—"England's merchants and manufacturers are impelled to depend more and more on her great Eastern markets." "China, Japan, and Siam, together with our Asian possessions, contain more than half the population of the world—nine times more inhabitants than are contained in the whole of our non-Asian dominions. They are our largest, richest, and most promising markets. With the population of Great Britain increasing at the rate of a thousand souls a day, . . . it is a matter which touches every soul in the realm.

"If we lose India and our markets in the Far East, the United Kingdom, deprived of its largest areas for commerce, would dwindle, as Spain and Portugal did under similar circumstances, into a second-rate power.

"The contemplated completion of the Siberian Railway early in the next century, and the recent French annexations in Indo-China," are warnings which China is beginning to heed, and her consequent development of railways augurs a yet wider and more tempting market. Japan without a strong naval ally will soon be at the mercy of Russia. "The peace of Asia is threatened by the same aggressive nations who have turned Europe into an armed camp. Whether a secret alliance has been formed between France and Russia or not, both have placed themselves in a position whence they can trouble our Indian Empire and its neighbors. Both powers have greatly strengthened their fleets in Eastern waters as well as in those of Europe. Whether at present contemplated or not, a mutual attack by these powers upon India or China might be resolved upon at any time, and we are bound to be prepared for such an eventuality. . . . To insure the continuance of peace, and the maintenance of our great markets in the East, we must be fully equipped and ready for war, and determined to take the necessary steps for protecting our weak neighbor Siam, and for forming a defensive alliance with China and Japan, the two great native powers of Eastern Asia."

The writer urges the formation of a "League for the maintenance and extension of British commerce in the Far East," and points out the difficulties arising from the problem being as at present in charge of three separate government depots—the India, Colonial and Foreign Offices.

THE HOUR AND THE MAN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Story of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

THERE is an article in the *Quarterly Review* on South African affairs which is chiefly interesting because of the painstaking attempt which the reviewer has made to present to the public the picture of one of the most remarkable men in the British Empire—Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The reviewer says: "Mr. Cecil Rhodes first became prominent on the stage of South Africa when all attempts at amalgamation of the diamond mines had broken down. He had been for some years in the colony, trying different pursuits with no very signal success, and finally had drifted to Kimberley, where he became connected with the De Beers Mine, even then one of the most successful, or rather least unsuccessful, of the half-hundred mines which were flooding the market and underselling each other.

"Mr. Rhodes effected the amalgamation of the Kimberley Mines, and the success of the project was attributed throughout South Africa entirely to Mr. Rhodes, and caused him to be regarded as the coming man. He soon let it be understood that it was in South Africa, not in the old country, he intended to make his career. He entered the Cape legislature as Member for Barkly West; he made himself a sort of dictator of the diamond fields; he took the lead of the English party in the Cape, and he made it manifest that he belonged to an entirely different class of politicians from those with whom the colony had hitherto been familiar. The truth is, that the hour had come for a new departure in Cape politics, and with the hour the man was forthcoming in the person of Cecil Rhodes.

WHAT MR. RHODES HAS DONE.

"It was by the advice of Sir Henry Loch, and at his instance, that the chairman of the De Beers Mining Company, and the creator of the Chartered Company, became also the Prime Minister of the Cape on the downfall of Sir Gordon Sprigg's Ministry in June, 1890. Since that date, Mr. Rhodes has remained in office; and his tenure of power has only increased his predominant influence in the colony. He has annexed Mashonaland; he is about to annex Matabeleland, and, if he can carry out his policy, these territories, though up to the present they are nominally crown possessions, will infallibly become part of the great Cape Colony. He has carried on the Great Northern railway right through Bechuanaland, which is regarded by the Cape as a territory destined very shortly to pass under its direct control. He has pushed forward the telegraph line, which it is hoped is one day to unite Cape Town with Cairo, far on its way toward Uganda. He has established friendly relations between the Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange Free State and the South African Republic; he has induced the Transvaal to abandon her policy of isolation, and to allow railway communication with Cape Town on the south and with Durban on the east. He has constructed the Beira Railway;

and he has brought the idea of a South African Customs Union, which was previously a dream of the future, within the domain of practical politics. And, what is more than all in the opinion of his fellow-colonists, he has proved, or is at any rate believed to have proved, that colonial troops are quite competent to subdue any of the native warlike tribes without Imperial aid, either in troops or money.

"Even if his endeavors should be frustrated, his Ministry overthrown, and his influence impaired by financial difficulties—contingencies which in such speculations as those on which he has embarked are always possible, if not probable—he has established the foundations of a united South Africa. Whether this union, when established, is to remain part of the British Empire or an independent republic, is a question which, as we deem, will be settled much more by the action of England than by that of the colony.

HIS POLICY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

"The four main features of his policy may be said to be—South Africa for the Afrikaners; the gradual absorption of all territories lying south of the Zambesi in some description of federal union; the regulation of the native and labor questions by the States composing the union, and the maintenance of the Imperial suzerainty of Great Britain.

"In advocating this policy, its author believed himself to be securing the best interests of his mother country as well as of the colony. Mr. Rhodes is an Englishman to the backbone, and a strong and persistent advocate of the ideas which underlie all projects of an Imperial Federation under the flag of England. But he is also convinced, whether rightly or wrongly, that such a federation is only possible if our colonies, or rather our groups of colonies, are allowed actual, if not nominal autonomy, with respect to the administration of their internal affairs. If the spirit and temper which have characterized the recent attacks on Mr. Rhodes, the Chartered Company and the so-called 'forward' policy of the Cape Colony should be displayed by any considerable party at home in their future dealings with South African questions, the colonists will undoubtedly learn to look forward to the formation of a United South African Confederacy as the means not for consolidating, but for severing, the connection between the mother country and her South African possessions."

Lord Randolph Churchill's Estimate of Mr. Rhodes.

In an article in the *Revue de Paris*, Lord Randolph Churchill attempts to tell French readers something of what Great Britain is doing for the extension of her empire, and he pays the following tribute to Mr. Cecil Rhodes: "One cannot speak of the Africa of to-day nor of the Africa of to-morrow without referring to Cecil Rhodes, probably the best known and the most powerful colonial statesman of this or any other period. Born some forty-one years ago at Bishops Stortford, a little Essex village, where he spent his childhood, he was early destined for the

Church, but at the age of sixteen symptoms of lung disease showed themselves, and young Rhodes was sent to South Africa. This was in 1868. After spending a year on a Natal farm, he came back to England and went to Oxford, where he became known as a great sportsman, being indeed for some time master of the university draghounds. He has always remained faithful in his love for his university, and he is never in England without spending at least a few days in Oxford."

Lord Randolph gives a sufficiently succinct sketch of Mr. Rhodes' colonial-political career, and winds up with: "The history of Rhodes will be the history of South Africa. There is little doubt that he is now going to put in practice on a vast scale the lesson which he learnt when amalgamating the diamond mines. His plan is to weld together in one confederation all the South African States. Will his efforts be successful? The future alone can tell. But his achievements have already made it evident that his name merits to be written in letters of gold across the history of his adopted country."

THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

MR. J. H. ROUND, in the *English Historical Review*, replies to the defenders of Mr. Freeman's story of the famous battle of Hastings in a paper which is a fine specimen of close argument and vigorous reasoning. It is not necessary to follow him *seriatim* through his reply to Mr. Freeman's champions, and we content ourselves with extracting his own summary of what he claims to have accomplished in his criticism of Mr. Freeman himself: "As against Mr. Freeman's account of the battle, I claim *first*, as I have claimed throughout, that, on a review of the whole evidence, he has certainly failed to prove the existence of that 'palisade,' which would, he admits, have been a new development, and which, therefore, requires conclusive proof; *second*, that his disposition of the English, 'with all that it involves, was based on no authority, was merely the offspring of his own imagination, and was directly at variance with the only precedent that he vouched for the purpose;' *third*, that the advance of the Norman infantry was not for the purpose of breaking down the alleged 'palisade,' but solely to gall the English and tempt them to break their ranks; *fourth*, that the great feigned flight was not a single but a combined manœuvre; *fifth*, that the 'great slaughter of the French in the western ravine' was an episode 'invented by Mr. Freeman alone,' was at variance with his own conditions of the problem, was opposed by Mr. Archer's authority, Wace, and involved the application of 'violence' to his own 'leading authority;' *sixth*, that 'his explanation of how (*sic*) the battle was won,' namely, the outflanking of Harold and the centre by the Normans gaining the hill on his right, 'is a mere unsupported conjecture;' *seventh*, that he was misled, at the outset, by 'misconstruing' the words of Henry of Huntingdon on which alone can rest his statement that the post 'was not without

reason called a fortress.' I hold, therefore, that his narrative of the battle will have to be entirely rewritten and its ground plan destroyed."

REMINISCENCES OF GENERAL GRANT.

THE May McClure's is quite a "Grant number," presenting, as it does, several short incisive articles on the General by those who knew him and fought with him, and containing a score of pictures of him taken at many turns of his life that present a special interest. General Horace Porter writes on the great and noble characteristics of General Grant.

HE WAS TRUTHFUL TO A DEGREE.

Among them he puts truth first, closely followed by courage, modesty and generosity. "He was," says General Porter, "without exception the most absolutely truthful man I ever encountered in public or private life. This trait may be recognized in the frankness and honesty of expression in all his correspondence. He was not only truthful himself, but he had a horror of untruth in others. One day while sitting in his bedroom in the White House, where he had retired to write a message to Congress, a card was brought in by a servant. An officer on duty at the time, seeing that the President did not want to be disturbed, remarked to the servant: 'Say the President is not in.' General Grant overheard the remark, turned around suddenly in his chair, and cried out to the servant: 'Tell him no such thing. I don't lie myself, and I don't want any one to lie for me.'"

A MAN WITHOUT PHYSICAL FEAR.

Of Grant's courage, General Porter remarks that he always showed the most remarkable freedom from even the excusable reflex nervousness that comes to almost all men on the field of battle.

"His courage was conspicuous in all the battles in Mexico in which he was engaged, particularly in leading an attack against one of the gates of the City of Mexico, at the head of a dozen men whom he had called on to volunteer for the purpose. It showed itself at Belmont, in the gallant manner in which he led his troops, and in his remaining on shore in the retreat until he had seen all his men aboard the steamboats. At Donelson and Shiloh, and in many of the fights in the Virginia campaign, while he never posed for effect, or indulged in mock heroics, his exposure to danger when necessary, and his habitual indifference under fire, were constantly noticeable. He was one of the few men who never displayed the slightest nervousness in battle. Dodging bullets is by no means proof of a lack of courage. It proceeds from a nervousness which is often purely physical, and is no more significant as a test of courage than the act of winking when something is thrown suddenly in one's face. It is entirely involuntary."

NO MUSIC IN HIS SOUL.

Like many great soldiers, Grant did not understand or care for music. General Ely S. Parker says:

"General Grant had no ear for music, and I shall

close these little random reminiscences with an anecdote illustrating this defect. If, as we have been told, he who has no music in his soul, is fit for 'treason, stratagems and spoils,' General Grant must be classed among the exceptions to this general statement. It was a frequent remark of his, that he did not know one tune from another, except 'Yankee Doodle,' 'America,' and the 'Star Spangled Banner.' I recollect in 1870 once dining informally with him and his family in the White House. He had just been to Philadelphia, and while there was persuaded to attend an opera given at the Academy. My wife asked him how he had enjoyed it. He replied that he did not know. He had heard a great deal of noise, and had seen a large number of musicians, most of them violinists, sawing away upon their instruments. Here he exemplified by imitating with the carving knife and fork the actions of a violinist, and added that the noise they made was deafening, unintelligible, and confusing to him."

GREAT IN TROUBLE AS IN PROSPERITY.

Nor was General Grant heroic only at the head of his troops and in the face of victory. In the disheartening business misfortunes that came later in life he showed himself no less worthy.

"He had been tempted to make an investment in business. He first put \$100,000 into the funds of Grant & Ward. He was one of the most innocent of the victims of that failure. His greatest mistake was in the permission of the use of his name in connection with the business of the firm. His special partnership made him liable for a very large amount.

"More than this, he was placed in a very cruel and embarrassing position in relation to Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. The night before the failure of the Marine Bank, which preceded the failure of Grant & Ward, General Grant called upon Mr. Vanderbilt and borrowed from him \$150,000. This was upon representations of Ward that the bank would need the money for only a day's loan. General Grant obtained this money, and it merely passed through his hands into the gulf of loss. General Grant corrected his position toward Mr. Vanderbilt in the only way possible. He sent to him the title deeds of his house, and turned over every bit of property owned by the family, even to his personal effects, which included all of the mementos and tokens received by him during his career as a soldier and a statesman. Mr. Vanderbilt acted with great generosity toward General Grant, and after the first explanation of the facts of the situation placed the blame for the transaction upon the shoulders of Mr. Ward. He even went so far in his generosity as to seek to cancel the debt of General Grant and to return the property in question to Mrs. Grant. As this property included her old home in St. Louis, it is but just to say that the generous offer was a tempting one, but it was not accepted. Mr. Vanderbilt, however, was able to do one very gracious thing. He presented the personal mementos and tokens to the United States Government. So completely had General Grant stripped himself to

satisfy this debt of honor from which he had not received one cent of profit that at the time of his death there did not remain in the possession of the family even a uniform to clothe his body nor a sword to lay upon his coffin."

GLADSTONE AND POPE LEO.

THE Scandinavian magazines for this month do not contain much that is of general interest. *Nyt Tidsskrift*, however, is good as usual, and contains, among other excellent articles, a fine and appreciative critique on Gladstone by Sigurd Ibsen, which opens with a comment on some striking resemblances between England's venerable hero-statesman and Pope Leo XIII.

LIKE TASTES AND SCHOOLING.

Apart from the coincidence that the two are of an age, they are almost equally endowed with literary tastes and literary powers. Gladstone is noted for his Homeric studies, Pope Leo for his publication of the philosophical works of Thomas of Aquino. Gladstone is a worshiper of the Greek philology, Leo XIII a master of Latin versification. Both lived their youth in an atmosphere of religious and political intolerance. The son of the wealthy Liverpool merchant was brought up in extreme Toryism; the scion of the noble family at Carpineto was bred in a Jesuitical college. Young Gladstone sat, in the first Cabinet of which he was a member, cheek by jowl with Wellington, most preactionary of all reactionary souls. Young Pecci made his destiny as prelate under Gregory XVI, that apparition from the Middle Ages who had worn the hood of the cloister and remained the fanatical monk even on the papal throne. As time passed on many prejudices were cast overboard; Gladstone worked himself upward to broad-mindedness, Pecci to opportunism. And so it has come to pass that we see the Conservative politician metamorphosed into a champion of liberty and an opponent of a State-established Church, and the priestly upholder of the principles of authority extending a conditional acknowledgment to modern science, lending a kindly ear to the burning social questions of the day, and giving the French Republic his moral support in its fight against monarchic tendencies.

At an early age both Gladstone and Pecci were fortunate enough to have won prominent positions. At something over twenty the one was already member of Parliament and Junior Lord of the Treasury; the other governor of the province of Benevent. Both celebrated last year a fifty years' jubilee, for in 1848 the one was for the first time Prime Minister and the other had donned the episcopal dignities. For the rest, the full value of both has received but a tardy acknowledgment, and well it is, says Ibsen, that a long life has been accorded them that they could afford to wait.

RENOWN LATE IN LIFE.

There are stars in the political firmament that, from the moment of their rising, have shone forth in their

fullest splendor. Of these were Cavour and Gambetta. But it was otherwise with Pecci and Gladstone. Cardinal Pecci lived for the space of an average lifetime, almost, a monotonous existence in silent Perugia, valued, indeed, by a narrow circle as a learned theologian and an able administrator, but that was all; and he was an old man before the world discovered all the resources that lay behind that nimble and inventive intellect. For years was Gladstone chiefly known as a pushing statesman of finance; slowly he made a name as the defender of the wronged, and only now at last has it been discovered to what a height his emancipated mind could rise. Had Leo XIII died in his seventieth year the renown of a Manning or a Lavigerie would have overshadowed his memory, and none would have known that our century could bring forth a Pope worthy to be the successor of a Gregory VII or an Innocent III. Had Gladstone died in his seventieth year, history had accorded him a place by the side of Peel or Russell, Palmerston or Disraeli, but would not have remembered him as the unique figure he now in his heaviest years has proved himself.

THE HUNGARIAN CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

IN the second April number of the *Revue de Paris* Ant. E. Horn contributes an article on the question which is now agitating not only Hungary but all the Vatican and Ultramontane party. The important question of obligatory civil marriage has now been for many years a burning question in Kossuth's country. Some twenty years ago, Francis Deak, who was called "the wise man of Hungary," pronounced himself in the last speech he ever uttered strongly in favor of the measure; but though the Hungarian Parliament was on the whole favorable to the project, there were many vested interests, prejudices and traditions opposed to making so startling an innovation in a country which, possessing no less than eight marriage laws, had always practically left the arrangement of this most important matter to the clergy of each denomination. This seeming liberty of conscience, though admirable in theory, worked ill in practice; the Roman Catholics followed ordinary canon law, and for them, of course, divorce is out of the question; the Eastern Churches each possess a special legislation which requires, before they will perform a marriage, the consent of both parents, and though rendering divorce comparatively easy, strictly forbids a widow with children to remarry after thirty, though a childless widow may marry up to four times till the age of forty! The Transylvania Protestants will not admit that a man should marry a woman thirty years younger than himself, or a woman twenty years older. The Eastern Churches are extremely strict as to the prohibited relationships, but the Jews encourage marriages between near relations, and, as is natural, each Church has its own theories about divorce; the Uniates admitting about one hundred causes of separation, including that of invincible repulsion! Thus it con-

stantly happens that a union considered indissoluble by the religious authorities of one of the two parties will be easily declared null and void by those of the other, and during the course of one divorce trial the parties interested have been known to change their religion five times in order to obtain their wish, and after all is over to become once more reconciled with their ecclesiastical authorities! Divorce is not the only reason given for these rapid "conversions;" they also take place in view of prospective matrimony, for the Greek Orthodox Church and the Transylvanian Protestants do not allow the guilty *divorcée* to remarry. As may easily be imagined, the question of the children is rendered even more difficult by this state of things, for mixed marriages form a considerable percentage of those contracted in Hungary, and whenever one of these takes place the priest, pastor, patriarch or rabbi of the contracting parties makes a determined effort to secure the spiritual well-being of his parishioners' future offspring.

To put an end to all these difficulties there seems one simple course—namely, to make one marriage law for all. Civil marriage, points out M. Horn, will not only put an end to these many anomalies, but will also tend to make marriage far more of an indissoluble union, for the causes of divorce will be necessarily restricted.

DAGNAN-BOUVERET, THE FRENCH ARTIST.

MR. WILLIAM A. COFFIN writes in the *May Century* of Dagnan-Bouveret, the artist, of whose most famous paintings there are in this article a half dozen reproduced by half tone in most attractive fashion, while an engraving of another one forms the frontispiece of the magazine. This frontispiece portrait is a rare example, by the way, of the ability of these clever Frenchmen to transmute a commonplace face into an artistic portrait that commands our interest.

Of Dagnan-Bouveret, Mr. Coffin says that sincerity is his most marked professional characteristic; that his admiration is Holbein; that he cares nothing for fashionable life, but lives solely for his art.

"In his studio and garden at Neuilly he works incessantly. Sometimes he goes to the country with his wife and son, and there too he works with equal ardor. A little story about the 'Horses at the Watering Trough' well illustrates the thoroughness of his methods. Dagnan was passing the summer at his father-in-law's place, and there saw the subject of this picture. His father-in-law entered with great interest into the project of making a picture of the farm horses, and arranged various devices to make the task of painting the picture from nature as convenient as possible. The summer wore on, and the picture progressed, but the way Dagnan paints a large canvas (or a little one, for that matter) takes time. So, at his father-in-law's suggestion, they took primitive sorts of casts of the horses' backs by laying over them cloths soaked in plaster of Paris, and when these were hard and dry, they were set up, and the

harness was placed on them just as it would be if the horses themselves were standing before the trough. And here every day Dagnan came to paint his straps and buckles, and before he had finished them to his satisfaction the snow fell on his palette as he worked."

TENNYSON SEVERELY CRITICISED.

A VERY trenchant critique on the late Laureate, written by the late Francis Adams, forms one of the most striking features in the *New Review*. There is an unusual piquancy in the freedom with which the great poet is handled.

THE POET'S SHORTCOMINGS.

The following sentences are given as examples:

"The sicklier side of the art of Keats and Shelley was absolutely to his taste. His one instinct is to look nothing in the face. He would make of life a pretty play. His touch is always felicitous, but the felicity is doomed to inferiority. He has against him the inevitable difference between enamel work and painting. The same timid artificiality still meets us at all points.

"The *May Queen*' stands for the first of those resolute bids for popularity which Lord Tennyson was always careful to reiterate. There are thirty-nine verses in this well-known poem. In twenty-eight of them one of the most perfect little female prigs in all literature takes an even more unconscionable time in dying than Charles II.

"As for making 'In Memoriam' a contribution to modern thought . . . this was obviously impossible for a man who had never given himself the trouble to think. Tennyson had no faculty that way. 'In Memoriam' would be one of the most dishonest works ever written by a man of ability were it not for a dozen snatches of sweet and true affection which he had in his heart of hearts for his friend. No criticism on him can better his own in that phrase of 'the imitative will.' We have him there, the intellectual side of him, complete.

"But what charming pictures he gives us of the quiet, radiant purity of his love, as it takes shape in his sorrow! And this note of sincerity, the true note, the characteristic note, the eternal note, he attains to now at last in another department of his work—in the department of the love poem.

A CRUCIAL CASE.

"Those myoptic stumbblings of his manhood seem large and lucid beside the distressing mental collapse, the insane and incoherent rhodomontade of so much of 'Sixty Years After.' Unhappily, the same phenomenon is to be noted in a dozen other cases.

"King Arthur is a crucial case, because he is Tennyson's deliberate attempt to present to us an ideal figure of social manhood. He is 'like a modern gentleman of stateliest port.' The writer who could deliberately paint such a character as Arthur—as the Arthur of this culminant Idyll of Guinevere—and present it to us as his ideal of modern gentleness and modern manhood, never had the remotest conception

of what gentleness meant or what manhood meant. Nothing more essentially unmodern, more false to every notion we possess of true morality and true justice, has been written in our time, and perhaps in any time. The poetical works of Tennyson contain an amount of destructible matter which, in the immemorial phrase, is quite shocking. . . . Thirty or forty years hence the Matthew Arnold of the day will present to his public a similar volume of Tennyson, but it will be a slim one. . . . No ballad in our language is more redolent than 'The Revenge' of that heroic obstinacy which has made our race the stupid conqueror of half the earth. The poet's own 'last words'—'Crossing the Bar'—[are] perhaps the loveliest Christian lyric in our own or any language. It is here that once more we find him at his truest and highest and best."

HEINE AND LADY DUFF GORDON.

IN Heft 8 of *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Herr Sigmund Münz has an entertaining article on Lady (Lucie) Duff Gordon and Heinrich Heine. Lady Duff Gordon is the mother of Mrs. Janet Ross, the author of "Three Generations of English Women," "Early Days Recalled," etc.

It was at Boulogne, in August, 1833, that Lucie Austin first made the acquaintance of Heine. She was then a child of twelve, with large brown eyes and beautiful hair, and one day when she was sitting at the *table d'hôte*, she attracted the attention of Heine by the ease with which she conversed in German with her mother. He said to the child: "When you return to England, you may tell your friends you have seen Heinrich Heine." "And who is Heinrich Heine?" she replied; whereupon he was greatly amused, and he explained that he was a German poet.

Lucie and Heine soon became good friends, and they spent hours on the pier together, the child singing him English ballads, and the poet telling her wild tales of all sorts of fishes and mermaids, and of an old French fiddler who had a black poodle, and took three baths a day, and to whom the watersprites brought greetings from the North Sea. "Wenn ich an deinem Hause, des Morgens vorüber geh," is a poem in Heine's "Buch der Lieder," dedicated to his English child-friend.

Meanwhile, eighteen more years pass, and Lucie has become the wife of Sir Duff Gordon. In 1851, Lady Duff Gordon, now a woman of thirty, was staying in the house of Barthélemy St. Hilaire, at Paris, when she happened to hear that Heine was living quite near, in the Rue Amsterdam, and that he was ill and very poor. She sent to inquire whether he remembered the child to whom he had told such charming stories at Boulogne, and whether she might visit him. The dying poet desired to see her at once, and the two naturally fell into reminiscences of the happy days at Boulogne. He reminded her of the ballads she sang eighteen years before; but Lady Duff Gordon was deeply moved by his intense sufferings. His

voice was weak, but he spoke with remarkable vivacity. Clearly his mind had survived his body. He raised his powerless eyelids with his thin white fingers, and said, "Yes, Lucie has still the same large eyes. . . . Little Lucie has grown up and has a husband. That is strange." He asked whether she was happy and contented, and he hoped she was no less happy now than she was merry as a child. She replied she was no longer so merry, but she was happy and contented; to which Heine observed: "That is nice. It does one good to see a woman who does not go about with a heart to be healed by all sorts of men, as the women in France do. The French women do not know what is wrong with them; they have no heart at all."

In the autumn of 1855, Lady Duff Gordon spent two months in Paris. Heine had removed to the Champs Elysées, and there, too, Lady Duff Gordon was staying. The poet having heard of her arrival, scribbled in pencil: "Highly esteemed Goddess of Great Britain! I sent word by the servant that I am ready at any hour on any day to receive your godship. But I have waited in vain for such a heavenly vision. Do not delay any longer. Come to-day, come to-morrow, come often. You live so near the poor shadow in the Elysian Fields! Do not let me have too long to wait. Herewith I send you the first four volumes of the French edition of my unfortunate works. Meanwhile I remain your godship's most obedient worshiper.—HEINRICH HEINE."

Not many minutes after his English friend was at his side. She found him still on the mattress on which he was lying three years before. More ill he could not look, for his appearance was that of a dead person. He was truly but a shadow; by sorrow and suffering his features had taken on a certain beauty. He welcomed her with the words: "I have now made my peace with the world and with God, who has sent you to me as the beautiful angel of death. I shall certainly die soon. . . . I hardly know why I did not like the English, but I never really hated them. I was once in England; I knew nobody, and found London a very sad place, and the people in the streets intolerable. But England has avenged herself by sending me excellent friends—you, the good Milnes, and others." Milnes was the poet and politician, later known as Lord Houghton.

Lady Duff Gordon now saw Heine several times a week. He was interested in everything, but specially wished for a good English translation of his works. He pressed his friend to undertake it; offered her the copyright as a gift, gave her a free hand to cut out what she chose, and even drew up a plan for the arrangement of the poems. With childish eagerness he longed to see her at work, and recommended her to try a prose translation. In this she hesitated, but at last she read him a rendering of "Almansor," and he was delighted and more anxious than ever that she should promise to do the rest. A selection from Lady Duff Gordon's translations was published by Mrs. Janet Ross in *Murray's Magazine*. They include several pearls from the "Buch der Lieder,"

and verses from the "Lyrisches Intermezzo," "Neue Gedichten," and "Heimkehr."

Lady Duff Gordon cannot praise too highly the way in which Heine bore his sufferings. He was glad when his complaints brought the tears to her eyes; but if a joke of his made her laugh he would rejoice even more. He begged her not to leave him or say farewell forever. When he spoke German to her he addressed her with "Du," but in French he called her "Madame" or "Vous." He declared she could always laugh from the heart, which the French could not. He spoke to her of his religious convictions, and finally they parted in the hope to meet again in England, where he proposed to travel, to make reconciliation with the people against whom he had leveled his most biting sarcasm. But it was not long before he had entered into his rest.

TAINÉ THE HISTORIAN.

IN the *Revue de Paris* of March 15, M. Gabriel Monod tells the life of Taine the historian. M. Taine had a morbid horror of publicity, and always practiced the precept, "Hide your life, but show your wit." Yet, as his biographer very properly points out, in order to appreciate the latter it is necessary to know something of the former.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Hippolyte Taine was borne at Vouziers on April 21, 1828. His father was a solicitor, and a very intelligent man, and it was he who grounded his son in the first elements of history. At the age of thirteen the boy was sent to Paris, where he studied for some time at the College Bourbon. Like most French geniuses he seems to have been singularly fortunate in his mother. "No other woman," he once wrote of her, "so thoroughly understood the science of motherhood." Even as a schoolboy he planned out his days moment by moment, his only relaxation being reading. Among his classmates were several lads destined to take a considerable place later. Among them may be specially mentioned Provost Paradol, Planat, and Cornelius de Witt, who introduced him to Guizot. At the age of twenty Taine entered the Ecole Normale. It was then that he first made up his mind to devote his life to the study of history past and present. Already an excellent English scholar, he learned German in order to be able to read Hegel in the original. He was popular both among the masters and his comrades. This sojourn at the Ecole Normale was perhaps the happiest period of his life.

AFTER LEAVING COLLEGE.

On leaving the college he was offered and accepted the post of Professor of Philosophy at the Toulon College. The *coup-d'état* had just occurred, and all government officials were ordered to sign an act of adhesion to the new government. Taine refused his signature, and was henceforth treated as suspect. After some months of considerable difficulty—for he was transferred rapidly from town to town, being scarce given time in each to form and start a class—

he made up his mind to abandon scholastic work, and throw himself into literature. He found a firm friend in Guizot, but years passed before his remarkable talents were in any way recognized. Indeed, his first literary success was due to his having been sent for his health to the Pyrenees. M. Hachette, the publisher, commissioned him to write a guide to that region. The volume with which he returned to Paris proved to be one of the most charming books of travel ever written. It appeared in the year 1855, with illustrations by Gustave Doré, and produced a considerable sensation. The same year saw his first article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He was in his thirtieth year when the publication of his "Philosophes Français" brought him real fame. The book was discussed by critics belonging to every shade of opinion. Taine became a leader of thought. Renan, Sainte Beuve, Flaubert, and Gautier treated him as an honored comrade. His "History of English Literature," the work by which he is perhaps best known in France, appeared years later, but he was by that time one of the recognized forces of French intellectual life. At the age of forty he married, greatly to the astonishment of his friends, who considered him an ideal bachelor. His wife, *née* Denuelle, was the daughter of a well-known architect, and proved from every point of view a worthy helpmeet.

The last years of Taine's life were spent in Switzerland in a charming villa on the shores of the Lake of Annecy. There he and his wife entertained parties of their friends through all the summer months, and his death at the comparatively early age of sixty-five leaves a serious void in the world of contemporary letters.

A FELLOW HISTORIAN'S ESTIMATE OF PARKMAN.

IN the current number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, Mr. James Schouler, the accomplished historical writer, pays a noteworthy tribute to the late Francis Parkman, whose merits as a historian he summarizes as follows: "Thoroughness of preparation, a painstaking accuracy, justness in balancing authorities, scholarly tastes and comprehension, and the constant disposition to be truthful and impartial, to which were added skill and an artistic grace and dignity in composition. His style was crystal-clear and melodious as a mountain brook which flows obedient to easy impulse, setting off the charms of natural scenery by its own exquisite naturalness. The aroma of the woods and of the woodland life is in all his books, among which, perhaps, 'The Conspiracy of Pontiac' will remain the favorite. Here and constantly in dealing with the Indian, with the primeval American landscape and its primeval inhabitants, his touch is masterly and unapproachable; and so, too, in describing the sympathetic contact of France with a race which British interference doomed to destruction. French explorers, French missionaries and warriors, stand out life-like from these interesting narratives, since he wrote to interest and not merely to instruct. Generalization and the

broader historical lessons are to be found rather in the pages of his preface, as Mr. Parkman wrote, than in the narratives themselves, most of his later subjects being, in fact, extended ones for the compass of the book, and with his wealth of materials he kept closely to the tale. But in these preliminary, or rather final, deductions may be found pregnant passages of force and eloquence."

FLAMMARION THE ASTRONOMER.

ASTRONOMICAL geniuses are, to judge from M. Camille Flammarion's case, rather born than made. He was interested in the science of the heavens at the tender age of six; was the author of "The Cosmogony of the Universe" at sixteen, and at twenty had already made his reputation by the work called "The Plurality of Inhabited Worlds"—now in its thirty-fifth edition. He made his honeymoon trip in a balloon, and cannot be considered apart from his observatory.

Mr. R. H. Sherard tells us in the course of his character sketch of the astronomer, printed in the May *McClure's*, that the three achievements which to Flammarion seem the proud ones of his life, are the founding of the *Monthly Review of Astronomy*, which he supports, the establishment of the French Society of Astronomy, and the building of his observatory at Juvisy.

Mr. Sherard describes Flammarion's daily life as follows:

"His life is an extremely busy one. Besides his work as an astronomer, he still to-day fills many public positions. He is a modest man, and does not seem to care to speak about himself. It was his wife who gave me the following particulars as to his life and character on the day on which I called upon him. 'He is,' she said, 'an extremely methodical man. He gets up regularly every morning at seven o'clock, and spends quite a long time over his toilet. Servants, as a rule, are not very tidy, but Flammarion is an exception to the rule. At a quarter to eight every morning he has his first breakfast, at which he always takes two eggs. From eight till twelve he works. At noon he has his *déjeuner*, over which he spends a long time. He is a very slow eater. From one to two he receives, and as he knows everybody in Paris, and as he is constantly being consulted on all sorts of questions by Parisian reporters, he is usually kept very busy during this hour. From two to three he dictates letters to me, and as he receives thousands of letters from all parts of the world, especially when anything new in the branch of astronomical science is occupying public attention, my time is fully occupied. At three o'clock he goes out and attends to his business as editor of the monthly magazine which he founded, and to his duties as member of various societies. He is back home again at half-past seven, when he has dinner, and spends the rest of the day in reading. He is a great reader, and tries to keep himself *au courant* with all that is said on the important topics of the day. At ten o'clock he goes to bed, for he is a great sleeper.'

"'But when,' I asked, 'does M. Flammarion observe the stars?'

"'Oh, this is his winter programme,' said his wife, 'that I have been describing. It is in the summer, when he's down at Juvisy, that he continues his studies in astronomy; that is to say, from May to November. There the programme of his daily life is somewhat different, for on fine nights he sometimes stays up at his observatory till a very early hour in the morning. But as here, so at Juvisy, he is very regular in his habits.'

"'You have a good library at Juvisy?' I said, turning to M. Flammarion, who was sitting by at his table, dressed in white flannels. 'Ten thousand volumes, at least,' he answered. Then rising, he added: 'Let me show you a wonderful "Cicero" which I have here.' He passed me the volume and said: 'It was here that I took the story of the youths of Megara and of their vision, which I described in "Uranie." Referring to 'Uranie' he added: 'I shall write no more novels. If I wrote that one, it was because my desire and ambition are to impart scientific knowledge by every means in my power. The novel is a medium in some sort. Personally I hate novels, and never read any. As to my future literary labors, my time will almost entirely be taken up, for another eight years at least, with my "Astronomical Encyclopædia," of which I am editor, and which is to be a popular handbook to all the branches of the science. Now and then, no doubt, I shall write newspaper articles, but as few as possible, and only when something of very great interest happens.'

"'And in the way of observation?'

"'I shall continue to study Mars as much as possible, to try and find out what is going on there. Mars interests me above all the planets, because it is the planet which most closely resembles the earth.'

TYCHO BRAHE, THE ASTRONOMER.

SIR ROBERT BALL has a very interesting paper in *Good Words* for April, describing Tycho Brahe, the great Danish astronomer. Tycho went to the university when he was thirteen, and had his attention drawn to astronomy by an eclipse of the sun. He marveled that it could be foretold with such accuracy, and devoured a copy of Ptolemy's book; it is still preserved with his comments in schoolboy hand. From that moment he was devoted to the study of the stars. His uncle deplored this waste of time and talents, and employed a tutor to try and divert Tycho's attention to more profitable subjects. Tycho, however, triumphed over his tutor and guardian, and succeeded in making for himself such fame that the King of Denmark decided that for the credit of the country the famous astronomer must not be allowed to go elsewhere. He sent for Tycho, and ascertained "that what he wanted was the means to pursue his studies unmolested, whereupon the king offered him the Island of Hven, in the Sound near Elsinor. There he would enjoy all the seclusion that he could desire.

The king further promised that he would provide the funds necessary for building a house and for founding the greatest observatory that had ever yet been reared for the study of the heavens. After due deliberation and consultation with his friends, Tycho accepted the king's offer. He was forthwith granted a pension, and a deed was drawn up formally assigning the Island of Hven to his use all the days of his life. The foundation of the famous castle of Uraniborg was laid on August 30, 1576. The ceremony was a formal and imposing one, in accordance with Tycho's ideas of splendor." It is rather sad to learn that a new king arose who knew not Tycho in his old age, and that royalty and science parted company. The sketch is illustrated with photographs of his astronomical instruments and views and plans of the Castle of Uraniborg.

UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.

SOME interesting statistics regarding the comparative number of universities in the different countries of Europe are given in an article in the *Nuova Antologia* (March 15). Here are the main results in tabulated form:

Country.	Universities.	Population for each university.
England.....	7	4,143,002
Austria-Hungary	11	3,750,888
France.....	15	2,556,138
Germany.....	20	2,471,423
Italy.....	21	1,436,114
Spain.....	10	1,756,563

Thus it can be seen at a glance that of all the Western Powers England possesses the smallest number of universities in proportion to her population, the figures quoted being only attained by including Victoria, Nottingham and the Welsh University within the number. Italy, on the other hand, can boast of the largest number of universities in proportion to her population. The author, Signor Martini, is, however, very far from taking credit for the fact; on the contrary, he gives a most depressing account of the actual condition of the Italian centres of learning. "There is no doubt of the fact," he writes, "the universities are too numerous. Everywhere there is a deficiency of scientific appliances and poverty of endowment. The grants received are insufficient, but neither the State nor the local authorities are at present in a condition to bear an increased burden." The possible remedies for the existing condition of things appear to be three in number—i. e., restrictions in the right of conferring degrees, greater autonomy in the management of each university and the suppression of a certain number. The author condemns the first two proposals and reserves the third for treatment in a future article.

MAX KLINGER, the artist, poet and musician, has just completed his "Brahms-Fantasien," a series of sketches to accompany and to illustrate Brahms's songs. They are described by A. G. Meyer in the *Magazin für Literatur*.

BEHIND THE BARS OF A MENAGERIE.

MR. CLEVELAND MOFFETT makes a fascinating tale, in *McClure's Magazine*, of his experiences among the *lares* and *penates* of one of the great menageries. Mr. Moffett has been so enterprising as to go to live in the inner circle of this strange profession of animal taming.

"The best part of a wild beast show," he says, "is never seen by the public, for the most thrilling and dangerous feats are done outside the ring. For many weeks I made diligent use of a special privilege to go and come at will, by day or by night, among the cages of the great Hagenbeck show, and study the animals in all their moods. One day I watched two beautiful leopards hurl themselves like spotted balls from side to side and end to end of the cage, and from floor to ceiling, making bounds of ten or twelve feet in the air—for leopards are the strongest jumpers of all known beasts. As they leaped gracefully, lightly, they kept up a deep roaring, almost equal to a lion's. They were not angry—they were merely playing. But when two leopards play in a cage big enough for their prodigious agility, it is a great sight. One day I saw Charlie, a Bengal tiger, bend an iron bar as thick as my thumb with one stroke of his forearm. Another day I had a sight worth a long day's journey, when the coquettish lioness Mignon flirted with the lion Pollux, and the jealous Prince, with roars of defiance, sprung upon his favored rival and fought him with fang and claw. None of this was on the programme."

THE "INGLORIOUS MILTONS" OF THE MENAGERIE.

"Besides the regular tamers, whom the public know from having seen them at their work, there are some obscure heroes in a wild beast show, namely, the grooms. These are the men who live among the wild beasts; who go into their cages every day, and sleep within a few feet of the iron bars in order to be ready for any emergency. They chain and unchain the animals, give them meat and drink, take away the bones from under their hungry jaws, separate them when their blood is up and they are fighting to kill, and treat and attend them when sick or wounded. They come to be to the wild beasts a sort of personal companion, now rolling about with them in play upon the straw, now driving them off with word or blow when a murderous mood takes them. When in the public ring a tamer is bitten by a lion, they run in and fight back the foe whom his own master can no longer control. They assist the professional tamers in breaking in new or unruly animals, and they are ready at a moment's notice to do what the professional tamers never do, that is, to enter the cages of the wild beasts in the darkness of night. The famous tamer Philadelphia, for instance, who is certainly not lacking in courage, told me that he would not take such a risk for the whole of New York City."

MAN VS. BEAST.

Of the professional tamers themselves Mr. Moffett has a deal of interesting talk. He made friends with

one, a man named Philadelphia, and reports the interviews he furnished.

Speaking of a hairbreadth escape he had with an unruly pupil, Philadelphia said :

"No, it would have been useless for me to use a revolver, even if I had had one. I could never have drawn it from my pocket in time, and probably it would not have prevented the lion from killing me even if I had shot him. The heavy jaws have only to close once on a man to leave little life in him. Lion tamers never carry revolvers, partly because they would be of little use and because of the danger to the spectators.

"As to wearing a suit of mail under the clothing, I have known novices at lion taming to do so, but I consider it a useless precaution. In the first place, no suit of mail was ever made strong enough to prevent the teeth of a tiger or a lion from going through it. And, in the second place, even if the links were strong enough to resist the teeth, the pressure of the jaws alone would crush a man to death. The whole secret of the thing lies in inspiring the beasts with such awe of you that they'll never dare to attack you. If they should attack you they could kill you easily; but they must be rendered so fearful of your presence and your power that they will not venture any attack. Of course, they will scratch you many times; that is unavoidable. But when they start out to kill they usually do kill. Why shouldn't they? Think of their vast strength against a pigmy man like me!"

"But how do you inspire a lion with this wholesome dread?" Mr. Moffett asked.

A LESSON IN LION-TAMING.

"It depends entirely upon beginning very young with them, and exercising boundless patience in accomplishing your purpose. Let me tell you how I had to train this lion, Black Prince. He was caught in the jungles of Africa nearly four years ago, and landed in Liverpool a savage cub, much more savage by nature than the ordinary lion at the age of ten months. Then I took him and began the task of taming him. He was in a small cage, and I talked to him and stood in front of the bars for several days, feeding him bits of meat; for, as is usually the case, he had ceased drinking milk since he was six months old. After he had got to know me a little I went into the cage, carrying a wooden club in each hand. The first time I entered he sprang at my throat, as his fierce instinct taught him to do. I gave him two or three good raps over the head and flanks, and he went back, not roaring, but making the queer-sounding purr peculiar to young lions. Then he came at me again and again. I used my clubs, but not too hard, avoiding hurting him badly, and being careful not to strike him on the back, for a young lion's back is easily broken. After feeling the club several times he kept away from me, and went into a corner of the cage sulking. I sat down on a box and looked at him. I sat there an hour, two hours, three hours. Now and then he moved a

little and purred savagely. Once he sprang at me again, and got the club as before. At the end of the three hours I threw him some meat and left the cage."

A MOST PRAISEWORTHY CUCKOO.

THE cuckoo has never been in good standing among birds on account of a constitutional disinclination to build a nest of its own. There is a member of the cuckoo family, however, whose good deeds go far toward making up for the shortcomings of its relations. The virtues of this respectable little cuckoo are set forth in the *Overland Monthly* under the title "El Paisano, Enemy of the Rattlesnake."

The writer, Mr. Thomas N. Moyle, says: "This bird is called scientifically the *Geococcyx Californianus*, but is popularly known under several other names in Southern California, which are about equally divided between English and Spanish *sobriquets*—such as the 'road-runner,' from the habit of tripping along a trail in the mountains just ahead of travelers; *el paisano* from *pais* (country); 'chaparral cock,' from his living in chaparral thickets, and again in Spanish, *churrea*, from the cry he utters, which is a deep bass or muffled tone that renders indistinct the direction or distance whence it comes.

ENEMY OF THE RATTLESNAKE.

"While the paisano is able and willing to kill a rattlesnake in fair, open combat, it has a much more poetical plan. Should it chance to discover a snake asleep in the vicinity of a growth of that small cactus or prickly pear which General Frémont found so formidable a barrier in Southern California, it will quietly and vigorously commence to build *chevaux-de-frise* of it about the unconscious reptile. The stems of the cactus are extremely fragile at the joints. The bird usually selects the early morning for its operations, as the snake sleeps torpidly at this hour, especially along the coast, where he is benumbed by the chill at night. When the rattlesnake is literally 'corralled' by the bristling inclosure, the paisano suddenly arouses him by a sharp stroke of its bill, or takes a joint of the cactus in his beak, poises in the air a few feet above the sleeping victim, and drops it full upon him. To coil for a spring is the reptile's first movement, and thus its body is brought into violent contact with the sharp points of the palisade. To retreat is the next aim. It strives in vain to find a passage. Teased by the bird, which continues industriously to drop missiles or to apply at every opportunity its sharp beak over the inclosure from the outside, doubly enraged at the barrier that opposes his escape, the snake savagely strikes at the cactus wall. A bloody nose and a mouthful of spines are no more welcome to a rattlesnake than to any other creature. He becomes more and more enraged. Again and again he madly strikes. Blinded at last by fury, he turns upon himself, and plunges his fangs into his own flesh, and at last dies, his own executioner."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

SURGEON-GENERAL STERNBERG'S plea for a National Health Bureau has been reviewed elsewhere in this magazine.

Sir Charles W. Dilke, in an article on Lord Rosebery's Administration, makes this interesting prediction: "Such a Liberal-democratic policy will probably not last. Other influences may in the long run assert themselves. Questions of foreign affairs may spring up. War itself may come upon the Empire. But if democratic influences prevail for the moment with the present cabinet the election of 1895 may give the Liberal party as at present constituted its last triumph, before it has in turn to give way to the rapidly changing conditions of society in this interesting and, as compared with conservative America, very advanced old country."

The present hostility to Roman Catholics manifested in some parts of the country is debated by George Parsons Lathrop and Bishop Doane, the former writer having the point of view of a Catholic of purely "native American" lineage, and the latter that of a pronounced American Episcopalian.

Karl Blind thus concludes an article on "Anarchism and the Napoleonic Revival" in France: "In many ways, the situation of to-day reminds us of a similar one in 1848, with this difference only: That the incipient germs of the anarchistic doctrine which already then threatened the Democratic cause have developed since into full bloom. The utmost watchfulness is, therefore, commendable to all sincere and sensible lovers of progress, lest the Republic should once more suffer harm for many years to come."

THE FORUM.

EDWARD ATKINSON'S "Meaning of Farm-Mortgage Statistics," and President Thwing's review of President Eliot's quarter-century of service, receive notice in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

Dr. Stanton Coit and Mr. David MacGregor Means discuss the pros and cons of State aid to the unemployed.

President G. Stanley Hall publishes the second in his series of articles on universities and the training of professors. Men grow up in these days, he says, ignorant of nature and her ways: "Some years ago by careful individual study, I found that 60 per cent. of the six-year-old children entering Boston schools had never seen a robin, 18 per cent. had never seen a cow, some thinking it as big as their thumb or the picture, thus making mere verbal cram of all instruction about milk, cheese, butter, leather, etc. Over 60 per cent. had never seen growing corn, blackberries or potatoes; 71 per cent. did not know beans—even in Boston; and in 109 other topics primers generally presuppose the percentage of ignorance of nature was such as to give pathos to the idea of some, that good people, when they die, go into the country."

Another pedagogical article in this number is by Mary E. Laing on "Child-Study: a Teacher's Record of her Pupils." It is an interesting statement of experience in attempting to make a scientific record of child-observation in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in Platteville, Wis.

Price Collier, in contrasting English with American home life, calls attention to the fact that the "proportion of Americans who could have a modest home, but who prefer the flat and stale unprofitableness of hotels and boarding houses, is, as compared with English people of the same income, vastly greater."

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, more than twenty-five years after the publication of "The Gates Ajar," tells how her numerous letters from unknown readers of that popular book have helped to an answer of the question, "Is Faith in a Future Life Declining?"

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS.

MR. CARL SNYDER sums up as follows an article in the current number of the *American Journal of Politics* on the "First Year of the Administration: "It is a fact largely lost sight of that the occasions have never before been presented which would afford an adequate and definite test of Mr. Cleveland's statesmanship and actual capacity for the presidential office. His first term was singularly devoid of high emergencies, and on its smooth currents he found comparatively easy navigation; the mistakes he made were of slight consequence, because the occasions were not momentous.

"On the other hand, no year since the war has presented so many critical moments, demanding the highest and clearest judgment, the pre cience of a genuine statesman, as has the past year. That Mr. Cleveland has gone from blunder to blunder, from mistake to mistake, with the most unflinching confidence, and to the most unfortunate results—indeed, well-nigh to the wreck and ruin of the country, does not occasion astonishment to those who have carefully judged his calibre and recognized his mental limitations. Otherwise, his unexampled failures would excite astonishment, contempt, disgust. It would have been vastly better for the President's fame had he never been elevated to the chief magistracy for a second time."

Mr. A. J. Warner considers the subject of Bimetallism from the point of view of national interests. He sets forth many strong reasons why such a country as ours should have a money standard that would not vary with the varying conditions of other countries, and urges the 70,000,000 of people of the United States to act for themselves regardless of whether other countries join with them or not.

THE ARENA.

THE ninth volume of this review closes with the May number. The opening article of this number is by the Rev. M. J. Savage, on "The Religion of Lowell's Poems."

Stinson Jarvis concludes his psychological studies entitled "The Ascent of Life." Dr. James R. Cocke contributes an interesting paper on "The Power of the Mind as a Remedial Agent in the Cure of Disease."

Louis F. Post, the well-known advocate of the single tax, writes on "First Principles of the Land Question."

A prominent feature of the number is the symposium on "How to Deal with the Liquor Traffic."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* contains many articles of average interest, but none calling for very special mention.

NILE RESERVOIRS AND PHILÆ.

Sir Benjamin Baker sets forth the case in favor of the engineers who are proposing to make a reservoir of the Nile, which will necessitate interference with the temples at Philæ. He says: "It has been proved beyond dispute that the establishment of a reservoir in the valley of the Nile is a pressing necessity which will result in incalculable benefit to the country at large, and that at Philæ alone are found the conditions necessary for the building of an absolutely safe and reasonably cheap dam. The dam, therefore, must be built at Philæ, and with the least possible delay, or in the event of the occurrence of one or two 'bad Niles,' and the loss of several million pounds' worth of summer crops, Great Britain will be morally responsible for the loss and individual suffering." By the proposed scheme, the Nile round the Island of Philæ would be converted into a great lake, and the temples would be raised, Chicago fashion, solidly into the air, some forty feet. Owing to the solidity of their construction, the absence of windows, and the solid rock foundation, it would be possible to elevate them with comparatively little difficulty.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HORACE'S LOVE ODES.

The first place in the number is devoted to Mr. Gladstone's metrical version of the five love odes of Horace. They are interesting as exhibitions of intellectual agility on the part of England's ex-Prime Minister. We give the fifth stanza in the ode to Lyce:

Spare me, though cruel as the Moorish snake,
And hard as oaks to break,
For flesh and blood will bear no more the strain,
Nor soak in floods of rain.

THE CZAR AND HIS SUBJECTS.

There is a very pleasantly written paper, entitled "Life in a Russian Village," by J. D. Rees. He says: "The Russian communal system has many most admirable features, and the government wisely preserves the simple self-governing commune, an organization radical in its type, yet the strongest supporter of autocracy. An agitator would have short shrift among these loyal peasants, who possess, almost to a man, that feeling of strong personal attachment to the monarchy and to the royal family which is also present in England, and which Her Majesty in her latest message to her people declared to be 'the real strength of the Empire.' Last year, during the famine, the Czar decided to have but two Court balls in St. Petersburg, and he set aside for the suffering a portion of a fund accumulated for unborn princes of the royal family. Society, as a matter of course, followed the sovereign's example. It was soon considered improper to spend money in entertainments while the people were suffering, and what was saved was given to the poor. These facts were made known throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, and very naturally added to the affection with which the people habitually regard the occupant of the throne, particularly one who, like his present Imperial Majesty, is a Russian of the Russians. Fragments of a handkerchief of the Empress, torn to pieces by a loyal crowd, are treasured as if they were mementos of a martyred Stuart or a Marie Antoinette."

RECENT ARCHÆOLOGY.

Professor Mahaffy describes recent discoveries of Archæology in Egypt and Greece. He hurls his anathema against the proposal to construct the irrigation reservoir that will interfere with the temples at Philæ, and then after surveying the recent discoveries of the archæologists in Greece, suggests that the British Hellenic Society has made a mistake in settling at Athens. It had better take up its quarters at Alexandria, or better still, establish its school in a steam yacht which could move from place to place wherever excavations were being carried out.

THE NEW REVIEW.

IN the *New Review* next month there is going to be published a series of articles upon the results of municipalization, Mr. Chamberlain leading off. The current number of the *New Review* contains several articles of interest.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON'S NEW CRUSADE.

Mr. Henniker Heaton has apparently abandoned for the time being the attempt to improve the ways of the Post Office in carrying letters to the British colonies, and is now turning his attention to the telephone monopoly. He says: We have two evils to contend with, the rapacity of the Treasury and the torpor of the Post Office. We want some new body, strong enough both to resist the Treasury and to stimulate the officials. Such a body is to be found in the consultative committee which I have long called for. This committee, composed of independent members of Parliament and leading men of business, under the presidency of the Postmaster-General, would consider all questions relating to the service, and record their opinion, which should be laid before Parliament. Being in touch with the commercial and social world, their views would represent public opinion on any suggested change or reform. If a small company could provide a good service for \$25, it is quite certain that the Post Office, with the power of opening the streets and crossing private property, could do as much for \$15, or even less. To sum up. It is clear that the fundamental evil is the vicious system of licensing maintained by the Post Office.

TREES IN LONDON.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, in an illustrated paper, discourses upon the condition of the trees which still linger in the streets of London and sums up the result of his investigation as follows: "The state of London plantations is very much better than might have been the case considering the somewhat unkindly soil, the stringent drainage, intense heat, and impure atmosphere which have to be encountered, but there is much room and necessity for improvement in the choice of species and their cultivation when chosen. Year by year the town is eating outward into the country and no care is taken—it is nobody's business to take care—that trees should not be needlessly felled."

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LONDON BAKERIES.

The editor of the *Bakers' Times* replies to the report of Dr. Waldo as to the state of some of the cellar bakeries in London. He stoutly asserts that "the noise that has been made over the discovery of half a dozen dirty bakeries is out of all proportion to its importance, and there is little doubt that the investigations which the Home Secretary is making into the state of the London bakes-

houses will demonstrate that there is no need for further legislation, and that the baker is not by any means so black as he has been painted."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Edmund Gosse contributes a little sarcastic article concerning the tyranny of women. The article on "The Two Babylons, London and Chicago," contrasts the life of the capital of the West and that of the East.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* this month is the best of the English monthlies. We notice elsewhere M. Jules Simon's Plea for Disarmament, Mr. Walter Besant on the jubilee of the Ragged School Union, and Mr. E. B. Lanin's glowing description of the improvement which has been wrought by the Austrian Government in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

MR. "SPECTATOR" HUTTON ON MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. R. H. Hutton of the *Spectator* contributes a critical estimate of Mr. Gladstone. It is somewhat in his old style, although it is dashed by the gloom which is so unhappy a characteristic of the once genial optimist of the *Spectator*. Mr. Hutton thus sums up what he regards as one of the leading characteristics of Mr. Gladstone: "I think it may be said, therefore, that Mr. Gladstone's greatest success and greatest failure have both been experienced in preaching and practicing the virtue of national altruism, which at first he took up with something like moderation and judgment, but ultimately pursued with a heat and indiscriminate zeal which has brought disaster on his Government and bitter disappointment to himself. He has exhibited in this field both the grandeur and extravagance of a noble ideal—a noble ideal, in the latest instance, hastily, and I may say almost rudely and fanatically, insisted on to the exclusion of all reasonable and statesmanlike considerations. He has undoubtedly set a stamp of disinterestedness on the policy of the United Kingdom which has borne fruit, I think, in some of the other countries of Europe. But he has gone far toward making that policy odious in the eyes of prudent politicians, thrusting it forward most injudiciously and provocatively in a case in which both honor and duty, no less than policy, barred the way."

THE ETHICS OF DYNAMITE.

Mr. Auberon Herbert writes a characteristic article on "The Ethics of Dynamite." He uses dynamite to point his favorite moral that all government is accursed and that a majority which taxes is, on principle, only a little better than the dynamiter who kills. He describes the tyranny of European government as follows: "Almost every European government is a legalized manufactory of dynamiters. Vexation piled upon vexation, restriction upon restriction, burden upon burden, the dynamiter is slowly hammered out everywhere on the official anvil. The more patient submit, but the stronger and more rebellious characters are maddened, and any weapon is considered right as the weapon of the weaker against the stronger.

"In one way and only one way can the dynamiter be permanently disarmed—by abandoning in almost all directions our force machinery, and accustoming the people to believe in the blessed weapons of reason, persuasion and voluntary service. We have morally made the dynamiter; we must now morally unmake him."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN contributes the only surprise which the current number of the *National Review* contains, in the shape of a rather dull history of the Home Rule campaign. Sir Herbert Maxwell defends his heresies on the subject of salmon fishing from the strictures of Mr. Earl Hodgson. Sir Herbert Maxwell, it may be observed, thinks that the sense of hearing is very well developed in fish. Mr. Sidney J. Low endeavors to make interesting to the readers of to-day the story of the revolutionary struggles of Kossuth. Mrs. Roes describes a stroll in Boccaccio's country. Mr. Theodore Beck discourses in the usual Anglo-Indian fashion upon the perils that threaten to overwhelm India if the House of Commons will persist in imagining that it knows anything at all about Indian affairs. Mr. Arnold Foster shows up the inaccuracy of the British Admiralty in the House of Commons. The Hon. R. H. Lytton discourses upon Eton cricket. Felicitas enters into minute detail of how he lives in comfort with a wife and small family in West Kensington on \$1500 a year. There is a short poem by Violet Fane and a review of Lord Wolseley's "Marlborough."

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* has some good articles. Karl Pearson on "Woman and Labor," is noticed elsewhere.

THE GHOST ORIGIN OF CULTIVATION.

Mr. Grant Allen has an interesting article upon the "Origin of Cultivation," the theory of which is that the primitive savage first learned to cultivate the ground on account of his theory that crops were made to grow by the ghost of a dead man: "Originally, men noticed that food-plants grew abundantly from the labored and well-manured soil of graves. They observed that this richness sprang from a coincidence of three factors—digging, a sacred dead body and seeds of food-stuffs. In time, they noted that if you dug wide enough and scattered seed far enough, a single corpse was capable of fertilizing a considerable area. The grave grew into the field or garden. But they still thought it necessary to bury some one in the field." Hence early agriculture and seed growing was associated with the shedding of blood. It was held to be necessary, so to speak, to manure with a fresh ghost, for the potency of the spirit died out after a time. The theory is ingenious, and is supported by a multitude of statements chiefly quoted from Mr. Fraser's "Golden Bough."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

W E notice elsewhere the articles upon "Shakespeare's Birds and Beasts," "Old Testament Criticism," and "The Liberals and South Africa."

THE NAVY AND ITS REQUIREMENTS.

The first place is given to an article on "The British Navy," the writer of which agrees with the editor of the *Edinburgh Review* in considering the British naval programme altogether inadequate: "It is, we think, conclusively proved that in order to raise the *personnel* of the navy to the strength required to man the war fleet rapidly in an emergency, both in the present year and in the near future, it is imperative to make large additions in the numbers both of our active-service men and re-

serves. It is our strong conviction that the following increase, at the least, should be made during the next two years: In active-service men a increase is needed of 6,500, of whom 3,500 should be engine-room artificers and stokers. The remaining 3,000 should be obtained by increasing to this extent that most valuable corps, the Royal Marines."

OCEAN MEADOWS.

The scientific article upon "Ocean Meadows" is interesting, inasmuch as it calls attention to the fact that the real vegetation of the ocean which is the counterpart to the grass which covers the earth is not the seaweed which covers the rocks or at the bottom of the sea, but a minute floating weed. The writer says: "The balance has been adjusted by the discovery of a ubiquitous marine vegetation, causing the tropical seas to glow with phosphorescent beams, and discoloring polar ice where the sea breaks on it. The existence of these meadows of plants is made plain to us by the direct evidence of tow-netting the upper layers of water with fine silk nets, when their capture, together with the minute forms of animal life that live upon them, is effected."

THE CENTURY.

IN the department of Leading Articles we have reviewed Mr. W. A. Coffin's article on the artist Lagan-Bouveret. The "starred" feature of the *May Century* is the first of a series of articles by two most enterprising young Americans who rode eastward across Asia on their bicycles. This journey of 7,000 miles from the Bosphorus to the Pacific, through oriental lands practically unknown to Caucasians, is surely the most daring bicycling feat yet attempted, and has in addition a value of its own in furnishing material for a most entertaining and novel series of "travel sketch" papers. Fancy doing Western China on a "byke!" A paragraph taken from the part which tells of the journey through the Turks, who must certainly have been "unspeakable" at the apparition, is typical of their log.

Mr. Brander Matthews, though he confesses to knowing little about books except as to their "insides," gives a very pleasant talk on "Bookbindings of the Past," and of the cunning old handicraftsmen and artists—Grolier, the Aldus family, Le Gascon, Ève, Derome and Padeloup. "The art of bookbinding was cradled in France, even if it was born elsewhere, and in France it grew to maturity. Italy shared the struggle with France in the beginning, but soon fell behind exhausted. Germany invented the book-plate to paste inside a volume, in default of the skill so to adorn the volume externally that no man should doubt its ownership. England has had but one binder—Roger Payne—that even the insular enthusiasm of his compatriots would dare to set beside the galaxy of bibliopegic stars of France. The supremacy of the French in the history of this art is shown in the catalogues of every great book sale and of every great library; the gems of the collection are sure to be the work of one or another of the Frenchmen to whose unrivaled attainments I have once more called attention in these pages. It is revealed yet again by a comparison of the illustrations in the many historical accounts of the art, French and German, British and American; nearly nine-tenths of the bindings chosen for reproduction are French. And, after enjoying these, we are often led to wonder why a misplaced patriotism was blind enough to expose the other tenth to a damaging comparison. These remarks, of course, apply only to the binders whose work was done before the beginning of the nineteenth century. Of late years the superiority of

French binders has been indisputable, but it has not been overwhelming. There are at present in Great Britain and in the United States binders whom no one has a right to pass over in silence, and about whom I hope to be allowed to gossip again in these pages; but in the past it was France first and the rest nowhere."

SCRIBNER'S.

IN another department we have quoted from F. J. Stinson's article on "The Ethics of Democracy," Mrs. Clara S. Davidge's on "Working Girls' Clubs," and Aline Gorron on "Womanliness as a Profession."

A series of magnificent illustrations by the author add to the attractions of the opening paper—"Some Episodes of Mountaineering," by Edwin Lord Weeks. He advises strongly against mountain climbing without guides.

"It has been a fashion, particularly of late years, for experienced Alpinists to make difficult or little-known ascents unattended by guides, and while experience and self-confidence may be better acquired in this way, they are often dearly bought. Accidents have happened to the most famous experts while prospecting alone, and it will be found that by far the greater number of Alpine catastrophes have been due to carelessness, and to the rashness of novices in venturing too far without guides. Unless one is extremely quick and clever, he is very likely, when he finds himself in a perplexing situation, to under-estimate the difficulty of certain passages, where danger is not apparent, but which a guide would never attempt: such, for instance, are the steep and sunburned grass slopes high on a mountain-side, which often terminate in cliffs or vertical ledges above a glacier: as the tufts of dry grass usually point downward, they afford little hold to the nails in one's boots, and are often as slippery as glass. There are also certain places which look appalling to a beginner, but which turn out to be perfectly easy when once the guide in front has got safely over them. Most treacherous of all to the solitary climber are the steep 'glissades' down *coulloirs* of snow or ice."

HARPER'S.

MR. JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE continues his studies of domestic, or rather personal, finance in a paper in which he discusses "Pecuniary Independence."

It depends where you are and how many there are of you, of course.

"It seems to be generally agreed that in New York a native citizen, a man of small family—a wife and two children, for example—cannot get on respectably with less than about \$5,000 a year. If a bachelor, \$1,200 to \$1,500 will answer. In other cities \$3,000 to \$4,000 may sustain him domestically; in a village or the country, materially less. If he must descend to marked plainness, rigid economy, prosaic facts, he can find places where, without other income, \$2,000 to \$2,500 will keep him and his household together, not without material comfort. That amount, therefore, may be taken as an approximation to an independence, as enough certainly to keep the wolf and the creditor from the door. Confession may be frankly made, however, that no such sum is regarded by city folk as sufficient for the purpose. They might put it at fully \$10,000, and speak of minor figures as penury, or prolonged starvation. Strict independence may, notwithstanding, be computed in general at \$2,000 to \$2,500; and he who has secured it indubitably has no cause to fear compassion, or to seek for sympathy. He may esteem it a genuine misfortune to be so reduced, especially after having had five or ten times as much. Still, it is independence—not handsome, welcome, or in any manner satis-

factory; and it is within reach of nearly any one who diligently and earnestly works for it."

This is an especially strong fiction number, with short stories by Richard Harding Davis, Grace King and others, an installment of George Du Maurier's "Trilby," which is "taking" very well indeed, and particularly the first half of a most charming novelette by James Lane Allen, which he calls "A Kentucky Cardinal." Mr. Howells is one whose autobiographical tendencies are invariably delightful, and there are various evident reasons why his "First Visit to New England," which he begins to tell about in this number, should be more than usually full of interest for his public.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE *May Cosmopolitan* has in one of its departments an interesting paragraph by Professor A. E. Dolbear on the "Electric Utilization of Niagara." Our readers probably know that a company has put into operation a plant to snatch from the great falls a small moiety of its 1,000,000 horse-power. "Manufacturing establishments in the immediate vicinity will probably have wires connected directly to the dynamos, but factories at a distance of ten or more miles will have the voltage raised by transformers to ten thousand volts or more, and again transformed to lower voltage where the power is to be utilized. This process is to save in cost of conductors, for a given amount of electrical energy of high voltage requires a smaller wire than if the voltage is low. A number ten copper wire, which is about an eighth of an inch in diameter, which will conduct, say, thirty horse-power at one thousand volts, will conduct a hundred horse-power at four thousand volts. It is expected that most of this power will be used for motor work rather than in lighting, and Niagara companies have been organized in several cities and towns about, some of them at the distance of a hundred miles or more, with the probability that ultimately some of the energy may reach even New York City. It seems likely that the region about Niagara will soon become a great industrial centre, where all sorts of mechanical enterprises will be grouped, because power can be had cheaper than elsewhere. There are many questions concerning the economical distribution of electrical energy that will be settled by this Niagara plant, and engineers are watching the developments with great interest. After these are settled, by experience, water-power in places now inaccessible for manufacturing purposes will suddenly become valuable properties for electrical power stations. No one need feel apprehensive that Niagara Falls will be seriously affected by this seemingly large draft upon its water supply. In reality it represents but about one-fortieth of the bulk of the water of the river, and several such power-plants might be established there without diminishing the flow appreciably."

Mr. Howells' Altrurian talks this month about house-keeping as she is kept under the "plutocratic" system that the said Altrurian finds so absurd. A brave chance for the American woman, with whom the novelist is popularly supposed to be at loggerheads, to get back at him!

We have quoted in another department from the articles on General Grant, from "Wild Beasts and their Keepers," by Cleveland Moffett, and from "Flammarion, the Astronomer," by R. H. Sherard. This being a "Grant Number," the field of the magazine's contents is entirely covered by the selections in our leading articles, with the exception of the fiction by Bret Harte, Stevenson and Mary T. Earle.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN the *May Atlantic* both Justin Winsor and John Fiske write on Francis Parkman. Professor Fiske concludes his more critical paper with this estimate of the historian: "Thus great in his natural powers and great in the use he made of them, Parkman was no less great in his occasion and in his theme. Of all American historians he is the most deeply and peculiarly American, yet he is at the same time the broadest and most cosmopolitan. The book which depicts at once the social life of the stone age and the victory of the English political ideal over the ideal which France inherited from imperial Rome is a book for all mankind and for all time. The more adequately men's historic perspective gets adjusted, the greater will it seem. Strong in its individuality and like to nothing beside, it clearly belongs, I think, among the world's few masterpieces of the highest rank, along with the works of Herodotus, Thucydides and Gibbon."

William F. Slocum, Jr., writes on "The Ethical Problem of the Public Schools," and lays the greatest stress on the elementally serious importance of the proper teaching of right and wrong in the public schools. He points out the many flagrant ethical dangers to which the life at the schools is heir, and singles out especially the evil of "the pauperizing tendency" of free tuition, free textbooks and free everything. "The public school is a normal outgrowth of our social and political order, and its tendencies are the logical outcome of this order. Its dangers are those that exist in this democratic state, but it lies in the power of the schools to eradicate much of the evil in the state. It is difficult to say how this is to be accomplished, but certainly the most effective method will be along the line of the general improvement of the system."

"This improvement will be brought about by the divorce of the control of the schools from partisan politics; by the appointment of teachers for merit only, merit in which force of character should be regarded as a *sine qua non*; by the introduction of scientific instruction to the exclusion of mechanical methods; and by constantly making prominent the idea that the pupils are being fitted for citizenship and actual service. Something could also be said in regard to the necessity of a larger number of teachers, in order that the element of personal influence may be greater and more immediate."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

"A BREAD-WINNER" makes some good suggestions to other bread-winners: "I am sure I only echo the thoughts of hundreds of employers when I ask, 'Where, in the vast army of the unemployed, of which we hear so much, is the man or woman who will fill the positions I have to offer?' Echo answers, and always will answer, 'Where?' until more persons learn to lay aside vague yearnings for imaginary honors and accept faithfully the limitations and responsibilities of every-day business life. Its rewards may not be so tempting as the glittering bubble of fame, but they are a good deal more substantial, and, what is more to the point, more likely to be reached."

Francis B. Loomis, in an article on "Americans Abroad," affirms that living may be found less expensive in Europe than in America, if persons have a turn for economy, but those who wish to enjoy "all the comforts of home" will find it somewhat dearer.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* of April 1 opens with the third part of "Roman Africa," by M. Gaston Bossier, of the French Academy.

HOUSE RENT IN OLD PARIS.

This is followed by an extremely interesting paper on "House Rent in Paris from the Thirteenth Century Downward." It is written from documentary evidence, and brings the town as it was at various epochs vividly before the eyes of the reader. We are made to see the new streets crawling up the lanes and across the fields. Land in old Paris was frequently sold for so many centimes the French yard; indeed, in 1303, a yard of the capital between the Chatelet and the Tuileries only cost one centime, and in what is now the Faubourg St. Honoré land was much cheaper; in 1370, land in the Faubourg Montmartre could be got for four centimes the square yard.

TALMA.

A very lively article on "The French Comedians During the Revolution and the Empire" is by M. V. du Bled. He tells us much of Julie Talma, the wife who was divorced by the great actor, from incompatibility of temper. Madame Talma writes to her friend Louise Fusi, and describes the fashion in which the divorces of that day were obtained. Firstly came the visit to the "municipality," when the husband, accompanying the wife in the same carriage, offered her his hand to assist her to descend, after they had each signed the contract of divorce. Talma accompanied her back to the carriage, and the poor woman said, "I hope you will not entirely deprive me of your presence—that would be too cruel; you will come back and see me sometimes, will you not?" "Certainly," he replied, with an air of embarrassment, "and always with much pleasure."

M. TAINE'S NAPOLEON.

Taine's last unfinished work is finely analyzed by the Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé. Its plan, we learn, involved a study of the Church, of the school and of the family as they have been regulated by the Napoleonic system. The first two chapters were alone finished. Having done so much to destroy the legend of the Revolution, Taine set himself to work to destroy that of the First Empire. He did not live to see the recent revival of Napoleon in literature.

THE REIGN OF WEALTH.

The second number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains several excellent articles. M. Leroy Beaulieu continuing his curious analysis of the reign of wealth, attempts to explain the connection between Mammon and democracy. "Of all the aristocracies past or present," he declares, "the aristocracy of wealth, though doubtless open to all and in some ways most legitimate, is that which excites the most envy and inspires the least respect. Yet is not this often the fault of those who belong to it? Can they always be said to be of the nobility of worth? Can any one dare affirm that money belongs of right to the worthiest? Nay, Mammon is a king whose favors are often obtained in so shocking a fashion that we cannot expect his favorites to be always well thought of." M. Leroy Beaulieu, who writes from an intensely conservative point of view, quotes the United States, observing significantly that in a land to which the

Pilgrim Fathers fled in order to escape the corruptions of the old world now reigns the heavy coarse god of Mammon. "In old days," he continues, "money played no part in French politics. People were fond of talking during the Second Empire of Imperial corruption; what is this corruption to the present Republican austerity? Either we were too severe in the past or we are too indulgent in the present." After dealing with the political world the writer attacks the press, making, however, a silent exception in favor of Great Britain.

IN PRAISE OF SKYSCRAPERS.

A. de Calonne contributes perhaps the most interesting article in the number. Yet it deals simply with the somewhat dry subject of the height of houses in America and England. It is a great mistake to think that "skyscrapers" are of modern invention, even apart from the classic example of the Tower of Babel; Carthage and Tyre both boasted of immense buildings. But even they, admits the writer, would probably look both small and mean by the modern American attempts in the same direction, and the English are beginning to imitate their New York cousins. Although the Englishman professes to be so devoted to quiet home life, declares M. de Calonne, sometimes fifty families will make a common castle in one of the great new residential buildings with which London is being slowly studded.

THE TRAINING OF HORSES.

M. F. Musany has made an exhaustive study of the breaking-in of riding horses from the days of mediæval Europe to the present time. The result of his researches seems to be, on the whole, to the effect that the trainer should always proceed by kindness. The author, who is a well-known authority on the subject, concludes his excellent and clear treatise by asserting that equestrianism is not a science, but an art, and that, therefore, it is impossible to define in each case what course should be pursued, this being especially true of matters relating to the breaking-in and training of young colts.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE *Revue de Paris* makes a strong feature of its fiction, and both April numbers give a prominent place to a story by Anatole France, the author of "Thais," and a well-known critic. In "The Crimson Lily" will be found a brilliant and life-like study of Paul Verlaine thinly disguised under the name of Choulette. Edouard Rod, whose novel, "The Private Life of an Eminent Politician," created considerable attention last year, also contributes a serial dealing with the French manners and morals of to-day.

AN EXPERT'S REVIEW OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

In the April 1 number P. Deschanel, a member of the French Chamber who has been long considered an expert on naval questions, reviews the state of the French Navy in 1894. According to his account the northern coast is practically without any proper defenses, if Dunkirk and Cherbourg are excepted; while on the northwest affairs are in a scarcely better condition. In the south of France, Marseilles and most of the other seaside towns are equally without land defenses, and the whole of the Riviera lies exposed to any enemy who is provided with the resources of modern artillery. Indeed, observes M. Deschanel, an invading fleet need not attempt to come to close quarters;

with the help of their cannon they would destroy any of these sunlit cities in an hour.

A LEGEND OF BJÖRNSSON.

M. Bignon tells the story of "Björnsson and His Life Work," and recalls a legend current in Norway, which tells how one morning the great writer came down as if transfigured, and, calling both his family and servants together, told them that he recognized the error of his ways, and that he would in future take his place among the Freethinkers and Agnostics! Be this story true or false, observes the French critic, it is a fitting allegory of what has befallen the Norwegian nation during the last fifty years, for there, even more than elsewhere, the philosophers have taken the place of the prophets. Björnsson, according to M. Bignon, is a seeker after truth, an enthusiast, a sentimentalist: his large heart is full of tragic intensity and love for humanity. Those who wish to know him as he is should read in the original his "Little Verses."

CURIOUS LETTERS FROM "THE MAN OF SEDAN."

The second April number of the *Revue de Paris* contains one of the most curious revelations concerning the private life and real character of the late Napoleon the Third yet given to the world. In these eleven letters, written in the Fortress of Ham, and addressed to a French lady living in Florence, the future Emperor of the French poured out all his soul, and though these strange and somewhat egotistical epistles cannot be called love-letters, they are full of tenderness and vivid affection. "You do not know, you would not be able to understand the effect which your letters have upon me," wrote the Man of Sedan. "How can I describe it to you? I will have recourse to a comparison. You may have seen a fine English picture showing our Lord walking on the water, and with a look reviving the failing courage of one of His Apostles, who seems about to disappear in the deep. . . . Well, your gentle irruption into my solitude has produced on me the same effect. At the sound of your voice I feel my heart grow warmer and the atmosphere of my prison become lighter." Another side of Napoleon the Third's character, which comes out in these letters, is his extreme affection for his father, the ex-King of Holland, Louis Bonaparte. "I would give my birthright," he exclaims, "for one caress from my father." The last letter addressed to his mysterious correspondent is dated March 24, 1847, and is written from London.

Too rarely are we treated to a sight of Madame Alphonse Daudet's name in contemporary French literature. The editors of the *Revue de Paris* are fortunate in having secured for their readers a contribution from her pen, which, taking the form of a number of short detached reflections and recollections, is published under the title of "Aliénas."

Gaston Paris, one of the leading authorities on Celtic and Mediæval literature, traces back the legend of Tristram and Isolde—a legend which recurs in the early Irish, Welsh and German writings and which was familiar to French scholars in the twelfth century. Tristram, observes Monsieur Paris, is a name of distinctly Pict origin; Isolde, on the other hand, and that of her father Gormond, King of Dublin, are distinctly Germanic. The Germans have always delighted in the weird story. Wagner built up his opera from a translation made by Gotfried of Strasbourg from the mediæval poem written by Thomas of Brittany.

Apparently equally inspired by the late Wagnerian triumph in Brussels, Catulle Mendès contributes an excellent article on Richard Wagner, dealing principally

with those operas which he considers specially fitted for performance before French audiences—namely, "The Meistersingers" and "Tristram and Isolde."

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue*, though far from neglecting literature and art, is becoming each month more and more political, and Madame Adam, owing to her exceptional position, is able to press into her service as contributors many French and foreign diplomats.

In the April 1st number the first place is given to a lengthy criticism of the one time French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Develle, and of him his colleague gives this far from flattering picture: "A speaker destitute of eloquence, an unknown Parliamentarian, dowered with round eyes, china blue in tint, and innocent of eyelashes and eyebrows, a sly expression, a lazy walk, and common vulgar manners, are the characteristics of this skeptical and critical politician." According to his anonymous critic, France owes most of her present troubles to M. Develle, whose strong anti-Russian sentiments are well known.

NEVELSKOY THE EXPLORER.

Madame Vend continues and concludes her account of the great Russian explorer Nevelskoy, and there may be found some charming letters originally written in French by the wife of the brave Admiral to her friends at home. After her marriage the explorer's wife accompanied her husband on all his expeditions, and this is how she performed her journey overland: "I have just seen my saddle, which is quite unlike that generally used by women. Instead of stirrups, the feet rest on a small board, and a high board fixed on to the back makes one feel as if in a kind of arm-chair. . . . I have also a very practical kind of hammock, differing much from those known in Europe, made in thick linen hung on two wooden supports which are fixed on a couple of horses' backs. The effect is that of a kind of cradle, and is far from uncomfortable. My husband has bought me some fine furs with which to cover my feet, and so stretched out in my hammock I shall not suffer from the cold, and shall not only be able to sleep, but even to read during my long journey. . . . I have just tried on my boy's costume, and I beg you to believe that I look very well in it." The perusal of these bright and delightfully vivid letters makes one regret the absence of a Mrs. Christopher Columbus, for probably but few such truthful and interesting accounts of travel have been written as those penned by this young Russian girl, who at the time she wrote was only nineteen.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The second number of the April *Nouvelle Revue* opens with a chapter of very charming recollections by Joseph de Nittis, a well-known Italian artist who has made France his country. Count Z. continues his gloomy exposition of France's "Maritime Peril." It is not necessary, says he, to be a sailor in order to understand that the French war fleet is constituted on no scientific principle, and he urges on naval officers the advantages of scientific study, while to the authorities he points out that France's future supremacy on the sea will entirely depend on the condition of employing the whole resources of her naval budget in the construction of new and powerful men-of-war, cruisers and torpedo boats.

Literature is represented by an amusing article on Molière at Toulouse by A. Baluffe. Molière seems to have taken from Languedoc many of the personages in his comedies, and it was in Toulouse that he wrote his first play, "L'Etourdi," by Google

THE NEW BOOKS

I. OUR LONDON LETTER ABOUT BOOKS.

BEFORE beginning to describe a list of the best books this month selected from the numerous issues from the press, let me call special attention to the accompanying portrait of Mr. Benjamin Kidd, the almost unknown author of the universally-talked-of book on Social Evolution. To the most of those who have criticised his new book on "Social Evolution" he is "the Great Unknown." Even the omniscient *Spectator* had to confess, "We have not a notion what he is or who he is." So possibly a few particulars may not be uninteresting.

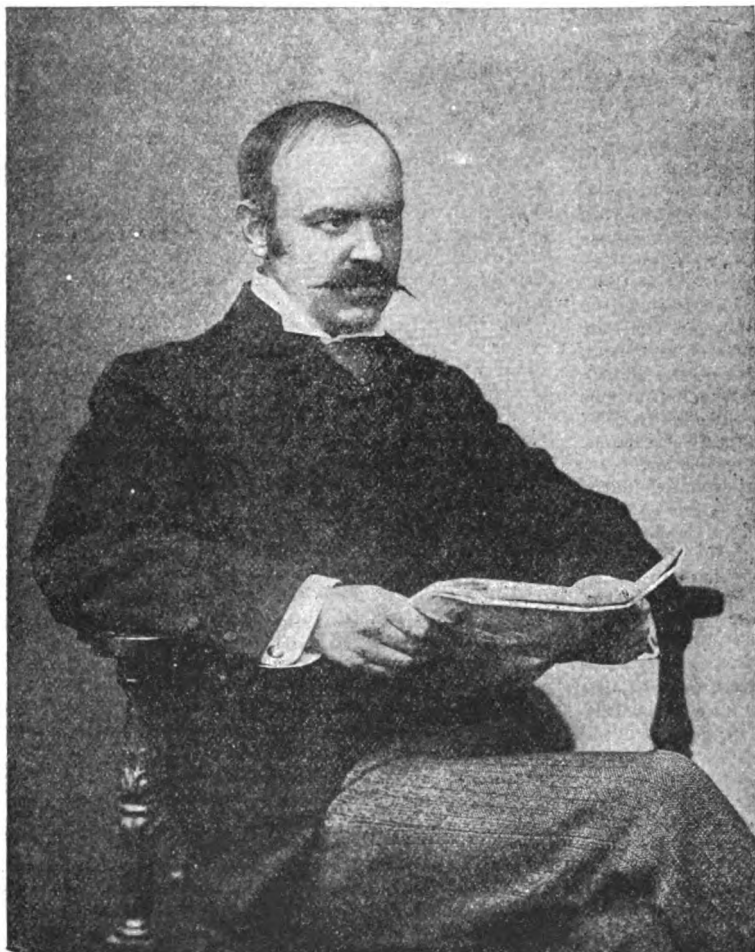
Benjamin Kidd is a near neighbor of mine both in the City and in the suburbs. I have known him for years as a careful thinker, a popular writer, a man of science, and a man of faith. He is still young. He is not more than

thirty-five, married, and in the Civil Service. He began "Social Evolution" in 1888, and has worked at it steadily for six years. It is his first work, and he is naturally as proud of it as a mother of her firstborn. It is rare indeed that any first books take the reading world by storm as his has done. Mr. Kidd has been a contributor to the magazines and a reviewer for some years. Articles anonymous and otherwise have appeared from his pen in the *Nineteenth Century*, *Cornhill*, the *English Illustrated*, *Longman's*, etc. Most of them dealt with scientific subjects.

I do not need to say anything about the book—which, by the way, he has described as the scientific basis for the social gospel of the *Review of Reviews*—feeling sure that long ere this you have read it yourselves. But from a collection of criticisms you will find that, whether people agree with him or not, everybody, from the Duke of Argyll and Dr. Alfred Wallace down to the *Times* and the *National Observer*, is discussing him for the most part favorably. A book which Dr. Wallace declares is "thoroughly scientific," which Dr. Marcus Dods thinks is "one of the greatest books since Darwin's 'Origin of Species,'" and which the *Spectator* thinks may mark a turning point in the social controversy, is one of the books of the year, even if it be not, as Miss Ellice Hopkins insists, one of the books of the century.

But now, leaving Mr. Kidd and his portrait, which he—most reluctantly—was good enough to have photographed for me, let me congratulate you upon the quality of the book issues of the month. It never rains but it pours; and whereas in some months we have not one book above mediocrity, this month we have half a dozen. As for the books which have been selling best, one is glad to see that the excellent "Temple" Shakespeare still keeps a place. Two new volumes were issued during the month—"The Two Gentlemen of Verona" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor"—and more than ever convince one that this is the ideal pocket edition. But here is a little list of the books people are buying in London:

To Right the Wrong. By Edna Lyall.
The "Temple" Shakespeare. Volumes II and III.



MR. BENJAMIN KIDD.

Astrophel and Other Poems. By Algernon Charles Swinburne.

Town Life in the Fifteenth Century. By Mrs. J. R. Green.

Marcella. By Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Vox Clamantium: The Gospel of the People.

The Cup of Cold Water and Other Sermons. By the Rev. J. Morlais Jones.

The Prisoner of Zenda. By Anthony Hope.

But of all the notable and best selling books of the month I give the first place to the first book of another young author who has achieved a unique and brilliant success. In the two volumes of "*St. Teresa*" you will find that Mrs. Cunningham Graham has enriched not merely the literature of England by a masterly biography, but has made this generation her debtor by her wonderful restoration-resurrection, I may call it, of the greatest woman of Spain. The busy, bustling world spares little of its time to memories of the saints, but even in the last decade of the nineteenth century the busiest amongst us may well snatch an hour to linger in the company of the latest and greatest of the canonized of her sex. To-day, when every one admits that the era of womanhood is upon us, we cannot do better than study with reverence and admiration the sainted lady of Spain, who was the bright and morning star of that new era. Mrs. Graham, herself a daughter of the sunny land, has devoted herself for years to the study of *St. Teresa's* life on *St. Teresa's* ground. Some critics have shrugged their shoulders over the fervor of her enthusiasm. "The cold in clime are cold in blood," and it needed a child of the South to paint the Spanish saint with a brush steeped in the colors of Spanish landscape, and glowing with the radiance of the southern skies. Mrs. Graham, as a woman and a Spaniard, has two great qualifications for giving us a vivid intuitional description of her heroine, and she possibly succeeds all the better for her audience because she is neither Catholic nor mystic. No one really can understand *St. Teresa* who does not at least occasionally dwell in the borderland between this world and the next in which she spent her life, and you might as well attempt to explain the Puritans without the Bible, the constant background of their daily life, the atmosphere of their whole existence, as to interpret *St. Teresa* without a realizing sense of the presence of the invisible world. But despite that limitation, Mrs. Graham, as you will see, has really brought *St. Teresa* to life again after two centuries. Her work has been received with enthusiasm by the literary circles in Madrid, and Mrs. Graham, in her own sphere, has achieved as notable a success as Mr. Kidd.

A book of a very different kind is Lord Wolseley's "*Life of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough*." It is the day of whitewash, and the victor of Blenheim is fortunate in finding such a whitewasher in the victor of Tel-el-Kebir. This biography of a soldier by a soldier is a valuable addition to the library of military history, and although the biographer holds a brief for his hero, not even his zeal can lead him to obscure or deny the inveterate tendency of Churchill to hedge, even when hedging meant treason. It is a fortunate thing for the readers of books that the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland can spend his time in inventing excuses for this professional traitor of two centuries since, instead of spending powder and shot upon those who with more excuse might emulate his example.

Another solid book of first-class importance is Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb's "*History of Trades Unionism*." The importance of this book lies, as you will readily perceive in turning over its pages, in the grasp of its authors on the fundamental fact that every trades union is in its

essence a Christian Church in embryo: the formation of a brotherhood, based upon principles of equality, and the helping of the weak by the strong, the unemployed by the employed. Trades unions are churches without sacraments, save the sacrament of service, but they care for the "least of these my brethren" much more than many of the ecclesiastical institutions. The authors, a kind of syndicate of two, are admirably qualified for their task and their book will become classic in the library of labor.

The laureateship is still held in reserve, so that Mr. Swinburne has had to publish his new collection of poems without the coveted title, which Lord Rosebery will have to bestow upon somebody. Most of the verses in "*Astrophel*" have already seen the light in periodicals. There is music and melody in the dedication to Mr. William Morris, enkindled with all the rapture and radiance of yore. Here are two of the verses:

Truth, winged and enkindled with rapture
And sense of the radiance of yore,
Fulfilled you with power to recapture
What never might singer before—
The life, the delight, and the sorrow
Of troublous and chivalrous years
That knew not of night or of morrow,
Of hopes or of fears.

But wider the wing and the vision
That quicken the spirit have spread,
Since memory beheld with derision
Man's hope to be more than his dead.
From the mists and the snows and the thunders
Your spirit has brought for us forth,
Light, music, and joy in the wonders
And charms of the North.

No poet had ever worthier themes than those which Mr. Swinburne has selected in this volume. England, Sir Philip Sidney, Tennyson, Browning, Grace Darling, are only a few of the subjects which any poet might envy, but which few indeed could have treated with such majesty of melodious song as the author of "*Poems and Ballads*."

You read "*Dodo*," of course, and disliked her. The author of her being has produced another story, "*The Rubicon*," which is own sister to "*Dodo*," and has had the unmerited good luck of being abused as extravagantly as its predecessor was praised. The society woman whom Mr. Benson loves to dissect is an lovely creature. I am against suicide on general principles, but if all the *Dodos* and *Lady Hayeses* in real life went the way of prussic acid few tears would be shed. It is curious to note the glee of the *Tablet* in reproducing the *Standard's* vituperation of the morals of the book. It would almost appear as if our estimable Catholic contemporary had discovered in the novels of Mr. Benson a welcome reinforcement of the arguments against the marriage of the clergy—at least when they happen to be Archbishops.

Among other notable novels are Mr. George Moore's "*Ether Waters*," a study of life in the kitchen, the tap-room and the racecourse, and Mr. Anthony Hope's "*Prisoner of Zenda*"—books so dissimilar in every respect that it is strange to see their names bracketed in the same paragraph. You will want to see "*Ether Waters*," not only because of your interest in the study by a some time disciple of M. Zola of illiterate Abigails in labor and in service, but because you will naturally desire to see a work proper enough for the austere Mudie, but too shocking for the modesty of W. H. Smith and Son. Style is certainly not one of the many good qualities which the book possesses, but of the grasp of his characters and of their life Mr. Moore has the fullest measure. His is a great success. It is a low life which he presents—a life

where horse racing is the be all and end all of existence—but he has presented it with the hand of an artist.

To turn to "The Prisoner of Zenda" is to escape from the fog and murk of a November London to the sun and bright fancy of romance. Indeed, a more gallant, entrancing story has seldom been written. Reminiscent of Mr. Stevenson in some of his most fanciful moods, this tale of a German principality has the fascination of the great romance, the appeal of Dumas and Walter Scott. The reader is hurried along in a whirl of intrigue and excitement, what time he wonders how so complicated a medley of circumstances can be unraveled. Mr. Hope was a promising writer when he wrote "Mr. Witt's Widow" and "Father Stafford;" to-day, if his work does not fall off in quality, he enters upon a career as one of our foremost writers of romance.

Two books for Sunday reading are not quite likely to contribute much to your comfort, but rather to stir your conscience and to rouse you to action. One is "Vox Clamantium," the voice of those crying in the wilderness. Among the criers you will find a motley company, beginning with Mr. Hall Caine and including among others Mr. Grant Allen, Mr. Walter Crane and Mr. Tom Mann. The gist of what they have to say is that there are a great many people in the world who are very unhappy, and that you and I have no right to enjoy ourselves in our easy chairs until at least we can honestly say that we have done everything that we possibly can to ameliorate the conditions of those who are less happy. The other book is exclusively clerical; "Lombard Street in Lent" is a collection of sermons preached during Lent in Lombard street. They are very notable in their way, and within their cover you get a summary of the message of the more advanced school in the Church of England to the people of England.

In literary criticism there is nothing produced better this month than Mr. Stopford Brooke's Tennyson. It is a volume which should be placed side by side with the collected editions of the late laureate's works. Mr. Stopford Brooke has been a life-long student of the greatest poet of the Victorian era, and in this volume he gives us the cream of his thought. Tennyson, according to Mr. Stopford Brooke, was "conscious all his life of being set apart as a prophet, and of the duties which he owed to humanity." As a prophet Mr. Brooke treats him, and as a commentary upon Tennyson the present volume will take a leading, if not a permanent, place as an excellent study upon the poet and his art.

Seventeen years ago (dear me, how the time flies!) there were no dispatches in the Blue Books which were more intelligent than those which bore the name of Lord Augustus Loftus. At that time he was British Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, and upon the assurances given to him the peace of Europe chiefly hung. All this and much more is brought back to the mind by the publication of the second series of Lord Augustus Loftus' "Diplomatic Reminiscences." Another two-volume book of great importance is Mrs. J. R. Green's "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century."

"The Yellow Book" is the first of a series of quarterly books which are to have yellow backs and are to be bound in cloth instead of being printed as all other periodicals with paper covers. The contents are very miscellaneous indeed, chiefly poetry, art, fiction, by a strangely mixed group of contributors. Leading off with Mr. Henry James, who sends a longish short story in his best style, it contains of the older men Mr. Edward Gosse and Mr. Saintsbury, and of the younger Mr. George

Moore, Mr. Le Gallienne, Mr. Arthur Symonds, and Mr. Arthur Waugh. Its illustrations—entirely independent of the letterpress—proceed in the most part from the supporters of the New English Art Club—Mr. Walter Sickert, Mr. Steer, Mr. Furze, Mr. Beardsly, Mr. Rothenstein, and others—but Sir Frederick Leighton has two studies.

Mr. Standish O'Grady's "The Story of Ireland" is a successful attempt at a popular, readable Irish history. This month comes another book from the same pen, a story, "Lost on Du Corrig," an exciting romance of the wild Irish coast, honeycombed with caves. The book's style is good, and there are many illustrations by Mr. John Gtlich. If I am not much mistaken you will spend a rapt hour with "Lost on Du Corrig." Then, if you want to be popular pass it on to some boy—for it is above all a boy's book. And talking of books for children, I may mention the four volumes of the School and Home Library—Southey's "Life of Nelson," Waterton's "Wanderings in South America," Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," and Anson's "Voyage Round the World." They are wonderfully cheap at one and four-pence each, and look exceedingly creditable. Perhaps you might care to give them to your village or school library.

If you are an admirer of Dumas (which Heaven bring!) you will enjoy reading a volume of literary essays, "Romantic Professions," by Mr. W. P. James, who shows himself by constant reference and eulogy a true reader of the author of "Monte Christo." In his eight essays Mr. James deals almost entirely with subjects pertaining to the novelist's profession. "On the Naming of Novels," "Names in Novels," "The Historical Novel:" here are three of his titles. He has a winning, allusive, learned style, brimming over with good spirits. You will find another book of peculiar literary interest, "'Junius' Revealed," by Mr. H. R. Francis, who claims to be the surviving grandson of the author of the famous little-read letters. You may enjoy reading two plays in separate volumes, translated from the Norwegian of Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson. Both "Pastor Sang" and "A Gauntlet" are "thesis plays:" the one deals with the subject of faith-healing in a manner somewhat cryptic but always interesting; the other with the question of the pre-nuptial chastity of man. Among the miscellaneous books worthy of note are two new volumes of the Badminton Library, "Big Game Shooting," for which Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley is mainly responsible. A perfect treasury of hunting adventure, these two sturdy volumes, packed with illustrations, are just the books for a country house library. Then there is a translation by Lady Mary Loyd of Viscount Robert du Pontavice de Heussey's "Villiers de l'Isle Adam: His Life and Works;" and a volume of Phillips Brooks' "Addresses," edited by the Rev. Julius H. Ward.

I have left myself but little room to speak of some important new editions. The most interesting is, I think, the new volume of the Mermaid Series—"The Best Plays of Richard Steele," edited by Mr. G. A. Aitken, a great authority upon the period. I cannot again repeat my praise of Mr. Wheatly's edition of Pepys' "Diary," or of Dr. Skeat's "Chaucer." It should be sufficient to heartily welcome the fourth volume of the one and the second of the other. Then to the Aldine Edition of the British Poets has been added Samuel Butler, in two volumes, edited by Mr. R. Brimley Johnson. And to the Library of Old English Authors has been added a single-volume edition, for which Mr. J. W. Ebsworth is responsible, of Carew.

II. SOCIALISM AND SOCIAL REFORM.

DR. ELY'S NEW VOLUME.*

THE appearance of a new work by Professor Ely dealing with socialism and programmes of social reform would be a noteworthy event at any time; but at the present moment the fact has a special significance, first because of the growing interest in the general subject, and secondly because the group of American writers and thinkers on social topics among whom Dr. Ely has long been a recognized leader, is just now more aggressively active than ever before, and there is a wide-spread interest in its every utterance. Students will turn to the book to find a scientific analysis and discussion of modern socialistic theories. It is entirely within bounds to say that no American is better qualified than Dr. Ely to undertake such an analysis. Our reading public has not yet forgotten the enlightening and wholesome influence of "French and German Socialism in Modern Times," which gave us a sane and unprejudiced statement, some ten years ago, of what European socialism really meant. In his present work the author attempts a far more exhaustive treatment of the subject, and ventures on philosophical reflections concerning the nature of representative socialistic schemes. In dealing with the weakness of socialism Dr. Ely points out also the weakness of opposing arguments which are frequently used; but states candidly and without reserve his own objections as conceived in a thoroughly American spirit. As chief among these objections he considers "the tendencies to revolutionary dissatisfaction which it would be likely to carry with it; the difficulties in the way of the organization of several important factors of production under socialism, notably agriculture; difficulties in the way of determining any standard of distributive justice that would be generally acceptable and at the same time would enlist the whole-hearted services of the most gifted and talented members of the community; and finally, the danger that the requirements of those engaged in higher pursuits would be under-estimated, and the importance of those occupations which contribute most to the advancement of civilization should fail to secure adequate appreciation."

HIGH SOCIAL IDEALS.

It hardly needs to be said that Dr. Ely's frank acknowledgments to socialism render his propositions for a "golden mean" of practicable social reform only the more entitled to consideration. What he has to offer as a solution of our social problems appeals to us with all the greater force because it comes from one who has given some of the best years of his life to a diligent effort to know "the best that has been thought and said in the world" by the most radical exponents of social regeneration. That he accepts the high ideals of socialism and seeks to realize them by other than revolutionary means makes his programme of reform the more worthy of our earnest attention. It is this portion of Dr. Ely's book which most of our readers, we are sure, are chiefly desirous of acquainting themselves with. To quote from the introductory chapter on practicable social reform:

"Some of the things which we must strive to accomplish in social reform may be enumerated as follows: First of all, we must seek a better utilization of product-

ive forces. This implies, unquestionably, that we should reduce the waste of the competitive system to the lowest possible terms; positively, that we should endeavor to secure a steady production, employing all available capital and labor power; furthermore, the full utilization of inventions and discoveries, by a removal of the friction which often renders improvement so difficult. Positively this implies also that production should be carried on under wholesome conditions. In the second place, would we secure the advantages of socialism, we must so mend our distribution of wealth that we shall avoid present extremes and bring about widely diffused comfort, making frugal comfort for all an aim. Distribution must be so shaped, if practicable, that all shall have assured incomes, but that no one who is personally qualified to render service shall enjoy an income without personal exertion. In the third place, there must be abundant public provision of opportunities for the development of our faculties, including educational facilities and the large use of natural resources for the purposes of recreation."

WHAT TO DO.

As a means to these desirable ends, Dr. Ely recommends, in the first place, the socialization of natural monopolies. His views on this question are so well known that their amplification is not required here. In the field of agrarian reform, his propositions are moderate. He would tax all unused land at its full selling value, and that, as he explains, means simply carrying into effect existing laws. To secure for the general public a larger share than it now enjoys of the "unearned increment," he suggests that all extensions of cities be carried out by the cities themselves. He also advocates the leasing, rather than the sale of public lands. His chapter on what he terms the development of the social side of private property is extremely suggestive. "This," he says, "does not mean that private and social rights are to be fused or confused in such a manner that no one can tell where one begins and the other ends. Quite the contrary. What is needed is even a clearer definition of rights, both individual and social, than that which now exists."

We have quoted sufficiently to show that Dr. Ely is far from being a social revolutionist. Indeed, so moderate do his demands appear that the casual reader is in danger of minimizing their importance, and yet we are sure that a thoughtful study of the book will produce the conviction that many of its suggestions are entirely practicable, and if adopted would lead only to salutary results. At all events it is a book for thoughtful men of to-day to read and ponder in preparation for the serious work of to-morrow.

THE CHURCH IN SOCIETY.

Essays by Professors Ely, Commons and Herron.

Professor Ely's views on the relations of the Church to modern society have attracted much attention for many years. Naturally they do not claim large space in his latest work, but were fully set forth in a little volume published in 1889, a new edition of which has recently appeared.* The essays collected in this book embody some of the earliest pleas made by any American writer for a

* Socialism; an Examination of its Nature, its Strength and its Weakness, with Suggestions for Social Reform. By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., LL.D. 8vo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

* Social Aspects of Christianity, and Other Essays. By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 171. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 90 cents.

recognition and emphasis of the social side of the Church's mission. Very recently several contributions have been made to the literature of religio-social reform by American writers whose thinking has been directed along the lines laid down in Dr. Ely's essays. Dr. Josiah Strong's book entitled "The New Era" appeared last summer, and was reviewed in this magazine at the time.* The work is characterized by a most effective presentation of statistics and careful deductions therefrom. The necessity of co-operation among religious forces is the central truth which Dr. Strong enunciates and emphasizes.

As suggestive of certain definite reforms in society into which the energies of the modern Church should be projected, the essays of Professor Commons are worthy of note.† This writer believes that the Church is commissioned to deal with the problems of poverty, of temperance and of municipal, State and national politics. His point of view is distinctly that of the scientific sociologist, within the Church, thoroughly possessed of the humanitarian impulse which is behind the words of Professor Ely and Doctor Strong.

From what has been said of the three authors already mentioned, it will be rightly inferred that appeals to the

* See REVIEW OF REVIEWS, September, 1893.

† Social Reform and the Church. By John R. Commons. 16mo. pp. 186. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents. (See REVIEW OF REVIEWS, May, 1894.)

sober judgment of their readers occupy a large portion of their writings. This can hardly be said of the lectures and addresses by Professor Herron.* Holding the unique chair of Applied Christianity in Iowa College, this new leader among Christian sociologists finds his mission in arousing the slumbering conscience of the Church, and this he seeks to do by fervid appeals to the heart rather than to the head. His message, as he utters it, is the logic of Ely, Strong and Commons on fire. No member of the group surpasses him in the "art of putting things," and the things that he puts before his constituency of students and Church members are truths that the twentieth century is likely to value more highly than the nineteenth does. His whole call to the Church of to-day is embodied in this sentence: "The Church was not set to be an institutional dominion, but a sacrificial and redemptive life in the world."

The vigorous Western college which Dr. Herron serves is taking an advanced position in the field of religious education. Next month it will be the rallying point of the forces represented by the American Institute of Christian Sociology, a national organization which, to judge from the literary vigor of its leading spirits, is not likely to lack in vitality as it widens the circle of its influence.

* The Christian Society. By George D. Herron, D.D. 12mo. pp. 158. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Muhammadans in India 1001-1761. By J. D. Rees, C.E.I. 16mo. pp. 202. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

The author of "The Muhammadans in India" traverses ground which to most American readers, even to those of scholarly bent, is truly a *terra incognita*. Perhaps one of the most striking things in the book is the unusual spelling adopted—particularly in the case of the name used to designate the prophet of Islam. We are assured, however, that the spelling of proper names is according to the system authorized by the government of India.

A Short History of the Crusades. By J. I. Mombert, D.D. 12mo. pp. 301. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Dr. Mombert's aim in the preparation of this work has been "to give to busy people a narrative of the grand drama of the Crusades." He tells the story in a succinct and vivid way; his treatment of the whole subject is clearly based on a discriminating use of authorities, and as a compact presentation of the theme the book will probably prove more useful than any of its predecessors in the field.

Europe, 1598-1715. By Henry Offley Wakeman, M.A. Period V. 12mo. pp. 400. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.40.

Although chronologically fifth in the series of "Periods of European History," the present work is the third to appear, Periods I (A.D. 476-918) and VII (A.D. 1789-1815) having preceded it in publication. The scheme of the series differs from that of the "Epochs of History" in that the record of the centuries is more closely followed, with less effort to group the facts about certain central events or movements. In the present volume, however, the author finds that the development of France gives a sort of unity to the history of the seventeenth century, the period under review. "Round that development, and in relation to it, most of the other nations of Europe fall into their appropriate positions and play their parts in the drama of the world's progress."

Town Life in the Fifteenth Century. By Mrs. J. R. Green. Two vols., 8vo. pp. 457, 476. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$5.

As the late John Richard Green was one of the first of England's historians to adequately appreciate the importance and meaning of municipal life in the national development, so his widow is one of the first of English scholars to attempt a critical and sustained study of that life. The period she has chosen may not be regarded as a very interesting one, but she has seized upon the distinctly interesting phases of the period. From her point of view the boroughs of the fifteenth century were "the schools in which the new middle class received its training for service in the field of national politics, and the laboratories in which they made their most fruitful experiments in administration." The common life of the towns is studied in the light of the vast industrial and commercial changes of the time. The guilds and crafts of those days are faithfully portrayed, and the salient features of mediæval society receive painstaking treatment.

The Struggle of Protestant Dissenters for Religious Toleration in Virginia. By Henry McIlwaine, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo. pp. 67. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

Professor McIlwaine's monograph treats of the period which began with the year 1649 and ended with the French and Indian War. This period embraced the rise of the Quakers in Virginia, the settlement of French Huguenots and Germans on the frontiers, and later the influx of Presbyterians and other Dissenters, especially among the Scotch-Irish immigrants. This study fittingly supplements that of Dr. Daniel R. Randall on "A Puritan Colony in Maryland" (Johns Hopkins Studies. 1886).

Sources of the Constitution of the United States Considered in Relation to Colonial and English History. By C. Ellis Stevens, LL.D. 12mo. pp. 289. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Stevens holds the view now generally accepted by scholars as to the English origin of American civil institutions. Those who are interested in the theory of Dutch influence broached by Douglas Campbell will find opposing arguments forcibly presented in this volume. Possibly the author is inclined to underrate the value of the work done by American students in the field of their own institutional history. None of the conclusions reached by Dr. Stevens will seem novel to them.

Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln. Comprising His Speeches, Letters, State Papers and Miscellaneous Writings. Edited by John G. Nicolay and John Hay. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 695, 770. New York: The Century Company.

As a fitting supplement to their monumental life of Lincoln, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay have prepared a two-volume edition of his complete works. Everything of public interest that Lincoln wrote, from his address to the voters of Sangamon County, in 1832, to his last public speech, as President, in April, 1865, may be found in these volumes. The names of the editors form a sufficient guaranty of the trustworthiness of the work.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S. Edited, with additions, by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Vol. IV. 12mo, pp. 424. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Volume IV of Mr. Wheatley's edition of the famous diary contains the entries from the first of January, 1664, to the middle of 1665. The four illustrations include a portrait of Pepys from the picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and a portrait of the Duke of York, later James Second, from the painting by Sir Peter Lely. The external equipment of this edition, which is added to Bohn's "Historical Library," is as admirable as the editorial supervision.

Recollections of a Virginian in the Mexican, Indian and Civil Wars. By Gen. Dabney Herndon Maury. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

General Maury, recently United States Minister to Colombia, has recorded his recollections in the spirit of a soldier and a faithful son of the Old Dominion. He has adopted a plain, straightforward style, easy and anecdotal, and his experiences have enabled him to give the reader some glimpses of Stonewall Jackson, Lee, Grant, Scott and other eminent military Americans. General Maury, after graduation from West Point, saw service in the Mexican War, in wars with the Indians, and at the outbreak of the Civil War immediately entered the ranks of the Confederacy. His pages will be of special interest to Virginians, but there is much in them which will entertain a wider public.

"Junius" Revealed by His Surviving Grandson, H. R. Francis. Octavo, pp. 82. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

Another volume is added to the already extensive literature of the "Junius" controversy. The author, H. R. Francis, makes a résumé of the evidence in support of the claims of his grandfather, Philip Francis, to the authorship of the famous letters.

A Canadian Manual on the Procedure at Meetings of Municipal Councils and Public Bodies Generally. By J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., LL.D. Octavo, pp. 452. Toronto: The Carswell Company.

Mr. Bourinot's manual is intended to do for parliamentary procedure in Canada what Cushing's, Robert's and Reed's Rules do for public assemblies in the United States. It contains not only the rules of Parliament, but regulations for the procedure of all kinds of public meetings. One chapter is devoted to the procedure of church assemblies and courts.

Progressive Taxation in Theory and Practice. By Edwin R. A. Seligman. Paper, 8vo, pp. 222. Baltimore: American Economic Association. \$1.

Progressive taxation, as usually understood, is based on the popular desire to secure what Mill called "equality of sacrifice." It is assumed that a man worth \$20,000 can bear a tax of 1 per cent, as easily as a man worth \$10,000 can endure half that rate. The whole matter receives new significance from the present discussion of a national income tax in this country. Hence the timeliness of Professor Seligman's monograph, which is the first complete presentation of the subject in the English language. The author himself concludes, however, that the practical difficulties in the way of any general application of the principle of progressive taxation are almost insuperable, and that for the United States the only tax to which the progressive scale is at present applicable is the inheritance tax.

Relation of Taxation to Monopolies. By Emory R. Johnson. Paper, 8vo, pp. 93. Philadelphia: Am. Acad. Pol. and Soc. Science. 25 cents.

Dr. Johnson discusses in his paper the basis of monopolies, setting forth their real nature, and classifying them as sharers in the surplus arising from production, and elaborates so much of the general theory of taxation as pertains to taxes levied with the sole purpose of yielding the state a revenue.

The Control of the Purse in the United States Government. By Ephraim D. Adams. Paper, 8vo, pp. 63. Lawrence, Kan.: The University Quarterly.

It is a principle of our federal constitution that all revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives, rather than in the Senate. So broad a construction has been put on this privilege that the House has practically assumed control over all financial matters. The theory of the constitution is that the people, through their representatives, shall have the direction of all expenditures. Do the people, in fact, exert such control? This is the question which Dr. Adams undertakes to answer in this monograph on the "Control of the Purse." He concludes that while budgetary legislation is of the greatest importance to the nation (free trade, protection, pensions, and internal improvements being questions of the budget), the vote of the people does not really determine legislative action on matters connected with public revenues and expenditures. The committee system renders the accountability of representatives to their constituents practically impossible. The writer discusses various proposed reforms intended to secure effective responsibility to the voters, but concedes that every one of these involves a change in the theory of our constitution, since a partial union of executive and legislative functions is required. Dr. Adams is fully justified, we think, in his contention that the demand of the times is for a responsible government, which, he asserts, "must always interpret honestly and put in force promptly whatever seems to be the nation's clearly expressed will." The monograph bears every evidence of exhaustive and critical research.

Public Libraries in America. By William I. Fletcher, M.A. 16mo, pp. 169. Boston: Robert Brothers. \$1.

Mr. Fletcher has succeeded in bringing together in a compact volume a great deal of useful and interesting information about libraries. Especially to be commended is the discussion of the relations of the library and the community. There are also many valuable suggestions to persons concerned with the starting or administration of public libraries. The professional librarian knows where to look for the established aids of his craft, but the library trustee in the small town has heretofore been almost without a guide in his labors. This little manual will serve admirably as such a guide. The chapter on classification is separately printed.

Proceedings of a Conference on the Care of Dependent and Delinquent Children in the State of New York. Paper, 8vo, pp. 170. New York: State Charities Aid Association. 20 cents.

The papers and discussions at the conference called last November by the New York State Charities Aid Association to deliberate concerning the care of dependent and delinquent children are of permanent value. An immense amount of useful statistical matter is presented in convenient form. Of especial importance is the concluding paper, prepared by the Association, on the support of children at public expense in the private institutions of New York City.

Report on Governmental Maps for Use in Schools. Paper, 12mo, pp. 65. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 30 cents.

Woman's New Opportunity. By Daniel Greenleaf Thompson. Paper, 12mo, pp. 16. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 25 cents.

Industrial Training in Reformatory Institutions. By Franklin H. Briggs. Paper, 8vo, pp. 13. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.

PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY AND MORALS.

Fallen Angels. By One of Them. Octavo, pp. 246. London: Gay & Bird.

What, then, is the significance and value of this pitiable human life, of its suffering and degradation? "Granted that human life is mean, how did we find it out?" Speculating upon such questions as these the anonymous author of the present work has arrived at the theory—and she (?) distinctly states that her solution is only hypothetical, and in our present state of knowledge, incapable of proof—which seems to the writer consistent and consolatory. "The main suggestion of this work, then, is that human beings were angels, and dwelt originally in purity and light, as emanations from the Divine; but that having fallen, we are being graciously led back to Heaven by gradations of instruction." This view is worked out in a series of short chapters containing supporting evidence from an exceedingly wide range of reading—from Edna Lyall and Marie Corelli to Virgil and Dante in the orig-

inal. The author rests the hypothesis largely upon a belief in a righteous and loving God, and writes with a strong Christian bias. The style is fortunately extremely simple and elevated; the book is a suggestive one, it is seriously written with a desire of satisfying the reason and the soul. It is not probable that the majority of readers will be won to the hypothesis of this "fallen angel," but those who love the realm of mystical speculation will not consider it a waste of time to ponder over these pages.

Hume : With Helps to the Study of Berkeley. Essays. By Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 334. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

The sixth volume of Huxley's "Collected Essays" is mainly devoted to David Hume, whose character and philosophy seem to Mr. Huxley to be of the highest value. In the preface of the present volume the scientist takes occasion to commend Descartes and modern philosophy in general, and in his brusque manner to give another kindly blow at the idealists. In contrast to the teaching of Socrates—"the first agnostic," Mr. Huxley calls him—"the Platonic philosophy is probably the grandest example of the unscientific use of the imagination extant; and it would be hard to estimate the amount of detriment to clear thinking effected, directly and indirectly, by the theory of ideas, on the one hand, and by the unfortunate doctrine of the beatness of matter, on the other."

The Diseases of the Will. By Th. Ribot. 12mo, pp. 140. Chicago : Open Court Publishing Company. 75 cents.

Ribot's works, while scientific to the extreme, are written in so clear a style and are so representative of one of the great lines of study in our day that they appeal to any intelligent reader who is interested in the problems of psychology. The Open Court Publishing Company furnishes the public with an authorized translation, by Merwin-Marie Snell, of the eighth edition of "*Les Maladies de la Volonté*." The scientist's conclusion in this short monograph is that the will of rational man "is an extremely complex and unstable coordination, fragile by its very superiority, because it is 'the highest force which nature has yet developed—the last consummate blossom of all her marvelous works.'"

Courage. By Charles Wagner. 12mo, pp. 237. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Wagner's name was made familiar to the American public, especially to the young people of the country, by a translation of his "*Youth*" which appeared some months ago. The new work which bears the appropriate title "*Courage*" addresses itself to all earnest young persons and is intended to place before their minds and hearts a "few necessary suggestions for a working ideal." Mr. Wagner seems to have felt the strong currents of evil which oppress our moral day, and in vigorous opposition to pessimism and laxity of principle and acquiescence to arbitrary convention, he urges the necessity of individual energy, and a courageous, intelligent stand for the right. The author's style and treatment are very simple and fitted for wide popular reading, but the ideas back of them are by no means shallow; they herald, so let us hope, a deeper moral spirit among the young people of our generation. The book is a companionable stimulus, not a labored treatise. It can harm no one and to many may prove of high service. Among Mr. Wagner's chapters are those upon "The Value of Life," "Obedience," "Simplicity," "Heroic Education," "Effort and Work," "Manly Honor," etc.

RELIGION, CHURCH HISTORY AND MISSIONS.

Was the Apostle Peter Ever at Rome? By Rev. Mason Gallagher, D.D. 12mo, pp. 265. New York : The Methodist Book Concern. \$1.

Dr. Gallagher's book, which is written from the standpoint of an aggressive Protestantism, is introduced by Dr. John Hall. The author's aim has been to show that the Papal claim to a direct descent from St. Peter is fallacious. He has examined an extended list of authorities, Catholic and Protestant, particularly those eminent in legal qualifications, and his paper consist largely of direct quotation of their opinions. Dr. Gallagher's conclusion after investigation of the testimony of the Bible, of the early Church fathers, and of modern scholarship, is that it is not at all probable the Apostle Peter was ever in the Eternal City. The author's labor has been one of zeal, if not of calm disinterestedness. He believes that the question considered is a very important one. "If this main pillar of the Roman Catholic Church is thus seen to rest on quicksand, why may not other supports of that institution be equally insecure?"

Papers of the Jewish Woman's Congress, Held at Chicago September 4, 5, 6 and 7. Octavo, pp. 270. Philadelphia : Jewish Publication Society of America.

The gathering of the Jewish women as a branch of the Parliament of Religions, last autumn, was a success beyond expectation. It resulted in a national organization, and the longest paper of the present volume is explanatory of the need and the purpose of an American association of Jewish women. Other papers give historical matter relating to the position of woman in the Judaistic system from ancient times to recent, to women in Jewish literature, to present condition of their charitable work in America, and to other kindred topics. The papers are of a high order and indicate a progressive and liberal spirit.

Amid Greenland Snows ; or, The Early History of Arctic Missions. By Jesse Page. 12mo, pp. 160. New York : Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents.

The author of this little volume has chosen a rather remote field of missionary history for investigation and has been able to write a very simple narrative which either a child or a grown person interested in missions may read with pleasure. Some attention is given to the customs and religious ideas of the Greenlanders, but the value of the book is its story of the heroism and persistent purpose of Hans Egede, who went as a pioneer missionary from Norway early in the eighteenth century, and of the Moravian brethren who followed. There are a number of illustrations.

James Gilmour and His Boys. By Richard Lovett, M.A. 12mo, pp. 288. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

James Gilmour, who passed away only three years ago, stands prominent in the annals of missionary history as the "Apostle of Mongolia." The contents of Mr. Lovett's new volume consist largely of letters written by the missionary to his little boys at school in England. These letters, many of which are in *fac-simile* of the manuscript, show the heart of a simple and enthusiastic nature, and they relate a good many interesting things about the people and the Christian evangelist's life in Mongolia. A map and a large number of illustrations will serve to increase the attractiveness of the little work to young people.

Broken Bread for Serving Disciples. By Mr. and Mrs Geo. C. Needham. 12mo, pp. 224. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Needham, well-known evangelists, have prepared a volume which may be considered a companion to their earlier issues, "*Bible Briefs*." These chapters are exceedingly brief outlines and suggestive thoughts upon cardinal evangelistic themes, which are usable for sermons or talks. They are written in a spirit of devotion to the cause, even to the point of sacrifice of much that the world holds dear, and are, as the title hints, eminently Biblical in tone.

The Bible in Private and Public. By Arthur T. Pierson, D.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 50. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. 25 cents.

Doctor Pierson's pamphlet is largely devoted to practical suggestions concerning the purpose and most efficient methods of reading the Bible in public.

CRITICISM, ESSAYS AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Tennyson : His Art and Relation to Modern Life. By Stopford A. Brooke, M.A. 13mo, pp. 516. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

A twelvemonth or so ago we chronicled in these columns the appearance of Mr. Stopford Brooke's scholarly and enterprising volume upon the very earliest literature of England. But Mr. Brooke has been a life-long and earnest student of the literary art of his own time as well as that of by-gone years. His study of Tennyson is a sober and noble piece of work, and without any doubt will take a high place among the really helpful commentaries upon the late poet laureate. Mr. Brooke's title suggests correctly the broad human spirit in which he approaches his subject. In fact it is Tennyson as a moral force through the agency of beauty and as teacher and interpreter of the inner life who appeals chiefly to the author, though he does not neglect the poet's mastery over the technical possibilities of verse. To Mr. Brooke Tennyson was a prophet, an apostle of the beauty and worth of human life amidst the beauty and awe of nature, and in presence of the sure mystery of immortality; an egoist upon principle, and that he might by a physical, personal seclusion enlarge in other men the scope of spiritual experience. The introductory pages consider the laureate as an artist, his relation to Christianity and to social politics. Mr. Brooke's general method has been to follow the chronological order of the poet's production, so that we are enabled to trace his development from the first weak "Poems of Two Brothers" in 1827

down to the last work. A very large space is given to the "Idylls of the King," and there are separate chapters upon "Speculative Theology" and "The Nature-Poetry." While Mr. Brooke's respect and appreciation of the poet are deep, he shows his critical ability when he points out Tennyson's failure to grasp the meaning of the modern democratic movement and the larger social hopes of our day. "Through the whole of Tennyson's poetry about the problem of man's progress this [conservative] view of his does damage to the poetry, lowers the note of beauty, of aspiration, of fire, of passion, and lessens the use of his poetry to the cause of freedom." And it may not be amiss to give Mr. Brooke's own opinion upon the question of a social regeneration: "For my part, I do not think we have any right to think of a heaven for others, much less of a heaven for ourselves in the world to come, until we are wholly determined to make this world a heaven for our fellow-men, and are hoping, believing, loving and working for that and for its realization not in a thousand or a million years, but in a nearer and nearer future. That is what a poet should feel and write for nowadays. That should be the passion in his heart and the fire in his verse."

Studies in the Evolution of English Criticism. By Laura Johnson Wylie. 12mo, pp. 220. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

The study of literary criticism has within the past few years been finding place for itself in the work of our higher institutions of learning. Miss Wylie's series of studies is published under the auspices of Yale University, and it is interesting as an evidence of this renaissance of critical study and as one of the first results to scholarship of the opening of post-graduate courses to women at New Haven. Miss Wylie's book, which treats of Dryden, "The Evolution Out of Classicism," "The German Sources of Coleridge's Criticism," and of Coleridge himself, is a readable and valuable volume for any one seriously interested in English literature, and it is a proof that a doctor's thesis may be an attractive piece of literature itself, without offending the canons of research.

English Prose. Selections with Critical Introductions. Edited by Henry Craik. Vol. II. 12mo, pp. 611. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.10.

The second volume of Mr. Craik's "English Prose," which covers the period of the sixteenth century up to the Restoration, opens with Francis Bacon and closes with L'Estrange. The editor's general introduction is a critical survey of the whole period in so far as it is concerned with the writing of prose English, and with the selections from each writer are given biographical outlines and critical summaries by various hands. Many eminent and familiar names appear in the "Contents:" of the somewhat more than forty authors from whom selections are taken most space is given to Lord Clarendon and to Milton. Mr. Craik's series can hardly fail to be of eminent service to all students of the general development of English style and thought.

Selections from the Poetry and Prose of Thomas Gray. Edited by William Lyon Phelps. 12mo, pp. 220. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.

Mr. Phelps' name has been recently and favorably introduced to the educational world through the agency of his "Beginnings of the English Romantic Movement." In editing Gray he has been particularly careful to follow the authentic texts. All the important poems are included, arranged in chronological order, with extensive notes and considerable selections from Gray's prose. A portrait of the poet is given, a bibliography, and Mr. Phelps has written of some interesting things in his introduction. The book belongs to the "Athenaeum Press Series."

Wayside Sketches. By Eben J. Loomis. 12mo, pp. 188. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

The reader of Mr. Loomis' essays will not find any profound utterances upon man or nature, but he may while away a leisure moment by enjoying a simple account of some of the author's strolls afield in the neighborhood of Washington. The author has also given here and there a bit of easy verse upon out-door subjects, and a few chapters having an infusion of fiction might fall under the title fantasy. Mr. Loomis is one of the large band of present-day writers who can "confidently recommend quiet walks in the country, and a loving observation of the processes of nature as a cure for unhealthy introspection, to say nothing of *ennui* and dyspepsia."

In Maiden Meditation. By E. V. A. 16mo, pp. 217. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

The quality the reader will find in these chapters bears no slight resemblance to that of the ever-classic "Reveries of a Bachelor," and it is not at all improbable that an acquaintance with Ik Marvel's imaginings stimulated the preparation of a kindred, companion series of meditations from the other

side of the question. Love is here the important, the underlying, though not the sole theme; love as it presents itself to a charming and philosophizing young woman "After the Ball," "After Dinner," and after that one satisfying summer when friendship deepened into passion. The surface of these meditations is light and changeable, but beneath there is the power and the mystery of a woman's heart-life. In hours of gentle reverie young men and young women and all who can still sympathize with the impulsiveness and uncertainty of youth will very probably be entertained and more or less moved by these graceful and confidential essays.

With the Wild Flowers, from Pussy-Willow to Thistle-Down. By E. M. Hardinge. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.

The essays which are here gathered have for the most part heretofore appeared in *Demorest's Family Magazine* and in the *New York Evening Post*. They are botanical rather than literary in spirit, but are written in an easy, untechnical style, and are worthy of kind reception by the lovers of plant-lore. A large number of simple illustrations are given and the text is thoroughly indexed.

Shakespeare's Comedy of the Two Gentlemen of Verona.

With preface, glossary, etc., by Israel Gollancz, M.A. 16mo, pp. 120. New York: Macmillan & Co. 45 cents.

Shakespeare's Comedy of the Merry Wives of Windsor.

With preface, glossary, etc., by Israel Gollancz, M.A. 16mo, pp. 158. New York: Macmillan & Co. 45 cents.

The "Temple" edition of Shakespeare is in cozy and dainty pocket form. The text, which is that of the "Cambridge" edition, is supplemented by a preface, glossary and a few notes by Israel Gollancz. Each volume contains a suitable frontispiece, the one in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" being the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare, after the engraving of J. Cochrane.

FICTION.

In Varying Moods. By Beatrice Harraden. American Copyright Edition. 16mo, pp. 294. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.



MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN.

The sudden and extended popularity which has recently crowned the success of "Ships that Pass in the Night" guarantees a public that will await with eagerness any production from Beatrice Harraden's pen. It might be hard to specify with accuracy the qualities which differentiate the short chapters of "In Varying Moods" from a thousand other chapters that escape notice in current literature. It is plain that we are interested in the people themselves—in these men and women who so often have sorrow as the close companion of life, who struggle on, suffering and perhaps in their own estimation failing, who touch us because they are real human beings. It evidences noble power in the fiction writer when his work interests us in character and mental habit rather than in events, adventurous or other. Miss Harraden's plot in "Ships that Pass in the Night" was slight and it might have

been still more slight without injuring the real meaning of the story. In "A Bird of Passage," one of the short sketches of the new volume, the author shows herself capable of presenting a "situation" (but even that, to be sure, is something different from an event); and in the same chapter proves herself appreciative of the humorous side of life. The other episodes of the collection are all serious and essentially moral in their bearing. They are more than serious; they have something of the same flavor of the pathetic which penetrates "Ships that Pass in the Night." The manner in which Miss Harraden dwells upon the uncertainties and disappointments of existence, the human helplessness beneath the hand of fate, recalls to some extent "The Story of an African Farm" and passages in "Dreams." "At the Green Dragon," "The Painter and His Picture," "The Clockmaker and His Wife," "An Idyl of London" and the allegorical sketch "Sorrow and Joy," which complete the contents of "In Varying Moods," are all sad with the calm sadness of resignation. If one was inclined to ask the author why she does not place a more happy lot of people in her pages, she might very possibly answer, "I give you people whom I have seen with the bodily eye or with the eye of imagination, and I also ask you how under the conditions in which you see them they could be genuine men and women and be particularly cheerful." At least the various individuals into whose inner history Miss Harraden gives us a glimpse—farmer's daughter, author, artist, or clockmaker, as the case may be—have had an experience. Each can say "Vixi," and any one who can say that has something which appeals to the rest of us. "In Varying Moods" will not pass into literary annals as a great book or as opening an epoch, but it is on nearly all counts worth reading and it is being read.

Kerrigan's Quality. By Jane Barlow. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Jane Barlow, whose delightful "Irish Idylls" have already reached a sixth edition, follows the leadership of many a short story writer in attempting a full-fledged novel. While "Kerrigan's Quality" may not be a piece of fiction of the very highest achievement, it is a story of great interest and of undoubted success. The people of "Quality" to whom the authoress introduces us are well enough in their way, but they are after all but the pivots about which revolve the essential interests of the novel. Kerrigan himself is a character of marked and attractive individuality, being an Irish bachelor approaching forty, who has returned to his native shores after an extended absence in Australia, made suddenly wealthy by the will of an uncle. Yet probably the highest value of the story as a work of art remains of the same kind as that in Irish Idylls: the sayings and doings of the minor personages in the aggregate give us an intimate and accurate insight into the life of a very poor little Irish village, exceedingly provincial, and so close to the sea that the very potato fields are frequently injured by the Atlantic. This life is thrown into relief by contrast with the wider experience of the traveled Kerrigan and with the family of rank which passes in local gossip under the appellation of "Kerrigan's Quality," because it occupies for some time the "Big House" which the ex-Australian had bought. The tragic drowning of a young lady belonging to this family gives a sombre coloring to the later pages of the story. This village life is monotonous, terribly so, but it is deeply human, and when it passes into fiction under the care of an artist it becomes as interesting as the life of the aristocratic or any exceptional class of society.

A Journey in Other Worlds: A Romance of the Future. By John Jacob Astor. 12mo, pp. 476. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

One of the books upon which large public attention has been centered during the past few weeks is Mr. John Jacob Astor's "Journey in Other Worlds." It is a series of speculations with the slightest thread of a story interwoven, of the state of human society, especially of its material, scientific achievement, in the year 2800, together with a vision of the wonders of Jupiter and Saturn. This latter planet, reached as the other by a party of explorers from the earth (who utilize a force called *apergy*, which opposes gravitation and gives new meaning to "shuffle off this mortal coil") is found to be the abode of departed spirits. Upon Saturn, Mr. Astor's imagination revels in a mystical view of the inner spiritual meaning of our existence, as in Jupiter and on the earth it dreams of material advancement. The author finds opportunity to mention some of the latest discoveries and theories of astronomy, and in general he works out the life of the future with such detail as to give the sense of reality. This book with its serious imaginings of the "Looking Backward" type and its mystical speculation with a bit of flavor of theosophy and with its bold and picturesque portrayal of yet-to-be-invented inventions and yet-to-be-visited worlds, which recalls very strongly the style of Jules Verne, is a fascinating work. The nine full-page illustrations by Dan Beard are a helpful stimulus to the reader's imagination.

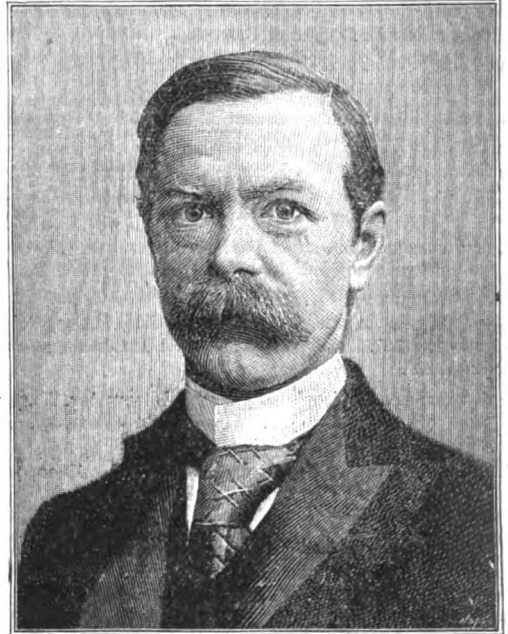
Lay Down Your Arms: The Autobiography of Martha von Tilling. By Bertha von Suttner. Authorized

translation. 12mo, pp. 447. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Holmes, the translator of this volume, undertook his task at the request of a Committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Association. His version, which has been revised by the authoress, now appears in a second edition. Aside from the interest of the work as a piece of fiction, its bearing upon the problem of war and the present military conditions of the great European States has given the book a large circulation. The translator believes that it will do much to form an intelligent public demand for arbitration as a substitute for war among civilized nations in the near future.

The Man in Black. By Stanley J. Weyman. 12mo, pp. 212. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

As in previously noticed works, Mr. Weyman's "Man in Black" carries us back to the stirring times of Richelieu, but



MR. STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

the great cardinal is not the hero of the story. That part is played by a brave though naturally timid little chap who goes through a number of exciting adventures, which reach a happy conclusion before we read "the end." The old Paris astrologer is also an interesting figure. Mr. Weyman's vigorous, direct style, which tells the story well and attempts nothing else, offers a refreshing change from the analytic novelists of the day. There is little psychology in his form of historical romance, but there is nothing dull, and lovers of a story of adventure, whether young or old, are indebted to his pen. The "Man in Black" is well illustrated by Wal Paget and H. M. Paget.

Hypnotic Tales and Other Tales. By James L. Ford. Paper, 12mo, pp. 290. New York: George H. Richmond & Co. 50 cents.

George H. Richmond & Co. have ventured to throw upon the market a new edition of Mr. Ford's funny *Puck* prose sketches, with illustrations by the *Puck* artists. Mr. Ford's humor rings true and conveys considerable gentle satire on phases of New York City life, on traditional New England characters, etc. One laughs heartily at these bits of extravagant fun poking, but he sees nearly always a point worth noting.

My Two Wives. By One of Their Husbands. The "Unknown" Library. 16mo, pp. 196. New York: Cassell Publishing Co. 50 cents.

In these pages Mr. "Timothy Moleskin," who is supposedly a London grocer in the neighborhood of forty years of age, relates some of the interesting and varied experiences of his married life. Suffice it to say that the account is amusing

throughout and just the thing to make some dull summer hour pass pleasantly. With the first Mrs. Moleekin the hero does not enjoy any considerable amount of happiness, but his second choice is a much more fortunate one, and the touch of pathos upon the last page is of that pleasant quality which belongs to a new and rejoicing parent.

A Modern Wizard. By Rodrigues Ottolengui. 12mo, pp. 434. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

A series of stories of the "detective class" has rapidly come from Mr. Ottolengui's pen. "A Modern Wizard" has many of the elements of the wildest romance, but the author's analytical and objective method gives the reader a certain sense of reality. In part the story is the record of a strange murder case in New York; it deals with some of the tragic possibilities of hypnotic power, has a lively movement and is worthy to take a high place among the novels of its class.

The Lone House. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo, pp. 235. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Found Guilty. By Frank Barrett. 12mo, pp. 339. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

How Like a Woman. By Florence Marryat. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

Mr. Bailey-Martin. By Percy White. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

The Damascus Road. By Léon de Tinseau. Paper, 12mo, pp. 344. New York: George H. Richmond & Co. 50 cents.

Out of Bohemia: A Story of Paris Student Life. By Gertrude Christian Fiedick. 16mo, pp. 236. New York: George H. Richmond & Co.

Broken Links. A Love Story. By Mrs. Alexander. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

96: A Romance of Utopia. By Frank Rosewater. Paper, 12mo, pp. 268. Omaha: The Utopia Company. 50 cents.

A Modern Buccaneer. By Rolf Bolderwood. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

POETRY.

Selections from the Writings of Edward Randall Knowles. LL.D. 12mo, pp. 48. Boston: J. Stillman Smith & Co.

Doctor Edward Randall Knowles, one of the most eminent among the orthodox Catholics of this country, whose name has been prominent in public notice within the past few months, is a poet and a prose writer of power. In the very small but handsomely appearing volume of selections from his writings we are enabled to catch something of the spirit of his religious belief. There are included poems of spiritual aspiration and faith, several Latin hymns, a few secular verses, and in prose an essay upon "The True Christian Science," and a philosophic-religious chapter upon "The Supremacy of the Spiritual." Doctor Knowles is yet a man not much beyond thirty, and many believe him to be the rising poet of Catholicism in America.

A Song of Companies, and Other Poems. By Orrin Cedestman Stevens. 12mo, pp. 110. Holyoke, Mass.: H. C. Cady Printing Co. 50 cents.

"Companies of Children," "Companies of Friends," "Companies of Singers," "Companies of Fighters," are among the groups to which Mr. Stevens pays poetical homage. The author is a moralizer and has an extreme fondness for personification of abstract qualities. Some of the shorter poems, including a number of sonnets, in the later pages of the volume are simpler and more poetic than the longer poems. Some are of excellent meaning and expression.

Sea Rhymes. By Ernest Wright. Paper, 12mo, pp. 192. New York: Published by the Author, 201 East Twelfth street. 50 cents.

Mr. Wright is not a poet and his verses have no claim to be judged as art, but he has an old sailor's hearty appetite for story telling, and he has written out, with passable, sometimes even excellent, metrical effect three genuine yarns of a tar.

There is a certain ruggedness and honest frankness in these rhymes which offer a refreshing refuge to a reader tired of Swinburnian sentiment or the over-finish of modern verse. Mr. Wright's little book, which he has ventured to publish himself, is a curiosity in current literature. It is not without its human interest also, and its three complete stories have enough of adventure and of the spirit of the sea to make them an agreeable recreation.

A Few Poems on Hawaii, China and America. By Var-num D. Collins. Paper, 12mo, pp. 86. Washington: Published by the Author.

The first portion of this booklet records in rhymed octosyllabic verse an outline of the history of Hawaii, which the author has twice visited. The majority of the poems are paraphrases from ancient classical Chinese odes, and are not without a certain interest, though they cannot be called artistic. The author tells us that he "has spent nearly twenty years in China, mingled much among her people, and been a diligent student of her literature and life."

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The Principles and Practice of Teaching and Class Management. By Joseph Landon, F.G.S. 12mo, pp. 478. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.60.

Mr. Landon is an English educator who has had a large experience in teaching and has been for nearly twenty-five years a lecturer upon the subject of school management, in a training college. His work is a systematic and elaborate treatise, from the artistic rather than the scientific standpoint, intended to be of practical service to students of method and child education in the schools generally. A careful arrangement and the use of several sizes of type, together with a very complete index and some blank pages for notes, render the volume of greater worth as a text-book. Among Mr. Landon's chapters are those upon "General View of Oral Teaching," "Typical Methods of Procedure," "Notes of Lessons," "The Teaching Devices," and class management. After going over the ground suggested by these titles, he considers separately the principles involved in the teaching of "reading," "spelling and dictation," "writing," "arithmetic," "drawing," "geography," "English," and "elementary science." The work seems to be an important one in its field, and it is undoubtedly worthy of careful examination by the school-teacher and the teacher of school-teachers.

Mathematics for Common Schools. By John H. Walsh. In three parts. Part I, Elementary Arithmetic; Part II, Intermediate Arithmetic; Part III, Higher Arithmetic. 12mo, pp. 212-458-808. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 40, 40 and 75 cents.

Mr. John H. Walsh, Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction at Brooklyn, has prepared an arithmetic for common schools, covering the work from the elements to a completion of a grammar school course. It is published in three volumes. The author mentions as the special features of his work its "division of the arithmetical portion into half yearly chapters instead of the ordinary arrangement by topics; the omission, as far as possible, of rules and definitions; the very great number and variety of the examples; the use of the equation in the solution of arithmetical problems . . . and the introduction of the elements of algebra and geometry."

The School Room Guide to Methods of Teaching and School Management. By E. V. DeGraff, A.M. Paper, 12mo, pp. 396. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

In preparing this one hundred and eleventh edition of DeGraff's "Guide," the publisher rearranged the original text where it seemed wise, and has furnished entirely new chapters upon drawing, penmanship and geography of North America, by competent educators. Mr. Bardeen gives place to the volume as Number Seven of his "Standard Teachers' Library."

Meisterwerke des Mittelalters. Von Carla Wenkebach. 12mo, pp. 298. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.30.

Professor Wenkebach's work is somewhat out of the line of usual text-books in German. It contains selections translated into modern German from the great mediæval Teutonic epics—*Parzival*, the *Nibelungenlied*, "*Tristan und Isolde*," etc., and from the prose works of Luther, Hans Sachs, from "*Das Volksbuch von Dr. Faust*," etc. A considerable number of notes (in modern German) are added. The ordinary reader as well as the student may find these pages a pleasant introduction to German literature in the middle ages and an outline of its greatest achievements.

Schiller's *Maria Stuart*. Edited, with notes, by Lewis A. Rhoades, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 256. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 65 cents.

Mr. Rhoades is upon the staff of the German department at Cornell University. He has furnished some thirty pages of notes to the text of *Maria Stuart*, and in the introduction has aimed to help the student to an appreciation of the drama as a piece of literary art.

Short Selections for Translating English into French. Arranged by Paul Bercy. 12mo, pp. 137. New York: William R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

The English selections of this little book are arranged progressively and are furnished with explanatory and grammatical notes. In themselves they are interesting, frequently anecdotal in nature or extracted from well-known literature. A few college examination papers in French are added.

Chronique du Règne de Charles IX. Par Prosper Mérimée. Edited, with notes, by P. Desages. Paper, 12mo, pp. 120. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

An adaptation for school use of one of the earliest works of Mérimée (1829). There are nearly twenty pages of notes.

L'Oro e l'Orpello. A Comedy in two Acts. By T. Gherardi del Testa. Paper, 12mo, pp. 68. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Mr. Thurber, of Cornell University, has prepared and annotated this Italian text in the belief that it is adapted for early reading.

Agricultural Analysis: A Manual of Quantitative Analysis for Students of Agriculture. By Frank T. Addyman, B.Sc. 12mo, pp. 200. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

Practical Agricultural Chemistry for Elementary Students. By J. Bernard Coleman and Frank T. Addyman. 12mo, pp. 96. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

These volumes are the work of English teachers in the field of agricultural chemistry and they are intended to be of service as text-books in that subject. Space is given to the description of necessary apparatus, and the arrangement of the text, which is furnished with sufficient illustration, is simple and logical.

The Questions and Answers in Drawing Given at the Uniform Examinations of the State of New York Since June, 1892. Paper, 12mo, pp. 75. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.

EXPLORATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

Headwaters of the Mississippi. By Captain Willard Glazier. 12mo, pp. 527. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. \$2.50, \$3, \$4.

In 1881 Captain Willard Glazier, dissatisfied with the state of knowledge as to the headwaters of our great river, organized an expedition for the purpose of further discovery. The geographical world was soon notified of results, and for the past thirteen years a more or less vigorous contest has been waged over the true value of Captain Glazier's achievement. In his own words, the expedition of 1881 and a second one in 1891 convinced him that "there is a beautiful lake above and beyond Itasca wider and deeper than that lake, with woodland shores, with five constantly flowing streams for its feeders and in every way worthy of the position it occupies as the Primal Reservoir or True Source of the Father of Waters." Mr. Glazier prefixes to an interesting narrative account of these expeditions a view of the chief Mississippi River explorers from De Vaca, early in the sixteenth century, to Lanman in 1846. This summary occupies nearly one-half of the book. Mr. Pearce Giles, a member of the expedition of 1891, has written an extended appendix which gives his own view of the question and a formidable array of journalistic, scientific and governmental opinion on both sides of the case. A map of Lake Itasca and its feeders is given and a large number of full-page illustrations having some connection with the subject of the work. The student of Mississippi geography will find much of interest in these narratives and discussions.

Aërial Navigation. By J. G. W. Fijnje van Salverda. 12mo, pp. 209. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This work of Mr. Fijnje has been translated from the Dutch by George E. Waring, Jr. The author was late Administrator of Public Works of the Netherlands. To the original essay have been added extracts from Langley's "Experiments in Aerodynamics" and "The Internal Work of the Wind," and from Holland's "Mechanical Flight." The book gives a short summary, largely in popular form, but of strictly scientific basis, of the development of aerial navigation from Montgolfier's balloon (1783) down to 1903. It can scarcely fail to be of interest to any thinking man, and one reads with a quickened pulse the opinion of capable and careful investigators that the era of successful air flights is very probable in the near future. The solution of the problem would, of course, or we may hopefully say will, to quote the closing words of Mr. Fijnje's essay, "exert a powerful influence on social conditions, of which we can now form no adequate idea." A number of illustrations of air ships add interest to the book.

Electrical Measurements for Amateurs. By Edward Trevert. 16mo, pp. 117. Lynn, Mass.: Bubier Publishing Co. \$1.

Mr. Trevert writes with the purpose of clearing up some of the difficulties connected with the measurement of electricity on the part of those "who are working on a small scale, and who have not been in a position to acquire a practical familiarity with the subject." His text is direct and simple and is explained by a number of illustrations.

How to Make and Use the Telephone. By George H. Cary, A.M. 16mo, pp. 117. Lynn, Mass.: Bubier Publishing Co. \$1.

Mr. Cary states that he has had many years of practical experience in telephone matters. He has prepared his small manual for the sake of giving useful information upon the points most important to the non-professional user of the telephone. A chapter upon "How to Make the Phonograph" is included, and a number of plain illustrations are given.

A System of Lucid Shorthand. Devised by William George Spencer, with a Prefatory Note by Herbert Spencer. 12mo, pp. 28. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Herbert Spencer's father occupied himself for a decade or more in devising a system of shorthand, and the manuscript was ready for the press in 1843, but the matter of publication was never arranged during the life of the inventor. Now after fifty years the philosopher presents the scheme to the public, acting upon the conviction, "long since formed and still unshaken," that the lucid shorthand ought to replace ordinary writing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steps into Journalism. Helps and Hints for Young Writers. By Edwin Llewellyn Shuman. 12mo, pp. 239. Evanston, Ill.: Correspondence School of Journalism. \$1.25.

Mr. Shuman's preface tells us that he has had newspaper experience upon Chicago journals in all the various capacities from printer's devil to editorial writer. His pages are directed mainly to aspirants in the journalist's profession, and, throwing aside the veil of conventional idealism, they picture a field which might prove uninviting to all but the few who are chosen. There are not as yet too many books which show the actual workings of the modern daily journal, and Mr. Shuman's, while written in a very practical and unliterary way, is bright and entertaining, and to some considerable extent informational. A person preparing for newspaper work as reporter or correspondent may find it very helpful.

The Amateur Aquarist: How to Equip and Maintain a Self-Sustaining Aquarium. By Mark Samuel. 12mo, pp. 124. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.

Mr. Samuel, who is aquarist to Columbia College, has brought together a number of practical suggestions regarding the preparation and maintenance of a "self-sustaining" aquarium. His directions are plain and to the point, and a goodly number of illustrations accompany the text.

The Gem Encyclopedia. A Compendium of Ready Reference. 32mo, pp. 48. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.

A great deal of curious matter and much that is of use for serious reference is crowded into the closely-printed pages. Anecdotal and chronological tables are frequent.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Amateur Photographer.—New York.

April.

The Joint Exhibition at New York.
Society of Amateur Photographers of New York. F. C. Beach.
Beginners' Column.—VI. Practical Development. John Clarke.
Photography and Law.—II. W. G. Oppenheim.
A Perfect Focussing Screen. W. E. Partridge.

May.

A Camera Trip in Great Britain. Catharine Weed Barnes.
The Seventh Annual Joint Exhibition. Alfred Steiglitz.
Beginners' Column.—VII. John Clarke. George W. Hough.
Sensitiveness of Photographic Plates.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. April.

The Coming Kingdom of Christ. Augustine F. Hewit.
Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. General Gibbon.
The Age of the Human Race. J. A. Zahn.
Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Reuben Parsons.
Irish Saints in Italy. Ellen M. Clerke.
Scientific Education, Exact and Inexact. Thomas Hughes.
Gounod and Church Music. Hugh T. Henry.
Marshall MacMahon, the Soldier and the Man. J. Hogan.
L'Antient Régime.—II. St. George Mivart.
The Study of the Sacred Scripture. Pope Leo XIII.
The Pope and the Scriptures. James Conway.

American Journal of Politics.—New York. May.

Responsibility in Municipal Government. F. W. Kelly.
Real Estate Law of Egypt in the Time of Joseph.
The Hawaiian Controversy in the Light of History. C. Robinson.
Consumption of Wool, Foreign and Domestic. J. T. Busiel.
The Income Tax. W. T. Dutton.
The First Year of the Administration. C. Snyder.
Effects of Protection on the Distribution of Wealth. G. F. Milton.
Bimetallism from the Standpoint of National Interest. A. J. Warner.
Is Protection Immoral? Daniel Strange.
Study of Politics in American Colleges. J. A. Woodburn.
Who is Responsible for Poverty? E. M. Burchard.

American Monthly Magazine.—Washington. April.

The American Flag. Grace P. Johnson.
Abigail Adams. Mary H. B. Peters.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. May.

Schulze's System of Descriptive Terms. Alpheus Hyatt.
The Scope of Modern Physiology. Frederic S. Lee.
The Ornithology of New Guinea. George S. Mead.
Notes on a Species of *Simocephalus*. F. L. Harvey.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia.

(Bi-monthly.) May.

Problems of Municipal Government. E. L. Godkin.
Ref. rm of Our State Governments. Gamaliel Bradford.
A Decade of Mortgages. G. H. Holmes.
Failure of Biologic Sociology. S. N. Patten.

The Arena.—Boston. May.

The Religion of Lowell's Poems. M. J. Savage.
The Ascent of Life.—VI. Stinson Jarvis.
Power of the Mind in the Cure of Disease. J. R. Cocke.
First Steps in the Land Question. L. F. Post.
Heredity. Helen H. Gardener.
A Revolutionary Railway Company. Albert Griffin.
The Philosophy of Mutualism. Frank Parsons.
Emergency Measures and Self-Respecting Manhood. B. O. Flower.
How to Deal with the Saloon Evil. A Symposium.

Art Amateur.—New York. May.

The National Academy Exhibition.
Flower Painting in Oil.—II. Patty Thum.
The Painting of Still Life.—II. M. B. Odenheimer.
Modelling in Clay.—II. H. C. Gaskin.
Landscape Painting in Water Colors.—VI. M. B. O. Fowler.
The Painting of Children.—V. M. B. Odenheimer.
Drawing from the Living Model.—I.

Art Interchange.—New York. May.

The Public Statues of New York. F. W. Ruckstuhl.
A Lesson in Venetian Point Lace Making.—III.
Lessons in Wood Carving.—II. C. G. Leland, Lily Marshall.

Atlanta.—London. May.

Silk-Weaving. Kineton Parkes.
Newnham College. L. T. Meade.
The Satirical Novel. H. A. Page.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. May.

The Henry. T. C. Mendenhall.
Egotism in Contemporary Art. Royal Cortissoz.
Francis Parkman. Justin Winsor, John Fiske.
The Ethical Problem of the Public Schools. W. F. Slocum, Jr.
Henry Vaughan the Silurist. Louise Imogen Guiney.
The Encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. May.

American Railroad Reorganization. W. R. Lawson.
The Budget.
Indian Finance.
The Post Office as a Banker.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh. May.

A Visit to the Tennysons in 1839. Edited by Bartle Teeling.
Further Experiences in Apulia: Unpublished Papers of the late General Sir R. Church.
Some Variations of Etiquette. W. G. Probert.
A Ramble Round Folkestone.
Cavalry Problems. C. Stein.
The Aim Behind an Eight-Hours Bill. Warneford Moffatt.
The Sofa Expedition and the West Indian Soldier.
Government on Crutches.
Deserted Homes: Birds' Nests: "A Son of the Marahes."
A Sham Socialist Budget.

Blue and Gray.—Philadelphia. May.

Petersburg—The Battle of the Crater. A. M. Davies.
A Glimpse of Richmond on the James. Louisa Howard Bruce.
With Farragut on the *Hartford*.—X. H. D. Smith.
Facts and Fallacies in Finance. Wm. Penn, Jr.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. April 15.

The Russo-German Commercial Treaty.
The Results of a Protectionist Policy in Spain.
The Effect of the Fluctuation in the Value of the Dollar on the Chinese Tea Trade.
Regulations for the Navigation of the Suez Canal.

Bookman.—London. May.

Keighley Snowden.
Prof. Robertson Smith. With Portrait.
In the d'Urberville Country.
Mary, Queen of Scots. D. Hay Fleming.

Borderland.—(Quarterly.) London. April.

Psychical Study in the United States. W. T. Stead.
Rev. W. Stainton Moses. Miss X.
Psychic Healing and Cures of Christian Scientists.
The Gifts of Healing and of Bone Setting.
After Twenty Years of Spiritualism.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco. May.

An Irish Poet. Elodie Hogan.
Strange Places in Sunset City. Barbara Ridente.
Goat Hunting at Glacier Bay, Alaska. Eliza R. Scidmore.
The Cays of Bahama Land. Ed. L. Sabin.
The City of the True Cross. Arthur Inkersley.

Calcutta Review.—(Quarterly.) London. April.

Persian Poets and English Translators. Major-General F. H. Terrell.
Two Russian Poets: Koltoff and Lermontoff. Charles Johnston.
The Rise of the House of Commons. H. G. Keene.
Some Observations on Problems of Indian Administration.
The System of Government in Ancient India. Pernendu Narayana Sinha.

The Begum of Sardhana. Rev. A. S. Dyer.
The Exploration of Tibet. Rev. Graham Sandberg.
The German Code of Judicial Organization. H. A. D. Phillips.

Century Magazine.—New York. May.

Dagnan-Bouveret. William A. Coffin.
Fragments. James Russell Lowell.

Contrasts of English and American Scenery. E. S. Nadal.
Hunting an Abandoned Farm in Upper New England. W. H. Bishop.
Old Dutch Masters: Aelbert Cuyp (1620-1691). T. Cole.
Bookbindings of the East. Brander Matthews.
Across Asia on a Bicycle. T. G. Allen, W. L. Sachtleben.
Capture of the Slave Ship *Coro*. Wilburn Hall.
The Imitative Functions and Their Place in Human Nature. J. Royce.

Charities Review.—New York. April.
A Scientific Basis of Charity. H. A. Wayland.
Charity Organization in Times Extraordinary.
The Gothenburg Method of Regulating Liquor Traffic. T. F. Moran.
Social Science at Columbia College.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. May.
Amber.
Breath-Figures and Dust Photographs.
Naval Titles and Sea Phraseology.
The Australian Meat Trade.
A Royal Resting Place: Tomb of Taj Mahal.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. May.
Village Life in Russia. Victor Yarros.
Railroading as a Career. Braudt Mansfield.
Sursum Corda, or Italy's Future. R. Bonghi.
Limit of Athletics for Brain Workers. Maurice Thompson.
What is Mental Philosophy? George T. Ladd.
The Effects on Italy of her Foreign Policy. F. M. Warren.
What Makes a Disciple? Wm. F. Black.
Liquor Traffic in New York and Pennsylvania. R. Whetale.
Famous English Preachers. S. P. Cadman.
Portable Electricity. John Trowbridge.
Mutual Relations of Plant and Animal Life. B. D. Halsted.
William E. Gladstone. J. C. Hopkins.
Austria and Bohemia. L. Ordega.
English Mothers in Fact and Fiction. E. F. Andrews.
Free Kindergartens. Anna Pierpont Siviter.

Christian Thought.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) April.
The Bible and Science. G. F. Wright.
The Quality of Immortality. George D. Herron.
The Year 1883 and the Federation of the World. T. F. Seward.
Proper Relations of Christians to Hospitals. D. B. Roosa.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. May.
An Italian Village Embracing Protestantism. A. Robertson.
The New Year's Outlook in India. S. H. Kellogg.
Missionary Exploration in Lower Siam. E. P. Dunlap.
The Mormons.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—London. May.
England and Uganda. Henry Morris.
The Conversion of India. Rev. P. Ireland Jones.
Women Missionaries in C. M. S. Fields.
A Year's Work in Kyagwe, Uganda. Rev. G. K. Baskerville.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. April.
Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.
The Primitive Saints and the See of Rome.
English Cathedrals.
Bishop Westcott on the Incarnation and Common Life.
Canon Overton on the Nineteenth Century.
The Letters of Mr. Lowell.
The Glacial Period and the Antiquity of Man.
An English Princess at the Court of Louis XIV: Princess Henrietta.
Mr. St. George Mivart on "The Happiness in Hell."
Villainage in England.
Cruttwell's "Literary History of Early Christianity."

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. May.
The Comic Ballads of Homer. Thomas Hodgins.
A Sun Dance among the Sargees. A. C. Shaw.
Memories of Bathurst. E. B. Biggar.
Popular Superstition. T. E. Champion.
With Two Canadians in Algeria. Alan Sullivan.
The First Plantation in Newfoundland. J. F. M. Fawcett.
The Royal Academy of Arts. Harriet Ford.
Ghosts of the Living and of the Dead. W. S. Blackstock.
In Northwestern Wilds.—II. William Ogilvie.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. May.
Life at Girton College. R. Blathwayt.
Can Animals Count? A. H. Japp.
The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street.
People Who Face Death: Railway Men. Henry Firth.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. May.
From Mine to Mint. M. C. Ihlseng.
The Chalk Age of Mechanical Drawing. J. F. Holloway.
Consolidating Steel Ingots. J. L. Sebenius.
Some Heavy Modern Pumping Machinery. George L. Clark.

Wrought Iron Tube Making. R. T. Crane.
Life and Works of Symington—1764-1831. W. Fletcher.
How Electricity is Measured. A. E. Kennelly.
Alternating Arc Lighting for Central Stations. H. S. Putnam.

Catholic World.—New York. May.
Christian Unity in the Parliament of Religions. A. F. Hewit.
The Sacro Monte at Varallo. E. M. Lynch.
Carmina Mariana.
Life in an Anglican Seminary. C. A. Walworth.
A Modern Painter of the Madonna.
The Gothenburg System. P. Carlson.
The New Gospel of Naturalism. Eugene Magevney.
Two May Festivals in Madrid.
Jeanne d'Arc's Beatification. J. J. O'Shea.
A Word About Old Saints. Ellen Barrett.
Anglican Sacerdotalism. G. M. Searle.

Contemporary Review.—London. May.
Disarmament. Jules Simon.
Mr. Gladstone. Richard Holt Hutton.
Philosophy in the Market Place: Reply to Grant Allen's "New Hedonism." Frederick Greenwood.
The Church and Nonconformity in Wales. Thomas Darling-ton.
The Disestablished Church in Ireland. Arthur Houston.
The Ethics of Dynamite. Hon. Auberon Herbert.
The Ragged School Union. Walter Besant.
The House of Lords and Betterment. Lord Hobbouse.
Personality as the Outcome of Evolution. Emma Marie Cail-lard.
Practical Oxford. L. A. Selby-Bigge.
Bosnia and Herzegovina. E. B. Lanin.

Cosmopolitan.—New York. May.
Siam and the Siamese. Henry H. Barroll.
A Year's Amusements. Frederick A. Schwab.
The Silver King at Home. John L. Wood.
England's Latest Conquest in Africa. Claire A. Orr.
Plutocratic Housekeeping. W. D. Howells.
The Struggle for Freedom in Kansas. Thomas Ewing.
Roman Society and Christianity. St. George Mivart.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. May.
The Carnarvon Peninsula.
Toft and Croft: Their Origin and History.
The Last Governor of the Bastille: Count de Launay.

Critical Review.—(Quarterly.) London. April.
Hutchison Stirling's Darwinianism. Prof. John G. McKen-drick.
Sayce's the Higher Criticism and the Verdict of the Monu-ments. A. A. Bevan.
Benziger's Hebräische Archäologie. Owen C. Whitehouse.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. May.
Russian Home Industries.
Advice to Young Writers.
Some Acclimated Japanese Fruit.

The Dial.—Chicago.
April 16.
Educated Men in Foreign Service.
English at the University of Virginia.
The Early Home of the Aryans. J. E. Olson.
May 1.

Canadian Literature.
English at the University of Illinois. Daniel K. Dodge.
Interpretation of Ibsen. M. Wergeland.
Local Usage in American Speech. George Hemphill.

Dublin Review.—(Quarterly.) London. April.
Overlooked Testimonies to the Character of the English Men-steries on the Eve of Their Suppression.
The Popes as Promoters of University Education. Rev. J. F. Hogan.
A Missionary Model Farm in Borneo. Miss E. M. Clerke.
Albi and the Albigenians. R. Twigg.
The Misericordia of Florence. Maria Zucchi.
The Chansons de Geste. Mary Hayden.
The Acadian Troubles. Rev. Luke Rivington.
Penal Times in Holland. Wilfred C. Robinson.
Warham, an English Primate on the Eve of the Reformation.

Economic Review.—(Quarterly.) London. April.
Moral Threads in Social Webs. Rev. E. S. Talbot.
A Defense Against "Sweating." Henry W. Wolff.
Three Months in the London Milk Trade.
Christianity and the Charity Organization Society. Canon S. A. Barnett.
The Proposed Industrial Union of Employers and Employed. T. W. Bushill.

Commercial Morality:

A Vindication. S. B. Boulton.
A Rejoinder. Rev. J. Carter.
Socialism According to Bebel. Sidney Ball.

Edinburgh Review.—London. April.

African Exploration.

Dr. Julian's Hymnology.
Memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier.
The Liquefaction of Gases.
Three Noble Englishwomen:—Lady Burgherah, Countess of Westmoreland, Countess Canning and Marchioness of Waterford.

Von Moltke's Campaign in Bohemia.
Naval Armaments.
Benjamin Kidd on Social Evolution.
The New Ministry.

Education.—Boston. May.

Geographical Biology. J. W. Harshberger.
The University Library. C. E. Lowrey.
Difficulties of Our Smaller Colleges. E. P. Powell.
Should Examinations be Abolished? G. M. Steele.
Place of Myth in Modern Education. Ella L. Guptill.
The Congresses of Education, Chicago. Gabriel Compayre.

Educational Review.—New York. May.

Cost of Undergraduate Instruction. John M. Coulter.
Truants and Incurables. Edwin P. Seaver.
Departmental Teaching in Grammar Schools. F. A. Fitzpatrick.
History in Secondary Education.—I. Ray Greene Huling.
Contemporary Educational Thought in Germany. Wilhelm Rein.

Woman's Education in the South. Mary V. Woodward.
Report of the Committee of Ten. F. W. Parker.
The Spelling and Pronunciation of Greek Proper Names. C. M. Moss.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. May.

Wider Markets for American Manufactures. Hawthorne Hill.
Architectural Education for America. R. W. Gibson, Barr Ferree.

Inclined Railway Systems of the World. T. C. Ives.
Gold and Silver Mining in South America. A. L. Pearce.
The Northern White Pine Industry. R. A. Parker.
An Unsettled Question in Ventilation. Leicester Allen.
The Kite as a Saver of Life at Sea. J. W. Davis.
Water Gas and Coal Gas Compared. C. J. R. Humphreys.
The Storage Battery and its Uses. T. Wolcott.
Measurement of the Electric Current. N. W. Perry.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. May.

Robert Louis Stevenson at Vallima, Samoa.
May Day Sport. George Clinch.
A Post Office Warrior: Capt. Bull of the Duke of Marlborough.
The Zoo Revisited: A Chat with Jingo. Phil Robinson.
The Crossing-Sweeper. Eliz. L. Banks.

Expositor.—London. May.

On Some Objections to the Ethical Teaching of Christ. Prof. Marcus Dods.
The Galatia of the Acts: A Criticism of Professor Ramsay's Reply.
St. Paul's Conception of Christianity: The Law. Prof. A. B. Bruce.
The Bible and Science: Antediluvians and the Deluge. Sir J. W. Dawson.

Expository Times.—London. May.

Hebrew Prophecy and Modern Criticism. Rev. F. H. Woods.
The Hebrew Legend of Civilization in the Light of Recent Discovery.
Professor William Robertson Smith. Prof. S. D. F. Salmond.
The Theology of Isaiah. Prof. A. B. Davidson.

Fortnightly Review.—London. May.

Woman and Labor. Professor Karl Pearson.
The Origin of Cultivation. Grant Allen.
The Mines (Eight Hours) Bill. D. A. Thomas.
Some Recent Plays. William Archer.
The Problem of Constantinople. Frederic Harrison.
The Royal Patriotic Fund. Hudson E. Kearley, M.P.
The Appreciation of Gold. Robert Barclay.
L'Impératrice Bonté: Book by J. H. Rosny. Ouida.
The Stamp-Collecting Craze. W. Roberts.
Cycling and Cycles. Creston.
English and French Manners. Frederic Carrel.
A Socialist (Bernard Shaw) in a Corner. W. H. Mallock.

The Forum.—New York. May.

A Year of Democratic Administration. Wm. E. Russell, S. M. Cullom.

Necessity of State Aid to the Unemployed. Stanton Coit.
The Dangerous Absurdity of State Aid. D. McG. Means.
Universities and the Training of Professors. G. S. Hall.
Meaning of Farm Mortgage Statistics. Edward Atkinson.
The Dilatory Senate and Depression in Trade. L. Windmiller.

The Stability of the House of Lords. J. C. Hopkins.
Child-Study: A Teacher's Record of Her Pupils. Mary E. Laing.

Home Life, English and American. Price Collier.
President Eliot's Twenty-five Years of Service. C. F. Thwing.

Why Church Property Should be Taxed. M. C. Peters.
Is Faith in a Future Life Declining? Elizabeth S. Phelps.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. May.

The Revolt of the Fleet: A Brazilian Retrospect. Cecil Charles.

Medical Education in France. Dr. B. Sherwood Dunn.
Cloisters and Corners. Grace E. Channing.
A Day in Upsala. Chas. Edwardes.
Sugar-Beet Culture in Southern California. Frederick M. Turner.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. May.

Dickens' Curios. Percy Fitzgerald.
A Peep at the French. George Widdington.
Life in the Sage-Brush Lands of Southern California. G. H. Bailey.
The Genesis of the Steamship. F. M. Holmes.
Frances Wright: First Woman Lecturer. Elizabeth Lee.
In the Heart of the Cotswolds. C. Parkinson.

Geographical Journal.—London. May.

A Journey in Mongolia and in Tibet. W. Woodville Rockhill.
Prince Henry the Navigator.
The Early Cartography of Japan. With Maps. George Collingridge.
Baron Toll's Expedition to Arctic Siberia and the New Siberia Islands.

Geological Magazine.—London. April.

On the Genus *Sovenopora*. Illustrated. Dr. Alex. Brown.
On the Sand Grains in Micaceous Gneiss from St. Gothard Tunnel. Illustrated. Dr. F. M. Staff.
The Mammoth Age and the Great Glaciers. Sir Henry H. Howorth.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. May.

Seward's West Indian Cruise.—II. Frederick W. Seward.
Bermuda's Sunny Isles. Mary E. Child.
Capri. J. H. Adams.
Physical Culture Necessary for Brain Workers. W. Tournier.

Good Words.—London. May.

The Pearl of the East: Damascus. Amy M. Bell.
The Dockers' Restaurants. Edith Sellers.
David Copperfield's Childhood.—II. Illustrated. Alexander Ansted.
The Hon. Sir Henry Ramsay. Dr. George Smith.

Great Thoughts.—London. May.

Notes on Natural History. H. M. B. Buchanan.
William Shakespeare.
The Making of Pottery. F. M. Holmes.
What We Know of Indian Women.

The Green Bag.—Boston. April.

Sir James Fitzjames Stephen.
The Court of Star Chamber.—II. John D. Lindsay.
"Foreign" Receivers and Judicial Assignees.—II. I. D. Thompson.
The Supreme Court of Vermont.—V. Russell S. Taft.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. May.

My First Visit to New England.—I. Wm. Dean Howells.
The Chastisement of the Qualla Battoons. Edgar S. MacLay.
The Advent of Spring. Mark W. Harrington.
Pecuniary Independence. Junius Henri Browne.
A Little Journey in Batavia. Frederic M. Burr.
Charleston, South Carolina (1861). Anna C. Brackett.
Relations of Life to Style in Architecture. T. Hastings.

Home and Country.—New York. May.

Summer Days on Cape Cod. Alvan C. Nye.
The Union Soldier: He Seeks Justice, not Charity. J. A. Pickler.
The Sociology of Animals. James F. Richards.
People Seen in Constantinople. Thomas M. Carpenter.
Are Women Mentally Inferior to Men? F. J. Amy.
Artificial Flowers. Mary Surman.

Homiletic Review.—New York. May.

The Preacher and Secular Studies. J. O. Murray.
Evidential Value of Prophecy. W. G. Blaikie.
Reality in Pulpit Speech. A. S. Hoyt.
The Second Service. J. B. Shaw.
The Queen of Sheba. William Hayes Ward.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. April.

Some Aspects of Rabbinic Theology. S. Schechter.
First Impressions of Paul. C. G. Montefiore.
The Meaning of the Mnemonic Formulæ for the Radical and
Servile Letters in Hebrew. Dr. David Rosin.
Joseph Zabara and His "Book of Delight." I. Abrams.
M. Leo Erréra on the Jews of Russia. Miss Löwy.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—
Philadelphia. February.

Irrigation from the Yellowstone River. Charles Tappan.
Water Power—Its Measurement and Value. G. A. Kimball.
Sewage Disposal Works at Canton, Ohio.

Journal of Geology.—London. March.

The Glacial Succession in Norway. Andr. M. Hansen.
Dual Nomenclature in Geological Classification. Henry S.
Williams.
Origin and Classification of the Green Sands of New Jersey.
W. B. Clark.
The Nature of Coal Horizons. Chas. R. Keyes.
The Arkansas Coal Measures in Their Relation to the Pacific
Carboniferous Province. J. Perin Smith.
Geological Surveys in Missouri. Arthur Winslow.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York.
(Bi-monthly.) May.

Coast Defense. Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Abbot.
Outlines of a South American Revolution. Lieut. J. H. Sears.
Transport of Troops and Supplies. Gen. S. B. Holabird.
Infantry Footwear. Lieut. N. P. Phister.
The Military Hand-Litter. Major John Van R. Hoff.
Post Records. Lieut. Charles DeL. Hine.
Training and Instructing Drivers for Field Artillery. Lieut.
Eli D. Hoyle.
The Post Mess. Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke.
Management of a Post Hospital.
Musketry Experimental Firing.
General Review of Existing Artillery. Gaston Moch.
Cavalry in Future War. Col. Von Walthofen.
New Regulations and Field Fortification in the German Army.
Machine Guns with Cavalry.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—London. (Quar-
terly.) March 31.

Robert Bakewell. Wm. Housman.
Economy in Cultivation. R. Stratton.
The Census of 1891 and Rural Population. L. L. Price.
Wild Birds Useful and Injurious. Chas. F. Archibald.
Small Holdings. Thos. Sturton.
Management of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Clement Stephen-
son.
Annual Report for 1898 from the Principal of the Royal
Veterinary College.
Panics in Sheep, with Special Reference to that of December
4, 1898. O. V. Aplin.
The Work of the Geological Survey. Sir Archibald Geikie.

Juridical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

The Public-House in Public Hands. Bishop Jayne.
Successional Provisions in Marriage Contracts. Prof. Dove
Wilson.
Recent Scottish Educational Legislation. Flora C. Stevenson.
The Ecclesiastical Parish in Scotland. Wm. G. Black.
Responsibility in Drunkenness. T. S. Clouston.

Knowledge.—London. May.

On the Mounting of Large Reflecting Telescopes. Sir Howard
Grubb.
Insect Secretions. E. A. Butler.
Ancient and Modern Hippopotami. R. Lydekker.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. May.

The Womanly Side of Victoria. Arthur Warren.

Leisure Hour.—London. May.

The Foreign Food of Britain. W. J. Gordon.
The Earl of Rosebery. With Portrait.
William Alexander. Mrs. I. F. Mayo.
Some Skylight Poems. James A. Noble.
Sikh Villagers.
The Peoples of Europe: Spain.
The Wings of Insects.—II. Lewis Wright.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. April.

Theophraste Renaudot. Edith Sellers.
Ramabal Association.
Old Age Insurance.

Lippincott's.—Philadelphia. May.

How I Gained an Income.
Americans Abroad. F. B. Loomis.
Fitz-James O'Brien and His Time. C. Bissell.
Genius at Home. Anne H. Wharton.

Longman's Magazine.—London. May.

Hugh Pearson.
The Beginnings of Speech. Grant Allen.

Lucifer.—London. April 15.

The Fundamental Teachings of Buddhism. G. R. S. Mead.
Some Occult Indications in Ancient Astronomy. S. Stuart.
Peace. G. R. S. Mead.
Unpublished Letters of Éliphas Lévi. Continued.
Eastern Doctrines in the Middle Ages.
The Veil of Maya. Continued.
Science and the Esoteric Philosophy.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. May.

A Pilgrimage to Canterbury.
A Chat About the Law Courts. Frederick Dolman.
Uppingham School. W. Chas. Sargent.
Sir Edward Lawson. With portrait. Joseph Hatton.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. May.

Personal Traits of General Grant. Horace Porter.
Grant, as His Son Saw Him. A. E. Watrous.
Some Reminiscences of Grant. O. O. Howard, Ely S. Parker.
Gen. Grant's Greatest Year. T. C. Crawford.
Wild Beasts and Their Keepers. Cleveland Moffett.
Flammarion the Astronomer. R. H. Sherrard.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. May.

The Parliaments and Ministers of the Century. O. B. Roy-
lance-Kent.
A Discourse on Sequels.
Begging Letters and Their Writers.
The Last Fight of Joan of Arc. Andrew Lang.

Manchester Quarterly.—London. April.

The Literary Work of Mazzini. Thos. Newbigging.
Esthetics of Penmanship. E. E. Minton.
John Jarmyn. John Mortimer.
Western Gaelic Poetry and Song. William Dinsmore.
Celtic Song and Folk-Lore: Breton. Walter Butterworth.
Roman Beggars. C. E. Tyrer.
Ballads of the Fleet. Thos. Derby.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. May.

Peace and Good Will on Earth. M. Ellinger.
Why are You a Jew? R. Grossman.
The American Jew as Patriot and Soldier. Simon Wolf.
The Philosophy of Substantiation. Henry A. Mott.
Distribution of Alphabets. Henry Cohen.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) May-June.

Conscience. Henry Graham.
Twice on Mars' Hill. R. T. Stevenson.
Dante Alighieri and the "New Life." L. O. Kuhns.
The Recent Critical Attack on Galatians. C. W. Rishell.
The Pre-eminence of Faith. Frederick N. Upham.
Opportunities and Perils of the Epworth League. E. A.
Schell.
Subjective Conditions Essential to Preaching. W. Swindells.
Removal of the Time Limit. E. N. Caswell.
The Reign of the Specialist in our Schools. Victor Wilker.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. (Quarterly.) May.

A Far-Reaching Charity.—II. B. F. Tillinghast.
Nooks and Crannies of Scotland.—II. G. W. E. Hill.
Artesian Wells and Irrigation in the Dakotas. H. L. Chaffee.
Iowa College, Grinnell. H. S. McGowan.

Mind. London. (Quarterly.) April.

On the Nature of Æsthetic Emotion. Bernard Bosanquet.
Freedom, Responsibility and Punishment. James H. Hyslop.
Time and the Hegelian Dialectic. J. Ellis McTaggart.
Reflective Consciousness: Shadworth. H. Hodgson.
Mr. Balfour's Refutation of Idealism. Arthur Eastwood.
A Reply to a Criticism. F. H. Bradley.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. May.

True Charm and Power of Missions. Arthur T. Pierson.
Janinism. John Robson.
Malaysia. W. F. Oldham.
A Missionary's Experience in Jamaica and Old Calabar. J. J.
Fuller.

Month.—London. May.

Dante and the "Divina Commedia." C. Kegan Paul.
On the Secondary Education of Catholic Women.
Modern Witchcraft and Modern Science. J. C. Heywood.
Christ in Modern Theology.—VI. Rev. John Rickaby.
Civil List Pensions. John Jackson.

Monthly Packet.—London. May.

Madame Elizabeth. E. C. Price.
Dante: His Times and His Work. Arthur J. Butler.
Great Comets. J. E. Gore.
The Fin-de-Siècle Girl. Louise J. Miln.
From May Day to May Day. M. Little.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. May.

Artists and Their Work.
The British Peerage. R. H. Titherington.
Oliver Cromwell. Clifton S. Smith.
F. Hopkinson Smith. Gilson Willets.
American Composers. Rupert Hughes.
Landseer and His Animals. John G. Waring.
Henry Arthur Jones. J. A. Hamilton.
Lord Rosebery. John Chartres.

Music.—Chicago. May.

Harmonic Nature of Musical Scales.—I. John Moos.
Cause and Effect in Piano Touch.
Analysis of Mozart's Fantasia. Gertrude C. Peterson.

National Review.—London. May.

The Home Rule Campaign. J. Chamberlain.
The Duties of Authors. Leslie Stephen.
Hercules in Salmon Fishing. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Kossuth. Sidney J. Low.
A Stroll in Boccaccio's Country. Mrs. Ross.
The House of Commons and the Indian Civil Service. Theodore Beak.
Lord Wolsey's "Marlborough."
Another Family Budget.
Questions on Naval Matters. H. O. Arnold-Forster.
Eton Cricket. Hon. R. H. Lyttelton.

National Stenographer.—Chicago. April.

The Phonographer's Professional Character. Kendrick C. Hill.
Why Not Write Shay? F. R. McLaren.
What Shall Stenographers Read? C. H. Rush.

Natural Science.—London. May.

Continental Growth and Geological Periods. T. Mellard Reade.
Wind and Flight. W. Headley.
Natural History of the Flower. John C. Willis.
Geographical Distribution of Scorpions. R. I. Pocock.
Recent Researches on Habits of Insects. G. H. Carpenter.

New England Magazine.—Boston. May

The Landlord of the Wayside Inn. Mrs. C. Van D. Chenoweth.
John Brown in Springfield, Mass. H. A. Wright.
Experiences During Many Years.—VIII. B. P. Shillaber.
Maine at the World's Fair. C. F. Mattocks.
A Boy's Recollections of Brook Farm. Arthur Sumner.
"When Burbadge Played." Henry F. Randolph.
The Jesuit Relations. Jane M. Parker.
Hannah Adams, the Pioneer Woman in American Literature.
Reminiscences of New England Clipper Ships. J. P. Bodfish.

New Review.—London. May.

Secrets from the Court of Spain.
Telephones: Past, Present and Future. J. Henniker Heaton.
The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.
The Two Babylons: London and Chicago. W. T. Stead.
Our Domestic Servants. Lady Jeune.
London Trees. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Keats and Severn. William Graham.
The Truth About the London Balerias.
The Tyranny of Woman. Mrs. Edmund Gosse.
English Cricket and Cricketers. F. R. Spofforth.

Nineteenth Century.—London. May.

Shall Indian Princes Sit in the House of Lords? Earl of Meath.
Democratic Ideals. Rev. Dr. William Barry.
Intellectual Progress in the United States. George F. Parker.
Aspects of Tennyson. H. D. Traill.
Modern Surgery. Hugh Percy Dunn.
The English Libro d'Oro. J. H. Round.
The Profits of Coal Pits. G. P. Bidder.
Life in a Russian Village. J. D. Rees.
Sunshine and Microbes. Professor Percy Frankland.
Recent Archaeology. Professor Mahaffy.
Nile Reservoirs and Philae. Sir Benjamin Baker.

North American Review.—New York. May.

Our Whiskey Rebellion. B. R. Tillman.
Successful Public House Reform. Francis John Jayne.
A National Health Bureau. George M. Sternberg.
Lord Rosebery's Administration. Charles W. Dilke.
Helping Others to Help Themselves. Nathan Strauss.
The Hopes of Free Silver. R. P. Bland.
Hostility to Roman Catholics. G. P. Lathrop, W. C. Doane.
England in the Mediterranean. Admiral P. H. Colomb.
The Unknown Life of Christ. Edward Everett Hale.
Anarchy and the Napoleonic Revival. Karl Blind.
The New Woman. Ouida.
The Man of the Moment. Sarah Grand.
Spanish Theatres and Actors. Dulcinea del Toboso.
Bargains in Parliament. Edward Porritt.
Kossuth's Predictions. F. L. Oswald.
National Bank Examiners Criticised. J. M. Graybill.
The Value of Dialect. A. Wauchope.

Our Day.—Chicago. March-April.

Cosmopolitan Christianity in the Twentieth Century.
Principles of the Covenanters. J. M. Foster.
Crudity of Japanese Neo Theology. J. L. Atkinson.
Shall We Annex Hawaii? Joseph Cook.
The Peerlessness of Christian Theism. Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York. May.

Sketching Among the Crow Indians.
A Parisian Fishing Ground. R. F. Hemenway.
A Plea for Association Football. S. J. Watts.
Afoot in the Hartz. W. H. Hotchkiss.
Spring Snipe Shooting. Ed. W. Sandys.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: The Road to Kiu Kiang.
Combination Rowing and Sailing Boats. A. J. Kenealy.
Touring in Europe on Next to Nothing. J. P. Worden.
The Michigan National Guard. Capt. C. B. Hall.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. May.

Egypt To-day. Jeremiah Lynch.
Palmistry in China and Japan. Stewart Culin.
The Collie in Mendocino. Lulu McNab.
The Nicaragua Canal. Frank L. Winn, William L. Merry.
The Chinese Six Companies. Walter N. Fong.
More Rambles on the Midway. Cecil Hammerton.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. May.

The Translation of Thirlmere. Reginald Blunt.
Unknown Paris: The Students. M. Griffith and Jean d'Orloly.
The College of Arms. W. A. Lindsay and Everard Green.
The Decline and Fall of Napoleon III. General Viscount Wolseley.
Serpent-Killing Birds. W. T. Greene.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) May.

The Test of Belief. J. P. Gordy.
Are We "Conscious Automata"? James Seth.
Kant's Relation to Utilitarianism. Norman Wilde.
German Kantian Bibliography.—VII. Erich Adickes.
The Ego as Cause. John Dewey.

Photo-American.—New York. May.

Toning and Intensifying Platinum Prints.
On Time Exposures.
About Hand Cameras. Concluded.
Novelties in Photography.
Pyrogallic Acid as a Developer.
Gelatine Plates for Process Work.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. May.

Browning's Interpretation of Romantic Love. G. W. Cooke.
Browning, the Poet of the People. A. T. Smith.
Browning's "Luria." J. W. Chadwick.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. April.

The Attractions of Popery. R. L. Dabney.
Dr. Driver on the Authorship of Isaiah. W. M. McPheeters.
Presentation versus Representation. J. A. Quarles.
A Pupil of John: Polycarp. W. B. Jennings.
Ordination to the Ministry of Christ. A. C. Hopkins.
Why We Are Presbyterians. John A. Scott.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—London. April.

Ernest Renan. D. McKimley.
Proposed Union of the Primitive Methodist and Bible Christian Communities. John Watson.
Agnostic Foundations Examined. James Crompton.
The Sunday School versus the Church.
Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Joseph Ritson.
Atheism. Robert Bryant.
Co-operation in Money. R. C. Cowell.
Heredity in Relation to Morals. John Forster.
John B. Gough. J. Dodd Jackson.
The Problem of "Jonah."
Cromwell's Home Life. Robert Hind.
The Political Outlook.

Psychological Review.—New York. May.
 Freedom and Psycho-Genesis. Alexander T. Ormond.
 The Case of John Bunyan.—III. Josiah Royce.
 A Study of Fear as Primitive Emotion. Hiram M. Stanley.
 Experiments in Space Perception. James H. Hyslop.
 Personality Suggestion. J. M. Baldwin.
 Sensation Areas and Movement. W. O. Krohn.
 Psychological Measurements. E. W. Scripture.
 Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. April.
 A Universal Law of Economic Variation. John B. Clark.
 The English Railway Rate Question. James Mavor.
 Bimetallist Committee of Boston and New England. E. B. Andrews.
 Alexander Hamilton and Adam Smith. E. G. Bourne.
 The Anglo-Saxon "Township." W. J. Ashley.

Quarterly Review.—London. April.
 The British Navy.
 W. H. Smith.
 Shakespeare's Birds and Beasts.
 Ocean Meadows.
 Old Testament Criticism.
 The Pleasant Land of Devon.
 The Liberals and South Africa.
 A Cycle of Cathay: Life of Sir Harry Parkes.
 Parliamentary Procedure *versus* Obstruction.
 The Agricultural Laborer.
 Hyperides and the New Papyrus.
 Demagogues in British Politics.

Quiver.—London. May.
 Medical Mission Work in Palestine. Rev. Dr. Preston.
 Some Unfashionable Slums: South London. F. M. Holmes.
 Young Oxford of To-day: Talk with Prof. Max Muller. Raymond Blathwayt.
 New Serial Story: "A Good-for-Nothing Cousin," by Margaret S. Fall.

Review of Churches.—London. April 14.
 The Free Church Congress. Rev. R. Westrope.
 The Watercress and the Flower-Girl Mission. Archdeacon Farrar.
 Interview with Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances Willard.
 Prof. Wm. Robertson Smith. Prof. Lindsay.

The Sanitarian.—New York. May.
 The Adulteration of Food. H. W. Wiley.
 Dangerous Practices on the Isthmus of Panama. W. Nelson.
 The Small-Pox Situation in the United States. J. H. Rauch.
 The Need of a National Health Service.
 Women as Official Inspectors.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. May.
 University Inspection of Secondary Schools. P. H. Hanus.
 Reports on Secondary School Studies. R. G. Huling.
 Value of Military Training and Discipline in Schools. T. B. Bronson.
 Results of the Welsh Intermediate Act. H. Holman.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. April.
 Australia. Miss Flora L. Shaw.
 The Situation in Algeria. With Map. Arthur S. White.
 Notes on an Important Geographical Discovery in the Antarctic Regions. With Map. John Murray.

Scottish Review.—Paisley. (Quarterly). April.
 Sir Walter Scott. A. H. Millar.
 The Great Palace of Constantinople. J. B. Bury.
 Scottish Arms and Tartans. J. M. Gray.
 Spielmann Romances: Salman and Morolf. A. Menzies.
 Perthshire. J. H. Crawford.
 Modern Moslems. Major C. R. Conder.
 Scotland and the Unionist Cause.
 St. Andrew's Medical Degrees.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. May.
 Some Episodes of Mountaineering. Edwin Lord Weeks.
 The American Congo. John G. Bourke.
 A New Portrait of Franklin. Paul L. Ford.
 Working-Girls' Clubs. Clara S. Davidge.
 Climbing for White Goats. George B. Grinnell.
 The Ethics of Democracy. F. J. Stimson.

Social Economist.—New York. May.
 The Search For New Markets.
 An Eight-Hour Experiment.
 American and English Conditions of Taxation.
 Previous Experiences with Free Trade.
 Transcontinental Railways and Ocean Steamers.
 Are We Saxon or Roman?
 The Relation of Ethics to Economics.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. May.
 Acquirements of Amannenses. Kendrick C. Hill.
 Truth Department.—VII. John B. Carey.
 Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
 Judge Arnoux and Reform. Theo. C. Rose.

Student's Journal.—New York. May.
 Death of Prof. Ira Mayhew.
 A Few Words with Mr. George Kellogg.
 How Lead Shot is Manufactured.
 The Value of Time. Philip S. Moxom.
 Engraved Shorthand.
 Fac-simile of Andrew J. Graham's Notes.
 A Monster Search-Light.
 A Queer Chinese Paper.

Strand Magazine.—London. April.
 Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Mary Spencer-Warren.
 Zig-Zag Saurian at the Zoo. A. Morrison.
 My Diving Dress.
 From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—XIII. H. W. Lucy.
 Portraits of Mr. Justice Lopes, Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg and Edinburgh, Bishop of Worcester, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.
 Crimes and Criminals: Coiners and Coining.

Sunday at Home.—London. May.
 Sunday at Chelsea: Chelsea Hospital. W. J. Gordon.
 Christina Rossetti. With Portrait. Lily Watson.
 Religious Life in Germany. Rev. R. S. Ashton.
 "A. L. O. E." With Portrait.
 Dr. Stoughton's Recollections. With Portrait. Dr. James Macaulay.
 New Serial Story: "The Mystery of Alton Grange," by E. Everett Green.

Sunday Magazine.—London. May.
 St. Alban's Abbey. Canon Liddell.
 Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and Her Dolls. Dr. W. Wright.
 The Stuff We are Made of.—I. Dr. J. M. Hobson.
 Richard Jefferies the Naturalist. Rev. B. G. Johns.
 Women under the Jewish and Christian Religions.—I. Mrs. Rundle Charles.
 New Lights on Tennyson. W. V. Taylor.
 Two Women's Tramp in Africa.—II. Helen C. Black.

Temple Bar.—London. May.
 Voltaire's Favorite Moralists: Marquis de Vauvenargues.
 W. Fraser Rae.
 Quotation.
 Horace Walpole.
 Ralph Inglefield's Revenge. W. Kingsley Tarpey.

Treasury.—New York. May.
 The Two-Fold Mission of Christ. J. N. MacGonigle.
 Christ's Witnesses. J. L. Pitner.
 Christ in the Old Testament. F. L. Hayden.
 All Power. T. Parry.
 The Duties and Privileges of Citizenship. H. W. J. Combs.

United Service.—Philadelphia. May.
 Official and Military Etiquette. Lieut. W. R. Hamilton.
 The Albemarle in Albemarle Sound. F. M. Bennett.
 The Principles of Strategy. Lieut. John P. Wisser.
 Recollections of McClellan. W. F. Biddle.

United Service Magazine.—London. May.
 Our Squandered Millions: A Plea for a Council of National Defense.
 The Making of a Modern Fleet. W. H. White.
 Bourbaki.—II. Archibald Forbes.
 Arms and Armor. Colonel Cooper King.
 Our Supremacy on the Sea. Edward Bond.
 "Our Married People." Colonel G. L. Morley.
 The German Emperor's Proposed Kit for Infantry. Count A. Bothmer.
 Round Foreign Battlefields—Weissenberg. Colonel F. Maurice.
 The Simplification of Cavalry Drill: A Suggestion. Captain H. L. Pilkington.
 The Volunteer Officer Difficulty.
 Lord Wolseley's Marlborough Workshop.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. April.
 German Experience in Teaching Literature. Richard Jones.
 Extension Teaching and Public Health. C. D. Spivak.
 Position of the University Extension Scheme. Lord Playfair.

Westminster Review.—London. May.
 Agricultural Depression. E. Le Riche.
 The Local Government Act, 1894. Hugh H. L. Bellot.
 The Women of Imperial Rome and English Women of To-day.
 M. Dale.
 "Our Village Bank." Henry W. Wolff.

The Sexual Problem. Boswicke Anorum.
Mr. Goldwin Smith in Literature and Politics. J. Castell Hopkins.
Australian Governors and Their Ideals. E. Lowe.
The Essay Considered From an Artistic Point of View. E. H. Lecon Watson.
The "Impasse" of Women. A. L. Lee.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. May.
Stereoscopic Pictures.
Choice of View. W. B. Swift.
Reproduction by Photo-Zincography and Lithography.
Boric Acid (and Nitrate of Lead) in the Toning-Fixing Baths.
A New Fixing Agent—Thiosinamine. E. Valenta.
Toning Gelatino-Chloride Paper. M. Bullier.

Colors in Photography.
The "Marcellus" Cycloramic Camera and Its Uses.

Young Man.—London. May.
The Gains of Drudgery. W. J. Dawson.
My First Sermon. Dr. Charles A. Berry.
The Microscope and How to Use It. Dr. W. H. Dallinger.

Young Woman.—London. May.
The Condition of Working Women. Clementina Black.
Rebekah—Fond but Foolish. W. Garrett Horder.
Jean Ingelow. Character Sketch. With Portrait. Mrs. I. F. Mayo.
How to Make a Speech. Interview with Mrs. Wynford Phillips.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 8.
Copenhagen and Neighborhood. F. Esser.
The National Cult in Alsace. B. von Balheim.
The German Language in the Light of American Criticism. E. Müller.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig. April 1.
Friedrich Wilhelm Voigt.
A Fault in Composition by Richard Wagner. Continued. Dr. P. von Lind.
"Con Amore," for Male Choir, by O. Neubner. April 15.

Wagner's Fault. Concluded.
Schiller's Relations to Music.
"Hoch Deutschland I" by A. Dorn, etc., for Male Choir. Daheim.—Leipzig.

April 7.
Electric Light: The Light of the Future. Julius Stinde.
Christophine Schiller. Dr. J. Wychgram.

April 14.
Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.
The Production of Gold and Silver. With Maps.
The Berlin Foundling House in Hong Kong. Herman Dalton.

April 21.
Dr. Theodor Weber.—I. L. Pietsch.
The Prussian National Anthem and the Song of the Prussians.

April 28.
Gustav F. Kogel. With Portrait.
The Scherzo of Beethoven's Third Symphony.
Dr. Theodor Weber.—II. L. Pietsch.
Ex-Libris. H. von Zobeltitz.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 9.
Philipp Wasserburg.
The National Union for Catholic Germany.
The Flora of Palestine. Dr. B. Schäfer.

Heft 10.
Heart Disease and Its Treatment. Dr. B. A. Schmid.
Mexico; the Land and the People. Otto E. Freiherr von Brackel-Welda.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. April.
Crispi chez Bismarck in 1867.—I.
Lieutenant Schröder. C. Tottleben.
Hans Viktor von Unruh.—I. H. von Poschinger.
The Dangers of Our Mental Culture. Dr. H. Holtzmann.
Reminiscences by Johanna Kinkel.—I.
The Problem of Life. W. Preyer.
Unpublished Papers of David Friedrich Strauss.—II.
German-American Friendship. Poultney Bigelow.
Reminiscences of My Journey Round the World, 1887-8. Prince Bernhard von Saxe-Weimar.
Gerhart Hauptmann's "Hannele." Gustav Freytag.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. April.
Reform of Taxation and Social Politics. Eugen von Philipovich.
Klopstock's Last Years.
Palestrina in the 16th and 19th Centuries. Philipp Spitta.
The King of Persia on Germany. H. Vambéry.
Hans von Bülow.
Berlin Music Life. Carl Krebs.
Financial and Political Review.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. April.
The Submerged Tenth and Society in Austria. Continued. T. W. Teffen.

Pestalozzi's Ideas on the Education of the Working Classes and the Social Question. Prof. Paul Natop.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. April.
Richard Dehmel. With Portrait. Hans Merian.
Reply to Henry George. B. Eulenstein.
Greek or Latin? Dr. F. Bronner.
Alexander Ritter, Poet and Composer. J. Hoffmiller.
Décadence. Ottokar Stauff von Der March.
Poems by Richard Dehmel and others.

Konservative Monatschrift.—Leipzig. April.
The Redentiner Easter Play in the Year 1664. (In Hochdeutsch.) Part I. Chicago. W. Verdrow.
The Life of the Russian Clergy. J. N. Potapenko.
On Duelling. C. Beyer.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin. April 7.
Funeral of Hans von Bülow. F. Spielhagen.
The Literary Year in France. Paul Nemer.
The Future of Our Schools. Continued. F. Nietzsche.

April 14.
Friedrich Wilhelm Weber. E. Heilborn.
The Future of Our Schools. Concluded. F. Nietzsche.
Herman Kurz, Suabian Poet. T. Ebner.

April 21.
Modern Street Architecture. F. Fuchs.
The Lowland Poetry in Belgium. Pol de Mont.
Neue Revue.—Vienna.

April 4.
Heinrich Rudolph Hertz. Dr. A. Lampa.
Science and Mysticism. J. Pap.
April 11.

Kossuth as Hero and Prophet. Dr. G. Ferrero.
April 18.

The Division on the Marriage Law and Parties in the Hungarian Parliament.
The Creature of the Artist. Julius Duboc.
Theories About Catching Cold. Dr. Max Neuburger.

April 25.
Political Oratory in Austria.
Berlin Heads: Representatives of "the Modern." Conrad Alberti.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart. No. 27.
Ludwig Kossuth.
Mehring's "Lessing-Legende" and the Materialistic Treatment of History. Dr. Paul Ernst.

No. 28.
The Wine Crisis in France.—I.
The "Lessing-Legende." Concluded.
The Agricultural Crisis in Russia.

No. 29.
The Wine Crisis in France.—II.
The Factory Inspection in Baden in 1893. Dr. Max Quarck.
No. 30.

The Political Situation in Holland. H. Polak.
Nord und Süd.—Breslau. April.
Professor Schweninger. With Portrait. Carl Gerster.
The Woman Question and Darwinism. R. Kossmann.
John Ruskin. C. M. Sauer.

The Origin and the Forms of the Ancestral Cult. C. F. H. Bruchmann.
The Hissarlik Excavations, 1893. G. Schröder.
Agnes Franz. Adolph Kohut.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. April.

New Works on British and German Guilds. Prof. G. Schmol-
ler.

The Most Ancient Culture of the Germans. Prof. O. Seeck.
Richelieu in His Youth. Dr. T. Kückelhaus.
Tariffs, etc., in England Since 1820. E. Friedrichowicz.
The Painting of the Nineteenth Century. Prof. G. Dehio.

Sphinx.—London. April.

How is Individuality Developed?
The World-Fame of the Theosophical Society. G. N. Chakra-
varti.

Philo's Mysticism. Concluded. K. Kiesewetter.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. April.

The Duel in the Light of Reason. A. Lehmkuhl.
The Catholic Section of the World's Fair. F. Ehrle.
Italian Monuments and Tombs.—I.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 10.

Sylt. H. Heiberg.
The Month of March. B. Schlegel.
Friedrichruh.
Hector Berlioz. With Portrait.
Frida Sonaux-Schanz. With Portrait. B. W. Zell.
The Planet Mars.
Emil Rittershaus. With Portrait.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 16.

Emil Rittershaus. With Portrait.

Heft 17.

Paris in Spring. Paul Lindenberg.
Dwelling and Home. F. Avenarius.

Heft 18.

Matches. O. Lehmann.
Julius Stinde. With Portrait.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. April.

The Sea Birds on the Færø Islands. B. Wyles.
Constantinople. B. Schultze-Smidt.
Anna Haverland. Julius Hart.
A Visit to the Petersburg Fortresses. Count Richard Pfeil.
Colored Glass Windows in Houses. Otto Schulze.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 9.

The Russian Cavalry on the East German Frontier. N. von
Engelstedt.
Through French Switzerland. Max Haushofer.
Flying Machines. G. Wellner.
The Education of Women in Ancient Greece. Hugo Blüm-
ner.
American Singing Birds. W. Willy.
Joshua Reynolds. C. Gurliitt.
Wilhelm Jensen. With Portrait.
Emil Rittershaus. With Portrait.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brun-
swick. April.

Eleonora Duse. With Portrait. Paul Robran.
At the Foot of Mount Gaurisankar. O. E. Ehlers.
Nature and Science. M. Geitel.
Friedrich Nietzsche. T. Achelis.
The Meaning of Words. E. Eckstein.

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Amarante.—(For Girls.) Paris. April.

Palestrina. Pierre André.
Sicilian Folklore. E. S. Lantz.
Madame Godin des Odonais. Henriette de Lix.
Art Causerie: Assyria, Babylonia and Chaldee.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. April.

The Neuchâtel Patriots of 1793. Numa Droz.
Ancient Irrigation in Central Asia. Henri Moser.
The Autobiography of Helen Keller. R. Glens.
The Temperature in Former Times. Ed. Tallichet.
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Political.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

April 1.

Positivism and Socialism. T. F. Brentano.
Admiral Nevelskoy and His Discoveries. Madame V. Vend.
Proportional Representation. A. des Rotours.
Forty Thousand Miles on Horseback Through Asia. G. de
Wailly.

In Siam. H. Bryols.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

April 15.

Notes and Recollections. I. J. de Nittis.
The Maritime Peril. Count Z.
Some Personalities of the Second Empire. C. Guyho.
Admiral Nevelskoy and His Discoveries. Madame V. Vend.
Molière at Toulon. A. Baluffe.
What Should Be Done in the Sedan? L. S. Desplaces and Dr.
E. R. Ronire.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. April.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Herman Bang and the Danish Contemporary Novel. Vicomte
de Colleville.
The Recent Anglo-Egyptian Incident. Julian Despretz.
Blanco White. W. E. Gladstone.
Women in Art. Marquet de Vasselot.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

April 1.

Rural Economy in France Under Henri IV—1589-1610. G.
Fagniez.
Will and Action, Apropos of Two Recent Books. J. Angot des
Rotours.
Duties and Their Substitute. Alfred des Cilleuls.

April 16.

Socialism and the Liberty of Association. Georges Picot.

The Church Fabric and Its Responsibilities. Maurice Lam-
bert.
Duties and Their Substitute. E. Cohen and others.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

April 7.

The New Spirit in France.
The Reform of the Higher Education of Law. E. Boutmy.
The Museum of Saint-Louis de Carthage et Le Bardo. M.
Diehl.
The Mushroom Cities of South Africa. M. Quesnel.

April 14.

The French Budget. A. Moreau.
The Provincial Theatre in France in Molière's Time. A. Ba-
luffe.

April 21.

Democratic Education and the Press. E. Spuller.
Count Tolstoy: His Family, Childhood and Education. Nicolas
Zagoskine.
The French Budget. A. Moreau.

April 28.

The Pleading of Pierre Maugier for Joan of Arc in 1455. M.
Munier-Jolain.
The Style and Literary Sentiment of Balzac. Paul Flat.
The Museum of the Louvre. Eug. Richtenberger.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

April 1.

The Africa of the Romans. G. Boissier.
The Marketable and Letting Value of French House Property
from the Middle Ages to the Present Day.—I. Vicomte
George d'Avenel.
The French Theatrical World During the Revolution and the
First Empire.—V. Du Bled.
Photography in Colors. L. Weiller.
German Theatres. J. Thorel.
Taine's Last Book. Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé.
Eternal War and Peace: apropos of a Recent Publication. G.
Valbert.

April 15.

The Reign of Wealth: Mammon and the Democracy. A.
Leroy Beaulieu.
A Picture of Ancient France According to a Recent Publi-
cation. René Millet.
Modern German Literature: Gerhart Hauptmann. E. Rod.
The Height of Houses in England and America. A. de Calonne.
The Breaking-in of Riding Horses from the Renaissance to the
Present Day. F. Musany.
The Minister of the Colonies. J. Chailley Bert.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

April 1.

Contemporary Literature of America. B. H. Gausseron.
Indians in American Poetry. Eugène Asse.
Tolstolm. Gustave Lejeal.
Water Bacteria. L. Grimbret.

April 15.

French Decorative Art in the Thirteenth Century. A. Germain.
Maxime Du Camp. Henri Castels.
Colonization. François Bernard.
The Franco-German Convention Relating to the Cameroon Frontier.
The Sahara Desert. With Map. Aug. Robin.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

French Indo-China. Édouard Saladin.
The Franco-German Convention of Tchad. With Map. Georges Demanche.
What of the Buffer State of Mekong?

Revue Générale.—Brussels. April.

Heart Disease. Dr. Moeller.
Élisée Reclus. J. de la Vallée Poussin.
"Les Origines de la France Contemporaine," by H. Taine. J. B. Stienet.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

April 1.

The Literary Movement in Turkey. Garabed Bey.
Forest Cultivation in the United States. L. Girod-Genet

April 15

The Literary Movement in Turkey. Concluded. Garabed Bey.
The Provocative Poetry and Humanitarian Poetry of Germany.
Pulmonary Poison. A. Rieffel.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

April 7.

Agriculture in the United States. E. Levasseur.
The Culture of Mushrooms. J. Constantin.
The Sulphur Production of Sicily. D. Bellet.

April 14.

The Study of the Higher Regions of the Atmosphere. Ch. Labrousse.
Opium Smoking and English Medical Opinion.

April 21.

The Diving-Dress and Submarine Photography in the Study of Zoology. L. Boutan.
Herman Fol: His Life and Travels. Maurice Bedot.

April 28.

The South American Horse and Its Utilization in Europe. Ernest Carnot.
The Medical School of the United States. Marcel Baudouin.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. April.

The Capitalist Conjuncture, or the End of a Régime and a Doctrine. Leo.
The Underselling of Wine in France. Continued. Justin Alavaill.
Th. Miners' Strike at Pas-de-Calais. Continued. Camille Lespette.
The Democracy and Property. O. Demer.

Université Catholique.—Lyons. April 15.

What is Christian Political Economy and What are Its Principles?
Cardinal Newman and the Catholic Renaissance in England. Continued.
The Conclave and Veto of Governments. Continued. Lucius Lector.
The Christianity of Paul Bourget. Abbé Delfour.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.**Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.**

April 7.

The Papal Encyclical to the Polish Bishops. Latin Version.
The Return Journey: A Study in Contemporary Politics.

April 21.

Wanted: A Leader.
On the Migration of the Hittites. Continued.
The Principles of Industrial Schools.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

April 1.

Statistics Concerning Italian Universities. F. Martini.
A Practical Conception of Administrative Reform. D. Zaine-telli.
The Parliament of Religions. E. Comber.

April 15.

The Relations Between Kossuth and Cavour in 1850-51. L. Chiala.
Taxation and the National Debt. A. Romanelli.
The Fall of Napoleon, as Treated in Contemporary Poetry. A. Medin.
The Sicilian Constitution in 1812.

Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

April 1.

A Desirable Transformation in Parliament. G. de Rossi.
Caterina Sforza. Continued. L. Bodari.
North America. Brother Jonathan.

April 15.

The Campaign of Prince Eugene of Savoy. P. Fea.
In the Land of Fire—Sicily. G. R. Marsilli.
Caterina Sforza. Continued. L. Bodari.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES**Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid. April 15.**

The Pope's Encyclical to the Polish Bishops.
Spanish Opera. Eustoquis de Uriarte.

España Moderna.—Madrid. April.

A Cabinet Secret (1870) Antonio Pirala.
Explosives.—III. José Echegaray.
Juan del Encina and the Early Days of the Spanish Theatre.
Emilio Cotarelo.

Revista Cubana.—Havana. February 28. No. 2.

The Principal Cause of Our Scientific Inferiority. A. Rosell.
The Law of Natural Selection in the Struggle for Existence.—II. G. A. Cuadrado.
The Monetary Question in the United States. P. Deavernine.
Dramatic Curiosities—"The Templars." Alfred Copin.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.**De Gids.—Amsterdam. April.**

The Kaldvala, the National Epoch of the Finns. Max Rooses.
The Neerboech Orphan Asylum and Its Founder. J. N. van Hall.
The Currency Question in British India. N. P. van den Berg.
Impressions of Italy. Louis Couperus.
Dante's Beatrice. A. S. Kok.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. April.

What Will the Electors Say? J. D. Veegens.
Social Reforms: The Task of the State. Z. van den Bergh.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.**Danskere.—Kolding. April.**

The Baptismal Ceremony. Fr. Jungersen.
Grundtvig and Sønderjylland. H. Rosendal.

Nordisk Tidsskrift.—Stockholm. No. 2.

To the History of the North Pole Question. Rudolf Kjellén.
The Over-Crowding of the Northern Universities. N. Hertzberg.
The Latest Discoveries Concerning the Pantheon at Rome. S. Kristenson.
Leo Tolstoy and "Russian Conditions." Hans Emil Larsson.
Gladstone. Sigurd Ibsen.
On Dreams. J. Vibe.

Samtiden.—Bergen. No. 3.

The Literature of the Middle Ages and Modern Imitations. H. K. S. Jensen.
The Latest Tendency in Italian Opera. Gernard Schjelderup.
Christian Socialism. Pastor Friedrich Naumann.

Tilskueren.—Copenhagen. No. 3.

The Real and the Written Law. Erik Henriksen.
Viggo Johansen. Karl Madsen.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	Eq.	Equiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EWB.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
AI.	Art Interchange.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
Ant.	Antiquary.	G.	Godey's.	NW.	New World.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NN.	Nature Notes.
AR.	Arlover Review.	GBag.	Green Bag.	O.	Outing.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
Arg.	Argosy.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
As.	Asclepiad.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	PA.	Photo-American.
Ata.	Atlanta.	GW.	Good Words.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	HC.	Home and Country.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London)	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PL.	Poet Lore.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Bkman.	Bookman.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BW.	Biblical World.	IRM.	Irish Monthly.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
C.	Cornhill.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	Q.	Quiver.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChMisi.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RE.	Review of Reviews.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	SRev.	School Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	San.	Sanitarian.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
ColM.	Colorado Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CT.	Christian Thought.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
CritR.	Critical Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
CW.	Catholic World.	Ly.	Lyceum.	TB.	Temple Bar.
D.	Dial.	M.	Month.	Treas.	Treasury.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UE.	University Extension.
DR.	Dublin Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	UM.	University Magazine.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	US.	United Service.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YE.	Young England.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YM.	Young Man.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Musie.	YR.	Yale Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	YW.	Young Woman.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the May numbers of periodicals.

Africa:

The Liberals and South Africa, QR, Apr.
 The Sofa Expedition and the West Indian Soldier, Black.
 African Exploration, ER, Apr.
 England's Latest Conquest in Africa, Claire A. Orr, Cos.
 Agricultural Depression, E. Le Riche, WR.
 Aid to the Unemployed, Necessity of State, D. McG. Means, F.
 Ainu Tales: Pan and Pen, NH.
 Albi and Abigensians, R. Turgee, DR, Apr.
 Algeria: The Situation in Algeria, A. S. White, ScotGM, Apr.
 Alphabets, The Distribution of, Henry Cohen, Men.
 Anarchy and the Napoleonic Revival, Karl Blind, NAR.
 Animals, Sociology of, J. F. Richards, HC.
 Antarctic Regions, Geographical Discovery, John Murray, ScotGM, Apr.
 Arc, Joan of, Last Fight of, Andrew Lang, Mac.
 Archaeology: Recent Archaeology, Prof. Mahaffy, NC.

Architecture:

Relations of Life to Style in Architecture, Harp.
 Architectural Education for America, EngM.
 Armies:
 Transport of Troops and Supplies, Gen. S. B. Holabird, JMSI.
 Infantry Footwear, Lieut. N. P. Phister, JMSI.
 The Military Hand Litter, Major J. V. Hoff.
 Musketry Experimental Firing, JMSI.
 The Michigan National Guard, Capt. C. B. Hall, O.
 The Principles of Strategy, Lieut. J. P. Wisser, US.
 Disarmament, Jules Simon, CB.
 Cavalry Problems, C. Stein, Black.
 Aryans, Early Home of the, J. E. Olson, D. Apr. 16.
 Astronomy: Great Comets, J. E. Gore, MP.
 Australia:
 Australia, Miss F. L. Shaw, ScotGM, Apr.
 Australian Governors and Their Ideals, E. Lowe, WR.

- Recent Economic Developments of Australian Enterprise, JRCI.
 The Australian Meat Trade, CJ.
 Australia and the Colored Races, S. W. Griffith, RR.
 Austria and Bohemia, L. Ordega, Chaut.
 Authors. Duties of, Leslie Stephen, NatR.
 Bahamas, The: The Cays of Bahama-Land, E. L. Sabine, CalIM.
 Bakeries: The Truth About the London Bakeries, NewR.
 Balfour, A. J., on Idealism, A. Eastwood, Mind, Apr.
 Barton, Miss, and Her Work, RR.
 Batavia, A Little Journey in, F. M. Burr, Harp.
 Bathurst, Memories of, A. C. Shaw, CanM.
 Beasts, Wild, and Their Keepers, C. Moffett, McCl.
 Belief, The Test of, PR.
 Bermuda: Some Notes on Bermuda and Its Affairs, A. Shaw, RR.
 Bermuda's Sunny Isles, Mary E. Caulds, G.
 Betterment, The House of Lords and Betterment, Lord Hobhouse, CR.
 Bible and Biblical Criticism:
 Old Testament Criticism, QR, Apr.
 Bishop Westcott on the Incarnation and Common Life, ChQ, Apr.
 Dr. Driver on the Authorship of Isaiah, PQ, Apr.
 The Bible and Science, G. F. Wright, CT, Apr.
 The Recent Critical Attack on Galatians, C. W. Rishell, MR.
 Bicycling:
 Lenz's World Tour Awheel: The Road to Kiu Kiang, O.
 Across Asia on a Bicycle, T. G. Allen, W. L. Sachtlebe, CM.
 Cycling and Cycles, FR.
 Biology, Geographical, J. W. Harshberger, Ed.
 Biologic Sociology, Failure of, S. N. Patten, AAPS.
 Birds:
 Serpent-Killing Birds, W. F. Greene, PMM.
 Deserted Homes: Birds' Nests, Black.
 Boccaccio's Country, Mrs. Ross, NatR.
 Bookbindings of the Past, Brander Matthews, CM.
 Bosnia and Herzegovina, E. B. Lanin, CR.
 Bourbaki, Archibald Forbes, USM.
 Brazil:
 The Revolt of the Fleet, C. Charles, FrL.
 Brook Farm, A Boy's Recollections of, Arthur Sumner, NEM.
 Brown, John, in Springfield, Mass., H. A. Wright, NEM.
 Browning, The Poet of the People, PL.
 Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, Interviewed, Mary S. Warren, Str, Apr.
 California: Life in Sage-Bush Lands, G. H. Bailey, GM.
 Canada: In Northwestern Wilds—II, W. Ogilvie, CanM.
 Canterbury: A Pilgrimage to Canterbury, LudM.
 Cape Cod, Summer Days on, A. C. Nye, HC.
 Cathedrals, English, ChQ, Apr.
 Catholic Church:
 The Primitive Saints and the See of Rome, ChQ, Apr.
 Hostility to Rome Catholics, G. P. Lathrop, W. C. Doane, NAR.
 Cavalry in Future War, Col. von Walthoffen, JMSI.
 Charity, A Scientific Basis of, H. A. Wayland, CREv, Apr.
 Charity Organization in Times Extraordinary, CREv.
 Charleston, South Carolina (1861), Anna C. Brackett, Harp.
 Chemistry: The Liquefaction of the Gases, ER, Apr.
 Chicago and London: The Two Babylons, W. T. Stead, NewR.
 Child-Study: A Teacher's Record of Her Pupils, F.
 Chinese Six Companies, W. N. Fong, OM.
 Christ, The Unknown Life of, Edward Everett Hale, NAR.
 Christ, The Two-Fold Mission of, J. N. MacGonigle, Treas.
 Christ in the Old Testament, F. L. Hayden, Treas.
 Christianity, Cosmopolitan, in the Twentieth Century, OD, Apr.
 Christian Unity in the Parliament of Religions, A. F. Hewit, CW.
 Church of Scotland:
 The Ecclesiastical Parish in Scotland, W. G. Black, JurR, Apr.
 Churches: English Cathedrals, ChQ, Apr.
 Coal Pits, Profits of, G. P. Bidder, NC.
 Coiners and Coining, Str, Apr.
 College of Arms, W. A. Lindsay and Everard Green, PMM.
 Composers, American, R. Hughes, MM.
 Conscience, Henry Graham, MR.
 Constantinople:
 The Great Palace of Constantinople, J. B. Bury, ScotR, Apr.
 The Problem of Constantinople, Frederic Harrison, FR.
 People Seen in Constantinople, J. M. Carpenter, HC.
 Conventions of 1894, American Summer, RR.
 Cook, Lady, R. Blathwayt, GT.
 Cotswolds, C. Parkinson, GM.
 Covenanters, Principles of the, J. M. Foster, OD, Apr.
 Cricket:
 English Cricket and Cricketers, R. Spofforth, NewR.
 Eton Cricket, R. H. Lyttelton, NatR.
 Cromwell, Oliver, C. S. Smith, MM.
 Damascus, the Pearl of the East, Amy M. Bell, GW.
 Dante:
 Dante: His Times and His Work, A. J. Butler, MP.
 Dante and the "Divina Commedia," C. Kegan Paul, M.
 Dante Alighieri and the "New Life," L. O. Kuhns, MR.
 Darwinianism, Hutchison Stirling's, J. G. McKendrick, CritR, Apr.
 Democracy, The Ethics of, F. J. Stimson, Scrib.
 Democratic Ideals, W. Barry, NC.
 Devon: The Pleasant Land of Devon, QR, Apr.
 Dialect, The Value of, A. Wauchope, NAR.
 Dickens, Charles:
 David Copperfield's Childhood, A. Ansted, GW.
 Dickens' Curios, Percy Fitzgerald, GM.
 Disciple, What Makes a, W. F. Black, Chaut.
 Dogs: The Collie in Mendocino, Lulu McNab, OM.
 Drawing, Mechanical, The Chalk Age of, J. F. Holloway, CasM.
 Dutch Masters, Old: Adelbert Cuyt, T. Cole, CM.
 Dynamite, Ethica of, Auberon Herbert, CR.
 Economic Variation, Universal Law of, J. B. Clark, QJEcon, Apr.
 Edict of Nantes, Revocation of the, R. Parsons, ACQ, Apr.
 Education:
 Cost of Undergraduate Instruction, J. M. Coulter, EdRA.
 Departmental Teaching in Grammar Schools, F. A. Fitzpatrick, EdRA.
 Women's Education in the South, Mary V. Woodward, EdRA.
 Contemporary Educational Thought in Germany, EdRA.
 Truants and Incurables, E. P. Seaver, EdRA.
 Recent Scottish Education Legislation, JurR, Apr.
 Uppingham School, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
 Life at Girtton College, R. Blathwayt, CFM.
 Newnham College, L. T. Meade, Ata.
 The Congresses of Education, Chicago, G. Compayré, Ed.
 Should Examinations be Abolished? G. M. Steele, Ed.
 Reports on Secondary School Studies, R. G. Huling, SRev.
 University Inspection of Secondary Schools, P. H. Hannus, SRev.
 German Experience in Teaching Literature, R. Jones, UE, Apr.
 Ego as Cause, The, John Dewey, PR.
 Egypt:
 Real Estate Law of Egypt in the Time of Joseph, AJP.
 Egypt To-day, Jeremiah Lynch, OM.
 Electricity:
 The Storage Battery and Its Uses, T. Wolcott, EngM.
 Measurement of the Electric Current, N. W. Perry, EngM.
 Alternating Arc Lighting for Central Stations, CasM.
 How Electricity is Measured, A. E. Kennelly, CasM.
 Portable Electricity, John Trowbridge, Chaut.
 The Henry, T. C. Mendenhall, AM.
 English at the University of Virginia, D, Apr. 16.
 English Manners, Frederic Carrel, FR.
 Epworth League, Opportunities and Perils of the, E. A. Schell, MR.
 Essay, Considered from an Artistic Point of View, E. H. Lacombe, Watson, WR.
 Ethics: The Relation of Ethics to Economics, SEcon.
 Etiquette, Some Variations of, W. G. Probert, Black.
 Evolution, Personality as the Outcome of, Emma M. Caillard, CR.
 Faith, The Pre-eminence of, F. N. Upham, MR.
 Fiction:
 The Satirical Novel, H. A. Page, Ata.
 A Discourse on Sequels, Mac.
 Field, David Dudley, The Work of, Austin Abbott, RR.
 Finance:
 The Appreciation of Gold, R. Barclay, FR.
 A Sham Socialist Budget, Black.
 The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, CFM.
 Bimetallist Committee of Boston and New England, QJEcon, Apr.
 Bimetallism from the Standpoint of National Interests, AJP.
 Fishing:
 A Parisian Fishing Ground, R. F. Hemenway, O.
 The Silver King at Home, J. L. Wood, Coe.
 Heroes in Salmon Fishing, H. Maxwell, NatR.
 Flammarion the Astronomer, R. H. Sherrard, McCl.
 Flowers, Artificial, Mary Surman, HG.
 Folkstones: Ramble Around Folkstone, Black.
 Food: The Foreign Food of Britain, W. J. Gordon, LH.
 Food, The Adulteration of, H. W. Wiley, San.
 Franklin, A New Portrait of, P. L. Ford, Scrib.
 Free Church Congress, R. Westoppe, RC, Apr.
 Free Trade, Previous Experiences with, SEcon.
 French Literature: The Chansons de Geste, Mary Hayden, DR, Apr.
 French Manners, Frederic Carrel, FR.
 Future Life: Is Faith in a Future Life Declining? E. S. Phelps, F.
 Gas: Water Gas and Coal Gas Compared, C. J. R. Humphreys, EngM.
 Geology: The Glacial Period and the Antiquity of Man, ChQ, Apr.
 Germany: Religious Life in Germany, R. S. Ashton, SunH.
 Ghost Stories, Historical Value of, NH.
 Gladstone, W. E.: Mr. Gladstone, Richard H. Hutton, CR.
 Gounod and Church Music, Hugh T. Henry, ACQ, Apr.

- Grant, General: Reminiscences of Gen. Grant, McCl.
Hamilton, Alexander, and Adam Smith, E. G. Bourne, QJEcon, Apr.
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A Glimpse of the Hawaiian Islands, Mrs. Gulick RR.
Hawaiian Controversy in the Light of History, C. Robinson, AJP.
- Shall we Annex Hawaii? Joseph Cook, OD, Apr.
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- Heredity, Helen A. Gardner, A.
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- Holland, Penal Times in, Wilfred C. Robinson, DR, Apr.
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Goat Hunting at Glacier Bay, Alaska, CalIM.
Climbing for White Goats, G. B. Grinnell, Scrib.
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- Indian Bureau: Transfer to the War Department, ACQ, Apr.
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The Home Rule Campaign, J. Chamberlain, NatR.
The Disestablished Church in Ireland, A. Houston, CR.
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The Effects on Italy of her Foreign Policy, F. M. Warren, Chaut.
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Kossuth's Predictions, F. L. Oswald, NAR.
Louis Kossuth: A Character Sketch, RR.
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A Defense Against "Sweating," H. W. Wolff, EconR, Apr.
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The Mines (Eight-Hours) Bill, D. A. Thomas, FR.
Industrial Union of Employers and Employed, EconR, Apr.
An Eight-Hour Experiment, SEcon.
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The Duties of Authors, Leslie Stephen, NatR.
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- Medical Degrees, St. Andrews, ScotR, Apr.
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Notes on Natural History, H. M. B. Buchanan, GT.
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The British Navy, QR, Apr.
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- Disarmament, Jules Simon, CR.
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- Nineteenth Century, Canon Overton, ChQ, Apr.
- Ocean Meadows, QR, Apr.
- Palmistry in China and Japan, S. Culin, OM.
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- Parkman, Francis, Justin, Winsor, John Fiske, AM.
- Parliament, The English:
The New Ministry, ER, Apr.
Government on Crutches, Black.
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- Pensions, Civil List, John Jackson, M.
- Perthshire, J. H. Crawford, ScotR, Apr.
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- Photography: See contents of AP: PB: PA: WPM.
- Physical Culture Necessary for Brain Workers, W. Tourner, G.
- Physiology: The Stuff We are Made of, J. M. Hobson, SunM.
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- Pope, The, and the Scriptures, James Conway, ACQ, Apr.
- Pope Leo XIII, The Encyclicals of, AM.
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- Post Office, The English, as a Banker, Bank.
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The English Railway Rate Question, James Mavor, QJEcon, Apr.
- Railway Men, Henry Frith, CFM.
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- Real Estate Law of Egypt in the Time of Joseph, AJP.
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The Earl of Rosebery, LH.
- Lord Rosebery, J. Chartres, MM.
- Lord Rosebery's Administration, C. W. Dilke, NAR.
- Rosetti, Christina, Lily Watson, SunH.
- Rothschild Home in Bucks, W. J. Lacey, WH.
- Royal Patriotic Fund, H. E. Kearley, FR.
- Rural Life: The Agricultural Laborer, QR, Apr.
- Russia:
Village Life in Russia, Victor Yarros, Chaut.
- Life in a Russian Village, J. D. Rees, NC.
- Russian Home Industries, Dem.
- Sacerdotalism, Anglican, G. M. Searle, CW.
- St. Alban's Abbey, Canon Liddell, SunM.
- Saints: A Word about Old Saints, Ellen Barrett, CW.

- Saxon or Roman? Are We, SEcon.
 Scotland and the Unionist Cause, ScotR, Apr.
 Scott, Sir Walter, A. H. Millar, ScotR, Apr.
 Scottish Arms and Tartans, J. M. Gray, ScotR, Apr.
 Servant Question, Lady Jeune, NewR.
 Severan and Keats, W. Graham, NewR.
 Sexual Problem, B. Anerum, WR.
 Sewage Disposal Works at Canton, Ohio, JAES, Feb.
 Shakespeare:
 William Shakespeare, GT.
 Shakespeare's Birds and Beasts, QR, Apr.
 Shaw, Bernard: A Socialist in a Corner, W. H. Mallock, FR.
 Sheba, The Queen of, William Hayes Ward, HomR.
 Shipping:
 The Genesis of the Steamship, F. M. Holmes, GM.
 Reminiscences of New England Clipper Ships, NEM.
 Shorthand: See Contents of SJ, Sten.
 Siam and the Siamese, Henry B. Barroll, Cos.
 Silk Weaving, K. Parkes, Ata.
 Slave Ship Cora, Capture of the, Wilburn Hall, CM.
 Small-Pox Situation in the United States, J. H. Rauch, San.
 Smith, F. Hopkinson, G. Willets, MM.
 Smith, Goldwin, in Literature and Politics, J. C. Hopkins, WR.
 Socialism:
 Moral Threads in Social Webs, E. S. Talbot, EconR, Apr.
 Benjamin Kidd on Social Evolution, ER, Apr.
 Socialism According to Bebel, S. Ball, EconR, Apr.
 Social Science at Columbia College, CRev.
 Sociology of Animals, J. F. Richards, HC.
 Somerset, Lady Henry, Interviewed, RC, Apr.
 Spain:
 The People of Spain, LH.
 Secrets of the Court of Spain, NewR.
 Two May Festivals in Madrid, CW.
 Speech, Beginnings of, Grant Allen, Long.
 Spielmann Romances, A. Menzies, ScotR, Apr.
 Spring, The Advent of, Mark W. Harrington, Harp.
 Stamp-Collecting Craze, W. Roberts, FR.
 Stanley, Dean Arthur Penrhyn, ChQ, Apr.
 Star Chamber, The Court of—II, J. D. Lindsay, GB, Apr.
 Statues of New York, The Public, F. W. Ruckstuhl, AI.
 Stevenson, Robert Louis, in Samoa, EI.
 Substantiation, The Philosophy of, H. A. Mott, Men.
 Sugar Beet Culture in Southern California, FrL.
 Sunshine and Microbes, P. Frankland, NC.
 Superstitions, Popular, T. E. Champion, CanM.
 Surgery, Modern, H. P. Dunn, NC.
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 Taxation, American and English Conditions of, SEcon.
 Taxation: Why Church Property Should be Taxed, M. C. Peters, F.
 Telephones, Past, Present and Future, J. H. Heaton, NewR.
 Telescopes, The Mounting of Large Reflecting, K.
 Temperance and the Liquor Traffic:
 The Public House in Public Hands, Bishop Jayne, JurR, Apr.
 Responsibility in Drunkenness, T. S. Clouston, JurR, Apr.
 How to Deal with the Saloon Evil, A.
 Liquor Traffic in New York and Pennsylvania, Chaut.
 The Gothenburg System, P. Carlson, CW.
 Our Whiskey Rebellion, B. R. Tillman, NAR.
 Gothenburg System of Regulating Liquor Traffic, CRev, Apr.
 Tennyson, Lord:
 New Lights on Tennyson, W. V. Taylor, SunM.
 Tennyson as a Humorist, H. D. Traill, NC.
 A Visit to the Tennysons in 1839, B. Teeling, Black.
 Theatres and the Drama:
 Some Recent Plays, William Archer, FR.
 "When Burbadge Played," H. F. Randolph, NEM.
 A Year's Amusements, Frederick A. Schwab, Cos.
 Spanish Theatres and Actors, Dulcinea del Toboso, NAR.
 Theism, Christian, The Peerlessness of, Joseph Cook, OD, Apr.
 Thirlmere, Reginald Blunt, PMM.
 Tibet: A Journey in Mongolia and in Tibet, W. W. Rockhill, GJ.
 Toft and Croft: Their Origin and History, C.
 Township, The Anglo-Saxon, W. J. Ashley, QJEcon, Apr.
 Trees of London, H. Maxwell, NewR.
 United States, Intellectual Progress in the, G. F. Parker, NC.
 Universities and the Training of Professors, G. S. Hall, F.
 University Extension:
 Extension Teaching and Public Health, C. D. Spivak, UE, Apr.
 Position of the University Extension Scheme, UE, Apr.
 Utilitarianism, Kant's Relation to, N. Wilde, PR.
 Vauvenargues, Marquis de, Voltaire's Favorite Moralist, TB.
 Ventilation, An Unsettled Question in, L. Allen, EngM.
 Villainage in England, ChQ, Apr.
 Wales: The Church and Nonconformity, T. Darlington, CR.
 Walpole, Horace, TB.
 Warham, an English Primate on the Eve of the Reformation, DR, Apr.
 Water Power—Its Measurement and Value, JAES, Feb.
 Weissenburg, Col. F. Maurice on, ESM.
 Westmoreland, Lady Burghersh, Countess of, ER, Apr.
 Wood Carving, Lessons in—II, AI.
 Wool, Consumption of, Foreign and Domestic, J. T. Busiel, AJP.
 Women:
 Woman's Education in the South, Mary V. Woodward, EdRA.
 Women as Official Inspectors, San.
 Working Girls' Clubs, Clara S. Davidge, Scrib.
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